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A HISTORY
OF THE CLASS OF '79
YALE COLLEGE
1875-1905





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**A HISTORY OF
THE CLASS OF SEVENTY-NINE
YALE COLLEGE**

*This my mean task
Would be as heavy to me as odious, but
The mistress which I serve quickens what's dead,
And makes my labors pleasures*



THE CLASS AT GRADUATION

A HISTORY
OF THE
CLASS OF SEVENTY-NINE
YALE COLLEGE

**DURING THE THIRTY YEARS FROM ITS ADMISSION
INTO THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT**

1875—1905

BY ITS SECRETARY
F. W. WILLIAMS

PUBLISHED FOR THE CLASS
1906

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Preface

A LONG time ago an objurgation was launched against the Scribes, from which they have never entirely recovered. As one of them, I feel the weight of a similar judgment that is likely to be renewed by my classmates when they discover in the following pages what they look like and what they really are. It is a rare opportunity for you, gentlemen,—one that is not offered more than once in a lifetime; and if I suffer in your estimation for what I have written I suffer in company with many a good man who has gone before me. But if I have refused to extenuate I have put down naught in malice. It is the record of your own careers that speaks, not your scribe who is the vehicle of that deposition which you have put into my hands. As the Persian poet says:

“The moving finger writes, and having writ
Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to alter half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it.”

F. W. W.



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Total, 137.

Yale '79

History of XXX Years



'NEATH THE ELMS

A History of the Class

I. AT YALE

HERE is a record that brings us face to face with our own youth. In the presence of those young animals who first entered college thirty years ago we discover, a little unwillingly perhaps, the prototypes of our maturer selves. It is a story of the beginnings of a moral and intellectual growth that for the most part can be understood only by those who have grown up along with the company here depicted. It is, therefore, a history of friends for friends, — often portrayed in their own words, — where the others in the group may read real disclosures of the truth between the lines, the true meaning of which the outsider may guess at in vain. For this reason a college class record, however comprehensive, is not a book for the public. It portrays the traits and achievements of a set of boys grown to manhood under the influence of intimacies that are quite different from friendships acquired at other times and elsewhere; but its estimates, however faithful, are those of the brotherhood; they must not stand for those of the world at large. Yet so long as we live in the world we must remain in some degree accountable to its opinion. So we print our story, if only to show that we are not ashamed.

I begin with George Sonn's *résumé* of our four years at Yale, — an admirable narrative of the experiences of a typical class here a generation ago. It may be noticed how small a part our instructors played in our lives during the years supposed to be devoted to rigorous class work.

“One engaged in such a work as this can scarcely help noticing how quickly college sentiments and customs have changed for the better; how greatly a comparison between a

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class of, say, half a century ago and ourselves would redound in our favor. In the documentary evidence to which we have access, scanty as it is, we have ample proof of our moral and intellectual superiority, an able weapon of defence against the hypocritical pessimists that fill the columns of our newspapers with exaggerated pictures of the degeneracy of modern student life. Take one topic for an example, — that of college tipping, — and mark the progress. It was but a few years ago when the powers that preside over this universe of ours became persuaded of the necessity of curtailing the daily allowance of "hot drinks" for each student, and decreed that, hereafter, two quarts per diem should be the maximum, with the dispensation, however, of an extra half-gallon at Commencement. Compare with this the state of affairs in our day, when but half the men in the class are acquainted with those delicious sensations that permeate the organism of him who puffs the frothy foam over the edge of his blue stone beer mug.

"In other respects, too, there is need of little argument to persuade the world that we are far better than our fathers were, within these walls. The class of '79 may rest assured that, whatever may have been the virtues of former classes, she has no cause to shun comparison. That she is an average class, were saying but little, were to make the mildest boast that ever statistician made. That we are an extraordinary class, has been granted by the Faculty itself. Nor is this surprising when we consider, in the first place, that no previous class has passed through so rigorous a process of weeding as we have experienced. Thrice has the (hotter than scriptural) fiery furnace received us in its glowing embrace; thrice have we issued from its portals with the loss of what seemed to the supernal powers the dross, but to us, oftentimes, a part of the precious metal itself. What the result of our last trip will be, when the sides are warmer by seventy times seven than before, we won't venture to predict. And therefore we refrain from the customary boast of being the largest class ever graduated. That claim was advanced last year by a class exactly equal in number to ours, and we all know how short-lived it was. That we are an

exceptionally high-stand class, however, is a statement that will meet with no refutation; seven philosophicals on the Junior Appointment List is something unprecedented. Moreover, three others were semi-officially informed that they were of the same rank, and that their names were not published with the other seven because so large a number was quite unusual, and it would look strange to have them all printed. Assurance was given, however, that the due reward would be bestowed at the end of Senior year, provided that the present rank be maintained.

"Another of our traits that has won for us the regard of the Faculty is our gentle and lamb-like behaviour. We never were desirous of the notorious title of being "the wickedest that Yale ever saw." Our career has been one of internal peace, undisturbed even by the usual number of society quarrels. Profiting by the example set before us in the scenes of '78's Senior year, we have never felt a necessity for a Bull and Stone organization, although '78's pins were left in our hands. A brief history of our doings for the four years which we have spent so pleasantly and profitably 'neath the elms finds a proper place in a work of this kind, especially since no connected narrative is elsewhere to be found. We shall strive to be brief, mentioning leading events only.

"Our career began on the 16th of September, 1875. In the afternoon of that day we were assembled together as a class for the first time, and were divided into six alphabetical divisions. The 'Record' of the 17th inst. gave us two hundred men. Twenty-three others had tried and were rejected. Of the two hundred, twenty failed to make up their conditions, and left for their respective homes, or to try their fortunes at some other institution. In the evening of the 16th we made our acquaintance with one another at the Grammar School lot. After a mutual embrace, we gave '78 a warm reception. O. D. T. and H. C. C. gained victories for us in heavy and light weight wrestling, respectively. On Friday, much to our displeasure, we were informed by the Faculty that the annual rush between Sophomores and Freshman at Hamilton Park was thereafter to be reckoned among things of the past. This was the first

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of the long line of old college institutions that have passed away in our course. The decree did not interfere with our meeting the Sophomores at our society halls. With our valiant boating men as a nucleus we formed solid phalanxes that soon freed us from Sophomoric intrusions. The Sophomores, however, undoubtedly had the most enjoyment in the initiations, for none of us would maintain for a moment that there is less fun in tossing a man in a blanket than in being tossed one's self. The majority of the class went to Delta Kappa, though both Sigma Epsilon and Gamma Nu had fuller numbers than they have since known. The first class meeting was held in Prof. H. P. Wright's recitation room in the Athenaeum on the 21st. The meeting was called for the election of officers for the class baseball and football associations. Who can forget the feelings with which he listened to his first sermon in that

‘ Monastic dome, condemned now to uses vile ? ’

We will not attempt to expatiate upon the peculiarities of that structure; its dusky interior; its thrones aloft reserved for the use of the gods; its tutors' boxes below, from which scowled the countenances of ‘ Sammy ’ and ‘ The Goat, ’ those bugbears of our Freshman year; nor yet upon the height and depth and hardness of the dark-stained, much whittled pews (whose unkindness was relieved for a select few by the friendly interposition of a horse blanket from Buffalo); nor upon that old ‘ busted ’ music box in the gallery whose bellows were slit six days in the week, and which on the seventh had its keyhole plugged; nor, lastly, upon that noble band, the ‘ finest unpaid choir of male voices in the land, ’ under the leadership of the renowned Jeems B. D. We were the last class to enter the old chapel, and the first as Sophomores to exchange its gloomy sides for the highly tinted, butterfly-and-Joseph's-coat-colored walls of the new. The criticisms on the latter edifice, whose building tantalized so many graduating classes, were quite a feature in the college journals of the year. In fact, united with the fierce jeremiads of Salamuc and Santabadil, they formed their entire matter.



THE OLD CHAPEL AND CAMPUS

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“Our Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, like all Freshmen, we spent at the Park, seeing the games of foot and baseball. Football was then played according to the old rules. Each class had its team (now also become a thing of the past). How our team came into existence no one knows, nor has any one ever attempted to explain how, with such a team, we came to beat '77's experienced twenty (Oct. 2d). This was our first victory in the field of athletics. That noble band, our ball nine, now also entered upon its glorious career. Every afternoon it might have been seen practising at the Park, — for just about five minutes, — after which the field for training was transferred to the little grocery store around the corner, where some of its members were soon able to score up first-class records. The first game was with '77, who won by three runs; though, to do our men justice, we made the less number of errors. Our class crew made its début at Saltonstall on the 16th of this month, and beat the Scientific crew (which had been under Kennedy's careful training) in a very exciting contest. The joy which we manifested at the result rather excited the envy of the Sophomores, who on that day had been very unsuccessful in the races. The upshot of the affair was one of the fiercest rushes ever fought on that famous battle-ground. It was on this occasion that Creighton W. mounted a cart and made himself forever famous through his new rendition of the proverb, ‘This is no place for a scene like this.’ Little, if any, blood was shed in this affray, yet we venture to say that no Freshman class ever more justly merited the home ride in the Nightingale. A few hasty words from a student's lips, a blow with the flat side of an irate knight's dress sword, not long after the above-mentioned events, were heralded to the world as a ‘Great Riot between Yale Students and the Odd Fellows.’ Two thousand innocent, unprotected knights were assaulted and roughly used by fifty students, armed with swords and staves. Such was the account in a column of the ‘New York Sun,’ which was taken up by the press throughout the country.

“The University football season was opened this fall by the Rutgers game. The old rules were employed; three of our

men and the whole Rutgers team were laid up in running up a score of four to one. A week later Harvard came to New Haven and walked away with us for the first and only time during our four years. This game marked an era in our football history. It was played according to the Rugby rules, with a Rugby ball. Our defeat was no surprise to us, as our team had enjoyed but two weeks of practice in the new game. On the 17th of this month, November, many of us, notwithstanding the inclement weather, were present at the Lake to witness Kennedy's victory over Bainbridge, the Harlem champion, and H. Livingston's walk-over with Vernon. Ten days later we were gathered together in the evening at the gymnasium, all eagerly expectant of what was in store for us in our first Thanksgiving Jubilee. In silence we marched through the rain, and when at last the massive doors swung open just six inches, we felt as if we were about to pass through the 'pearly gates' themselves. Our imaginations were soon checked in the hearty reception with which we were greeted by '78. In the initiatory 'Opening Load' many made with comparative safety the voyage from the rear of the hall to the stage. Not a few made better time on the return. In the election of officers, H. J. T. was appointed secretary, and J. G. C. S. president of the meeting, and they were shown their duties by J. Brooks D. The selections rendered by 'Papa Howe's Young Men,' known by courtesy as the 'Yale Glee Club,' were all highly appreciated by us, especially 'How d'ye do, Aunt Susie,' rendered by Sanborn, 'Ah, Slowcumb, disinfect your molars,' given with great effect by Horne, and Butler's 'Charming Little Sweetheart.' The greater part of the evening was taken up in presenting 'The Eton Boy' and the burlesque 'Alonzo and Imogene.'

"At the 'said time and place' occurred the annual wedding of that literally much-married man, David Breckenridge, Esq. The cup, which was displayed at D. B.'s buttonhole for a week previous, was well contended for, and fell finally into the hands of a Scientific. During the term fortune smiled upon us on two special occasions: at the athletic games, where O. D. T.

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won honors for '79, and in L. J. S.'s winning the Yale 'Lit.' prize. The latter was thought by '77 to be the cheekiest thing that ever Freshman had attempted.

"The close of the first term and the beginning of the second was marked by the excitement attendant on our proposed withdrawal from the Rowing Association of American Colleges. At a meeting of the college held on December 21st it was voted to withdraw. Our resignation was accepted by the Association on the 4th of January, and on the 15th our delegates arranged at New London the preliminaries for the first four-mile eight-oared straight away race with Harvard. Toward the close of this month the operetta of 'Alonzo and Imogene,' given at the last Jubilee, was brought out by the Seniors at Music Hall, and the proceeds of the affair, amounting to over one thousand dollars, were given to the United Workers. The festivities of Junior Promenade were ushered in as usual by a large number of banger rushes. The first one took place in front of South Middle on Tuesday noon, February 8th. Two bangers were torn to shreds, and marks were dealt out by the Faculty with exceeding liberality. During the day some half a dozen similar affrays occurred in various parts of the city. In the Park Street rush, the principal one of the day, both classes were well represented, notwithstanding the condition of the street, where the mud was ankle deep. We secured the banger, but lost it again through carelessness. On the following Saturday night some seventy-five of us marched out on Prospect Street to the Hillhouse estate, where, in bright moonlight and on ground covered with snow, we fought valiantly with '78 for the possession of the club. Finally, when both parties had reached the bottom of the hill, with no advantage to either side, the banger was taken in hand by '76 and the rush declared a draw. About this time one of our number climbed the lightning rod on the old Chapel steeple and fastened to the top the banner of '79. The work was not perfectly done, however, and much merriment was caused in the morning when it was discovered to have been hung upside down. Not long after these events a class meeting was held to challenge Harvard '79 to a six-



THE CAMPUS IN WINTER

oared race. A committee was appointed to act, and the crew was picked out by Mr. Wood. But for some reason or other the race never took place. Then followed the election of class deacons and of 'Record' editor. The dead-lock in the latter created quite an excitement at the time, owing to society contentions. Delta Kap. finally carried the day.

"Several interesting events took place at the society halls during the term. Sigma Eps. and Gamma Nu had oratorical contests, and prizes for compositions were awarded in Sigma Eps. and Delta Kap. The halls of the latter societies were also graced during this term by several of those unique entertainments called 'peanut bums,' which will soon be reckoned among the number of decayed institutions. On each of the evenings of March 27th, 28th, and 29th was enacted the 'Gym,' a farce in several acts called a gymnastic exhibition. Music was furnished by a first-class (?) band, and the programme consisted of exercises in club swinging by Freshmen, wrestling by Seniors, balancing by Prof. Sargent, and tumbling by members from all classes. The proceeds were to be given to the United Workers, but were afterward distributed to the treasuries of the various athletic associations of the college, having amounted to minus three hundred dollars. The April number of 'Scribner' had an extensive sale with us, as it contained an article on Yale by Prof. Beers. After the spring recess of two weeks the ball season opened. The first game played was with the Hartfords on the 22d of April, and two of our men helped run up the score of 1 to 5. The May 'Lit.' chronicles 'a superb bum and play at K. S. E. Saturday, May 13th; good acting by J. O. P. and J. R. C.'; and those of us who were present will support this statement. The election of campaign committees took place about this time; so, too, that of our class supper committee.

"May the 19th was a sad day for our class. Our circle was then broken for the first time by the death of Arthur Locke Holmes. At the class meeting held on the next day a committee of five was appointed to draw up the fitting resolutions and to attend the funeral at his home.

"The spring Regatta of '76 gave '79 its first chance to measure its strength at the oar with the rest of the University, and she improved the occasion by beating the famous Law School crew by two seconds. At the Park on the 31st our nine gained the fence for us by defeating Harvard '79, 14 to 13. The game was uphill work for us from the very start, and all the honor of the victory rests with L. A. P. and O. D. T., whose fine pitching and catching, respectively, saved us the game. We celebrated our good fortune in the evening in good style. The scores at Cambridge and Hartford, however, offered no occasion for rejoicing, nor did the University series this year, in which we won one game with the score of 7 to 6. On the 18th of June, the last Sunday of the term, President Porter delivered the last sermon in the old chapel, his subject being 'The Old Chapel and the New.' In the afternoon Battell was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Annuals, graced, by the way, by the presence of the Emperor Dom Pedro, ended for us on the afternoon of the 22d. We went straightway to Belle Dock and embarked for Greenwich with a good supply on board of horn, both musical and bibulous. It was a five-hours' sail, and after it and our laborious exertions to impress the natives with our newly acquired Sophomoric dignity, we were ready to do ample justice to the supper. At midnight the inhabitants kindly gathered together the fragments of the class that were visible and escorted them to our gallant craft. Upon our arrival in New Haven we bade each other an affectionate farewell till fall.

"The glory gained by our crews during the summer at Springfield and Philadelphia enabled us to begin with pleasant feelings the arduous task of Sophomore year. Our first purchases were the photographs of the invincible four and the centennial trophy, and for the rest of the year we became worshippers of Kennedy's back, which we all hung up in our shrines. The old chapel had been cut up into recitation rooms during the vacation, and so we attended divine service in the new chapel, where, on the first morning, we were requested to arise and join our voices with those of the tuneful choir that



BATTELL CHAPEL AS FIRST COMPLETED

inhabits the hennery in the fore part of the edifice. We welcomed the Freshmen at the 'Lot' and shortly after at the Park in the famous battle of Shirtzka Pass. The class of '80, as a whole, was not of a warlike disposition, although it did become the means of securing for two of our number a rather prolonged leave of absence. We were possessed of quite a superfluous abundance of animal spirits in the early part of Sophomore year, as one of our numerous freaks will attest. Shortly after midnight on the 2d of October a terrific shock awakened the sleeping innocents of South Middle, and those who were prompt in venturing forth saw a white form, afterward ascertained to be that of I. M. M. 'scudding under bare poles' through the Green. The assembled multitude soon found the cause of the report in an exploded bomb in tutor P.'s recitation room. In consequence of this we, most naturally, expected a series of cuts, and sad was the expression on each face next morning when the division felt itself obliged to sit the hour through amid the soot and broken glass, with the cold wind rushing through the shattered windows. The attempt to 'bulldoze' the tutor was a complete failure; and so were several other demonstrations of a similar nature made against the same individual.

"The fall Regatta of this year was one of the most exciting of the course. Though no trains were run to the lake, we turned out to a man. The barge race we lost by three-quarters of a second, but we turned the tables very neatly on '77 in the four-oared shell race, which was undoubtedly one of the finest events that ever took place on the lake. '77 was further 'sat on' by our winning the single scull, where her representative was easily beaten by E. P. L. The presidential campaign of this autumn was not without its effect upon our community. On the evening of October 23d, as a result of a University meeting held on the afternoon of that day, nearly six hundred college men joined in with the Republican procession as it passed the Campus, and it is needless to remark they formed the most prominent feature of that procession, though entirely without uniform and visible only by the glare of a few torches,

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stolen from some of the unwary darkey political vestals of the first ward. A few days later the Hayes men met and organized. They made their appearance in uniform when they escorted ex-President Woolsey to Music Hall, and later in the evening serenaded the various boarding schools of the city. The Tilden men, behind their Republican brethren in number only, appeared in white caps and capes in the grand Democratic rally. L. F. B. was captain of the Bacon Guard, while F. E. H. led the Tilden Corps of '79 to the tune of 'Sherman's March to the Sea' (words, however, adapted to the occasion). The crisis of the Republican enthusiasm was the trip to Hartford. The six hours' tramp, the 'blarsted' hopes at the ball grounds, the sleepless ride home at 5 A. M., and the three flunks next day, were sufficient dampers on even a collegian's political ardor. The month of November was remarkable for our many victories in football. On the 18th we paid back Harvard for the last year's score, and on Thanksgiving Day Captain Baker taught Princeton a few points about the game. Columbia also was served up in fine style by our eleven on the 9th of December. The most memorable event of the term, however, was the Thanksgiving Jubilee, the last one that Yale ever saw. Not an event of the entertainment will be easily forgotten by those present, from the naughty sermon to the drinking song in the finale of the opera, rendered with so much gusto by the Glee Club with their unique *wine glasses*.

"In the literary line the class did excellent work in this year. Boulé was started at the outset, mainly through the exertions of L. F. B. Adelphoi was not organized till January. In March a match debate was participated in by the two societies on the subject 'Resolved, that the welfare of our Government would be better served by an educational restriction on the right of suffrage.' The judges being unable to decide, the referee, Mr. Denslow, gave the decision in favor of Adelphoi. Good work was done also at the Gym. this year, and many entered Mr. Sargent's classes. The usual number of banger scrimmages followed closely on the Junior Promenade. A rash attempt by '80 to sit on the fence on Washington's Birthday was the oc-

casion of a fierce conflict in front of North Middle. No good resulted to the Freshmen for their cheek, while one of our number, J. O. P., was caught and rusticated for the remainder of the term. The big rush at Hillhouse Grove we won with little exertion. Prof. Stoeckel's organ recitals afforded us a fine opportunity for improving our musical knowledge, as well as a good chance for seeing pretty faces. The pamphlet on the 'Interior of Skull and Bones Hall' which was distributed by some unknown agent to all under classmen, created a sensation that was but momentary.

"We have a second death to record. Parmelee left us in the fall, and, after a protracted illness, expired at his home on March 14th.

"The spring recess this year was but one week long, and was not, as usual, preceded by examinations. The items of interest during the short term were: The spring Regatta, at which we won the six-oared barge and single-scutt races, notwithstanding the presence of the 'veteran oarsman,' who then was still a member of '78; the ball games with Princeton, Amherst, Trinity, and professional nines, in which we were successful, and the series with Harvard, in which we were not, although we won one game with the beautiful score of 5 to 0; and the appearance of the calcium lights in the campus, which welcomed thirty-seven of us to D. K. E. and thirty-four to Psi U. The race at Springfield was not what it might have been, and we tried to forget it during the summer vacation.

"We began our Junior year with a third badge of mourning, in memory of Labaree, who died during the summer at his home.

"Autumn brought us the usual laurels for success in athletics. The barge, canoe, and single-scutt races all fell into our hands; in fact, the only event of the day which we did not win was the Freshman race. Our ball nine did better than usual. We lost the championship by one game, and it is claimed that we lost that game through unfair decisions of the umpire. At the athletic games, O. D. T., L. A. P., and F. A. S. won prizes. An attempt to revive the Jubilee failed

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through lack of support of the Faculty. W. E. S. distinguished himself at the rifle range, winning prizes at college and outside matches. In football we beat Princeton by a touch-down, at Hoboken, but were unable to meet Harvard through some quibbling as to the number of men that should play on a side. We preferred eleven men, and they would not play with less than fifteen. A game of Hare and Hounds afforded amusement for some twenty of the class this term; the run to Mt. Carmel was made in excellent time, and six of the hounds came in only a second or two behind the hares. In January, after a slight squabble in election of our 'Lit.' editors, '78's board settled the matter by appointing the men themselves. The result seemed quite satisfactory to the class, and no attempt was made to alter it. The appearance of the 'Yale Daily News' on January 28th was a new departure in college literature. The paper assumed various shapes during the year, and its career, as also that of its editors, was rather checkered. It was much improved in our Senior year under J. W. K.'s skilful management. Our Promenade Concert passed off very pleasantly, and the assembled beauties, to say the least, compared most favorably with those of any previous gathering of similar nature. The Exhibition took place on April 11th, and the first prize fell to G. W. K. 'Shylock, or Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice,' helped break up the monotony of the dull second-term winter evenings, as well as to fill the Treasury of the Navy. Another means of pleasure and profit was offered by the revival of Linonia, accomplished at a meeting of the University on February 25th. The class almost in a body joined the movement, and were present at the Senior's Farewell at the close of the year, though those of us who took any active part in the exercises of the society during the term were comparatively few in number. In March a structure of the so-called 'tabernacle' species was erected on Whalley Avenuc, and from its completion to the end of April the place was the resort of all the people that dwell in regions round about New Haven. A large number of the students joined Mr. Sankey's choir, and not a few mingled



OLD SOUTH

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with the audience throughout the sojourn of the revivalists. Mr. Moody delivered one sermon in Battell and several addresses in the large lecture room. It was at the grand reception and 'pow-wow' tendered him by the occupants of South on the first evening of his arrival that Tutor R.'s marking book, with coat attached, *mysteriously* disappeared. The affair was made an occasion for thanksgiving by our low-stand men. Our prospects in baseball were unusually fine at the opening of this year's season, but in some inexplicable way the last three games of the series of five were won by Harvard. '79 furnished four men for the University eight this year, and it was perhaps owing to this fact that she lost the barge race at the spring Regatta. '80 came in eight seconds ahead, and it has since been determined that the course was two hundred yards short. Whether this would have made any material difference in the race, *we* won't venture to assert. The single-scutt race was ours, as usual; in the contest between E. P. L. and H. H. D. the former had an easy victory. Senior society elections were given out towards the close of May. The customary performance on the campus was enlivened this year by the presence of the Bull and Stone's men of '78. In the athletic meeting at the Park, O. D. T. and H. L. each won prizes. The year closed with the disappointment of New London.

"The events of Senior year, briefly summarized, are the following: At the fall Regatta the last chance was offered to retrieve the only defeat of our course, and we were successful. At the same time the Dunham was first represented at Saltonstall by two fours picked, with the exception of one man, from our class. Another attempt to resuscitate the Jubilee failed also. 'It was dead, for a ducat, dead.' Linonia gave a course of lectures during the winter that were highly interesting and instructive. In April the society was adjourned till September. The three receptions given by the President, though accompanied by the traditional rain storms, were well attended, which gives ample proof of their popularity. In football we beat Harvard, but were forced to yield to Prince-



'79 ON THE SENIOR FENCE

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ton's superior playing. The art lectures, organ recitals, the winter athletics contests, and the concert by the college orchestra and glee club, brightened up the dull monotony of second term. 'Lloyd Lee,' a story of Yale life which made its appearance during the winter, was the first grasp of one of our number for the bauble of literary fame. Prof. Dana's excursions were usually well attended, the one to Middletown and Portland especially so. Tops, marbles, and 'nigger baby' were the pastimes of second and third term. With May, the ball season was ushered in, and our chances for the championship were excellent. The spring Regatta had little attraction for us this year. The class entered three Dunham fours, one of which beat the Sophomores in good style, and the race between the other two was rather close. The only other noticeable event was the 'veteran oarsman's' first victory, which was as well earned as it had been long sought for.

"These are the most important events in the history of the class for the four years. Some items that would be of interest to separate individuals, but which do not concern the class as a whole, have been purposely omitted; others are more fully mentioned in the remainder of the work."

That is a story which will bring a lump to the throat of many a man who has been shaving this score of years and ten, a tale doubly interesting to me now that the shrewd observer who set it forth so well has left us — not dropped, as classmates once were in the olden time, but raised to the only place where there is a better class than ours.

Sonn rightly considered the unbroken unity of our class to be its chief distinction in college. There never came a class to Yale that had in it less inclination to divide into groups and separate the interests of its various members. We could also boast for some years that we were the largest class the college had ever turned out, and that our valedictorian had come nearest to Professor Wright's maximum stand of 3.71. But we were presently to be surpassed in numbers by the class of '83, and, ten years later, the class of '93 eclipsed the valedicto-

rian of '68 by getting a four-year stand of 3.73 — the record mark at Yale for the present. And as so little is known of the actual variations of marks in different college generations, it has occurred to me to tabulate the highest stands of each class during the last three decades of the past century. I give only the decimals above 3:

1870-79	1880-89	1890-99
.60	.55	.53
.55	.50	.62
.53	.51	.70
.61	.51	.73
.34	.58	.63
.51	.59	.70
.61	.63	.64
.39	.63	.62
.56	.53	.59
.62	.60	.61
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average, .532	.563	.637

The average for the last half decade is .59, so we cannot safely conclude from these figures that the scholarship of the present generation is going rapidly to approach perfection. The true indication, however, of steadier work on the part of students and of a juster marking system as applied by the instructors is the closer approach of the later classes to the median line of their decade. The class of '74 falls nearly twenty points below the average of the 70's, that of '90 less than ten below that of the 90's. In those old days a valedictorian always went to Bones, now he almost never does. Has this anything to do with the improvement, of the average, among recent valedictorians?



"THERE WERE RINGS IN HIS FINGER, AND HIS EYES WERE RED AND BURNING."
 HUNTS AND DRINKS BY ROB VAN WINKLE

II. AFTER YALE

THE earlier chapters in the graduate history of the class of '79 are contained in its "Sexennial Record," published in the fall of 1885. It seems hardly worth while here to more than refer to the two occasions which were the least satisfactory of all of our class reunions. Our triennial was the greatest affair numerically that any returning class had exhibited, the total number of members present being eighty-four. Our duty was done to the public when the silver cup was given to the son of Newell Eddy in a prepared speech made by George Foster. Fred Stokes read the poem written for the occasion and subsequently printed in our "Sexennial Record." The real event of the brief and hilarious proceedings ensuing after the public was dismissed from the galleries was the brilliant impromptu speech of Jim Eaton, who disclosed for the first time to the class his unusual felicity as an orator.

At our sexennial dinner, which occurred at Mrs. Redcliffe's, there were but forty-one members of the class present. It was rather a half-hearted affair, as I recall it, which amounted to very little in the way of a meal, though there was a superfluity of music and of spirit. At our sexennial meeting I was entrusted with the task of collecting data for the lives of our classmates, a report which was put through the press in admirable style by Fred Stokes about a year later. When it was issued, a critic of the "Yale News" said that "the jovial personalities, though undignified and out of place in print of another sort, would turn dry statistics into mines of pleasant recollection as the '79 men read one another's whereabouts." Sam Willard learned at the time, through his father, that one of our learned professors, though much pleased with the appearance of the volume, hesitated a little as to some of its contents,

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while Hotchkiss wrote me that one person had frankly declared it to be indecent. Perhaps the most glowing and impartial tribute to the true worth of that biographical record came to me last year in a second-hand book catalogue, where it was described as having "very humorous biographies," and was offered for a dollar and fifty cents.

Our decennial meeting took place on June 25th, 1889, in the Lyceum lecture room, where we were assembled under that presiding genius Prex Hyde, when Prof. J. D. Dana greatly pleased us by coming in and reading a message sent to the class through him from Deacon Merritt in Honolulu. Frank Hyde was selected to speak for the class at the Alumni dinner of this Commencement, and a committee was appointed to prepare and print a suitable memorial of those classmates who had departed this life since our last meeting. I notice in Sam Willard's report of this occasion that Kirchwey, Stanton, and Julian Curtiss were appointed as the committee to do this job, but I can prove their alibi to the entire satisfaction of any court, and testify that Fred Williams actually and long afterwards committed the deed in print. Our class met that evening at the fence for the last time in its history, since the fence went the way of ancient Yale in the following year. After visiting the houses of ex-President Porter and Dr. Dwight, we were conveyed in stages to Hill's Homestead at Savin Rock, where, according to Sam, just seventy-nine men sat down at the groaning boards. Jim Eaton was again called upon to preside at the first reasonable and really pleasant dinner which the class had enjoyed. The dinner itself recalled old excursions to the shore that were less conventional and academic than meetings in the hired halls of New Haven, and the speaking was of the best sort. Lloyd Bowers responded to the toast of "The Class"; George Foster, to "The Faculty"; Noyes, to "The Church"; Frank Hyde, to "The State"; Keator, to "The Last Decade"; Burpee, to "The Next Decade"; Thompson, to "The Ladies"; and Kirchwey, to "Our Alma Mater." It was on this occasion that Bruce Keator burst upon us in a finished effort of oratory and showed

us how he controlled the political passions of the Jersey shore by means of that now famous siren power of his voice. Fred Stokes composed to be sung on this occasion the following two stanzas, which ought not to be wholly lost in the shuffle of our Yale memorabilia:

(To the Air of "Amici.")

"Years have passed since once we sang here
'Neath the old elm trees,
Since our happy voices rang here,
Borne on summer's breeze.
Jolly days were those of long ago.
Come, live them o'er to-night!
Let our song and laughter flow
Until the morning's light.

"Change we see in all around us;
Some have passed away;
But the spell that closely bound us
Is as strong to-day.
In the arms of Mother Yale once more
Hardly can we repine.
Join then in the song of yore,
To Yale and Seventy-nine!"

The quinquennial meeting of our class, which was held again in the old Lyceum room, once more had Prex Hyde as its precentor. Matters of routine business were attended to, and Coxé was thanked for the able manner in which he had responded for '79 in the Alumni meeting of that morning, while Kirchwey was selected to speak for us at the Alumni dinner on the following afternoon. The committee appointed five years before to decently dress up our sentiments as to deceased classmates, reported nothing done or doing. The class then left the matter of printing a suitable tribute in the hands of the class secretary, which resulted in the second pamphlet publication, entitled "An Obituary Record of the Class of '79, covering the First Fifteen Years after Graduation." Thus it was that the task, after sleeping for five years, ultimately came to me. Twelve of our classmates, including one non-graduate, are enshrined in that brief record. After attending the ball game,



THE LYCEUM

the class were re-assembled early in the evening to replant the commemorative ivy on a buttress of the old library building. Whether it was owing to the wind of the Hartford City Band, the general wickedness of our class, or to the excessive fervor of Merriam's invocation at that ceremony, who shall say? — but the poor sprout soon wilted, and '79 is memorialized by nothing green about New Haven. The supper that night was a complete success, as Sam Willard puts it in his brief recapitulation: "Jude presided, and his boundless enthusiasm, tact, and good nature were irresistible, while the responses to the toasts demonstrated the committee's wisdom in making the selections." The first of the speakers was Prex Hyde, at that time our Consul at Lyons, from which place he had journeyed expressly to attend this reunion. He responded to the toast "Yale." The other toasts which followed were "Seventy-nine," by Kirchwey; "The Faculty," John W. Curtiss; "'Seventy-nine in Business," by Woodruff; "Yale News and Yale in the Press," by Keller; "Yale Spirit," by Osborn; "Wives and Sweethearts," by Merriam; "Yale in Athletics," by Thompson. Sixty-six of our members were present on that occasion, some features of which proved to be quite affecting. I remember how grieved Tommy Thompson was to learn at the time that the valiant Bull Keller had not yet graduated, and how moved was Bull with the sad reflection that Tommy had not known this during fifteen years. It was a singularly genial, but not too happy, banquet which we enjoyed well enough to continue until after midnight, the first of our reunions in which the class displayed the staying strength of elderly men. I append Jack Curtiss' verses written for this occasion:

VERSES

By JOHN W. CURTISS

'79's QUINDECENNIAL SUPPER

THEY 'VE asked me to write a poem,
'Cause I stood the highest in my class, —
Some people seem to doubt that fact:
It's so, but we'll let that pass, —

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And they say I've got to do it;
So here goes, my classmates dear;
Just fill up another bumper
And prepare to shed a tear.

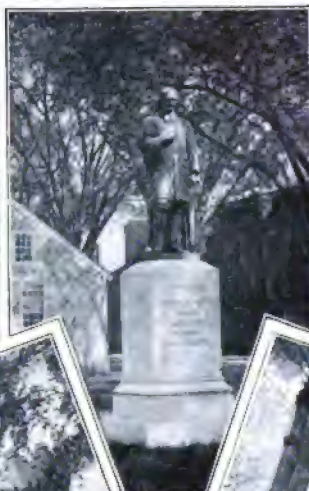
You don't think I can do it.
Well! I doubt it myself. That's right,
But I'm just going to get up and speak my piece,
And I tell you it's out of sight.
Shakespeare was a dandy,
On Tennyson there was no flea,
But when it comes down to poetry,
What's the matter with J. W. C.?

It's easy enough to do it;
All you have to do is to think,
Then try to make the verse rhyme,
And use up lots of ink.
Then worry and fuss; take a drink and get mad,
And your verses are done, and they're mighty bad.

But then, I ought to have something to say
About all you fellows I've met here to-day;
About memories and friendships, and what a good time
We had in the days of old '79:
When Coxy Aldrich would get full, raise the devil and all that;
Go to bed, not a stitch on except his straw hat,
His foghorn hushed, — I tell you 't was a sight.
A picture of that would bring money to-night.

And I think of Ralph Barker, — guess he must had a date, —
One night going out of South Middle quite late;
He goes down the stairs happy, shuffling his feet,
Never thinking of the ducking he'd soon get from Pete:
For a pail of cold water came down with a fall, —
It was intended for Jude, but Bark got it all,
And Bark says, "I like fooling and like to raise Hell,
But that kind of fooling suits me too well."

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And here we have Tim with his break and the noise of his horn,
Blows it Sundays and week days from night until morn;
Of course it's Yale spirit that causes it here,
But incidentally advertises MALTINE and ROOT BEER.

The first time I met Jude; came into my room with a dash;
Looked as if he was full of good nature and boarding-house
hash;
He made lots of noise, looked like a big chump when we started,
But made a good many friends, I guess, 'fore we parted.

Then there's McAlpin; he graduated, dealt in leather from
Caraca;
Did n't like the business, and drifted into Tobacco.
Mac's a judge of good fine cut; in business he's fly.
Gets a sore finger cutting coupons in January and July.

About the first boy I met of you all was Nod, honest and bright;
And I'll tell him right here, we're glad to see him to-night.
Nod means what he says; stands Al with the press,
But kind of chafes under the present administration, I guess.
Nod's great on Free Trade, says Protection's a fraud.
Well, he's going over with me in a few days abroad,
And when he gets back, I'll say in this connection,
He'll think we better keep on a while with Protection.

If I kept this thing up and told what I knew
About all you fellows, that's honest and true,
You might not all like it, right down in your heart,
'Cause there are some things that have happened we like to keep
dark.
Perhaps we've done things not exactly quite right;
Perhaps we've chased chips that pass in the night,
And although these things are wrong, — never do 'em again,
hope to die, —
Still, I like to look back on 'em and laugh till I cry.

It's a long time since we graduated, boys, —
 How Tempus does Fugit! Gee! Whiz! —
 And I suppose we ought to be dignified and quiet,
 Just eat, think, and talk, tend to biz.
 Well, I've tried it, that's all; awful good tried to be;
 Tried to walk the crack, right on the line;
 But to tell you the truth, between you and me,
 Guess I feel just about as I did in '79.

Don't know why, just think so especially to-night,
 As I look at you fellows, all cheerful and bright.
 It makes me feel happy, contented, — that's so, —
 To think of the friendships we formed years ago.
 And I think of the scrapes, — Lord! they'd fill a whole book, —
 We used to squeeze out of, by hook or by crook.
 Those memories are something I live on, my boys;
 They kind of smooth over the rough spots, and add to my joys.

Yes, our memories and friendships and ties! — I've a notion,
 They have grown like a river that ends in the ocean.
 No one can take them from me, — I own them, they're mine, —
 My memories of the days of old '79.
 Yes, those memories are jewels, you can say what you may;
 No money can buy them, no thief take away:
 So I'll take up my glass and on you I'll call
 To drink to our memories, and God bless you all!

Our twentieth anniversary in June, 1899, found Yale close upon the great break which separates the administration of Presidents Dwight and Hadley. We met for the last time in our accustomed lecture room in the Lyceum, where, indeed, no business of any importance was done except that of formally refusing to relieve Sam Willard from his duties as class secretary. We had that forenoon the first Seventy-nine group photograph taken since graduation, — a remarkable but hitherto unnoticed instance of restraint exercised by the class which President Hadley said was thought in his generation to be the swellest of its time. By calling upon President-elect Hadley,



THE CLASS AT VICINTENNIAL

and also upon President Dwight, we had once more two presidents to visit before sitting down to dinner. The meal, which was served in the new hall of the Young Men's Republican Club, was much the best that our class has ever eaten together, and in some ways I think that the menu — which was made to include a reproduction of our graduate group and devised in old-fashioned style by Fred Stokes — was one of the best things of the sort I have ever seen. The number printed almost exactly corresponded with the number of the class present, each one of whom, of course, carried off his own, so that copies of that program are as rare to-day as Grolier publications. After the dinner, which was kept in hand superbly by Julian Curtiss, the following spoke "upon the things that occupied their hearts": L. Bowers, "The Passing Years"; Howland, a poem which follows; John Curtiss, "The Man of Leisure"; Colonel Burpee, "Yale in the War"; Williams, "The College"; Noyes, "The Clergy"; and Frank Hyde — who had again travelled his four thousand miles to attend — on "The Foreigner." Seventy-one men, including only three non-graduates, sat down to the table, where the serving of the viands was superintended by George McAlpin. This meeting may be said to have closed an epoch in the corporate career of our class because it was marked by the revolt of Willard. During the summer which followed our most successful meeting he pleaded the superior demands of home and profession upon his time and asked for a postal-card vote for a successor. I contemplate the result of that ballot with mingled emotions not unmixed with gloom. Sam resigned me the records and the savings-bank book, showing a balance of \$308.65, with the somewhat sinister observation, "Now it is all in your hands, and you can have the fun of poking up the delinquents."

Here are — among the best of our class souvenirs — the

VERSES FOR THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

By LOUIS HOWLAND

(June, 1899)

BACK from the world, with all its cares and sorrows,
Come we to-night to drink to Mother Yale.
Let no tried soul now think of base to-morrows —
The glorious past shall make the future pale.
Here are the scenes, and here the kindly faces
Which once I knew when youth and joy were mine.
We've sought the prize in many foolish races
Since the dear days of brave old 'Seventy-nine.

Who does not thrill with pride to look behind him
To that far past which looms so large to-night,
E'en though he find but little to remind him
Of what was once a most familiar sight?
The Fence is gone, for Osborn Hall is builded;
The elms have given place to structures fine;
Yet with romance the Old Brick Row was gilded
In the brave days of dear old 'Seventy-nine!

Through rosy mists I see a face benignant —
You, if you look, must surely see it too.
'Tis Prexy Porter! Cursed be that malignant
Who says the old man did not love the Blue!
He talked of ego, but on self ne'er pondered.
He stood for Yale, and so this heart of mine
Beats true to him! Ah, me, how far he's wandered
Since the great days of our own 'Seventy-nine!

Ah, brothers mine, humility and learning
Go hand-in-hand if either one be true!
'T was so with Prexy; and we join in spurning
The shallow, booming, blatant, bragging crew.

He stands for Yale, of silent work the teacher,
 And as to-night we humble, grateful, dine,
 Let us drink deep to duty's homely preacher;
 Did we not love him, we of 'Seventy-nine?

Look once again, and you will see the features
 Of Zacher, Peters, Beckwith, and the rest,
 And old man Dana, grandest of God's creatures,
 Who, though he knew the world, knew God knew best!
 A small concession, say you? Ah, but listen,
 And hear complacent science snarl and whine!
 Does not the learned faith of Dana glisten
 Like the bright stars of our dear 'Seventy-nine?

And our own dead, we honor and revere them,
 Dead on the field of honor, every one!
 We name them all, and in our hearts we rear them
 A votive temple, and we say, "Well done!"
 They played the game, and fought the fight like heroes,
 As Yale men strive on 'leven, or crew, or nine.
 And though we all have had our string of zeroes,
 We never quit, we men of 'Seventy-nine.

But Yale is Yale; thank God she never alters!
 She's richer, yes, and clad in costlier gear;
 But now, as then, her courage never falters,
 She fronts her destiny unmoved by fear.
 Her matchless buildings, — what are these, my brothers,
 But for her dauntless soul the fitting shrine?
 Such souls as hers no luxury e'er smothers —
 Ah, the glad days of dear old 'Seventy-nine!

And now we come, much older, if not wiser,
 To taste again the ancient, vanished joys,
 Prouder and happier far than king or kaiser,
 No longer Yale men, but indeed Yale boys!

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Drink to the past, for e'en our flunks are pleasant,
Viewed at this distance o'er the mellowing wine;
Do you recall how Jude would answer "Present"
For absent Jack? Ah, here 's to 'Seventy-nine!

Our failures, follies, e'en our sins and weakness
Assume, — ah, do they not? — a golden guise,
As we to-night, with our oft-lauded meekness,
Regard them all with happy, tear-dimmed eyes.
Hazing and hazed, and striving, loafing, lushing,
Singing our well-loved songs with rapture fine,
And now and then a "nut-brown maiden" crushing —
Who can forget the days of 'Seventy-nine?

And as we view ourselves with eyes grown keener
By grim experience in the world's great school,
We may thank God if we are never meaner
Than in those days in which we played the fool.
We loved things honest, — may we ever love them,
And never for foul gain contend with swine.
Glories of youth and God's great stars above them
Blaze on the path of our dear 'Seventy-nine.

You know the story — I need not rehearse it —
Of those four years of happy, careless life;
The verdict 's in, and nothing can reverse it
For us who had no bills nor child nor wife.
And may the angle of your loving vision
Have (see your logarithms) the right cosine,
So shall you have a glimpse of the elysian —
Id est, the kindly days of 'Seventy-nine.

And now to Yale and our great class together,
To faith serene, high learning, honest work,
To true Yale courage in the blackest weather,
We'll drink — and drink confusion to the shirk!



BATTELL CHAPEL APSE

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Draw from to-night a mighty inspiration;
So shall you take the ball safe o'er the line!
Here's to our college and our glorious nation,
Here's to our country, Yale, and 'Seventy-nine!

Yale's great birthday in October, 1901, brought the class of '79 back to New Haven in perfectly phenomenal form. About one hundred out of one hundred and twenty of the living members of the class were present at that great bicentennial celebration. A circular, which was issued about a month before the occasion, proposed an informal luncheon for the members of the class at the New Haven Country Club House on Whitney Lake for the noon of October 22d. The hour was set early, in order to allow time to attend the football game on the same afternoon. Later in the month Julian Curtiss issued a personal appeal to every member of the class to come to the affair if possible, — a call at once so strenuous and seductive as to bring to New Haven the last waverer and make our company the largest of all the elderly classes that marched in the great procession. That, too, was a success, which was due chiefly to Julian's personal efforts in securing Gilmore's famous band of forty-five pieces from New York. He was only induced to withdraw from his design of engaging the United States Naval Band of Washington when he was told that it would probably necessitate sending a warship to New Haven to keep it in order, the cost of which might deduct somewhat from the accumulating Yale Alumni Fund. But '79, with its band and transparency, produced an excellent effect in the torchlight parade of Monday evening. The luncheon, though brief, was one of the best little gatherings our class has ever had. The Clubhouse and the country beyond were an unexpected revelation of beauty to those who had not known their old college town since the old college days. Away from the confusion and contrasts of returning graduates in the town, there was opportunity allowed them here for more exclusive devotion to class intimacies and to good old memories thereby revived. A special trolley car conveyed the class directly across the city to the Yale

field, where some seventy-five of us preened with pride at seeing Tommy Thompson, its cherished athlete, line up in the graduate football team in an exhibition game against the college eleven. He was the oldest player on the ground, but the effort of running to a football scrimmage at the end of twenty-four years seemed to cost him nothing. Howland sent a charming poem, which was read at the luncheon, but which I cannot find has been preserved.

Of our class, Carrier, Farwell, Green, Kirchwey, and Levermore were all present at the celebration as guests of the University in their capacity as delegates from the colleges with which they are associated. It was a grand galaxy.

With the winter of 1903 the class began the experiment of midwinter reunions at the Yale Club in New York. A circular issued by the secretary brought together thirty-five men to the repast, which was served for the modest sum of two dollars and fifty cents, on February 27th. There were no programs printed, and no toasts, but Stokes, being called upon by the secretary to incite those to speak who would, first summoned Julian Curtiss, who made one of the happiest little speeches, dealing largely in personalities, that the class has ever heard. He was followed by Poultney Bigelow, who had just returned from Munich, and laid before the meeting two anecdotes of great merit and exceptional virtue. Then there were talks by Woodruff, Keller, Kirchwey, Levermore, Aldrich, and Farwell, all of them in the best temper. The perfect calm of that still winter evening was invaded by the eruption at eleven o'clock of the noisy little class of '77, who were holding a similar feast in the adjoining room of the Club. We exchanged courtesies with them subsequently in their own dining-room, and ended the evening by ourselves at a late hour, with the settled purpose of continuing this institution in our next. As the next year, however, was that of our great quarter-centennial meeting, the New York dinner was omitted, though it has occurred twice since that time with numbers and proceedings very like those I have just described in some detail.

Really the best story about that great celebration of our

class at its twenty-fifth anniversary was printed by Deacon Merritt in his Sunday-school paper, from which I have quoted liberally in the sketch of his career. We had prepared ourselves thoughtfully for that meeting, taken counsel of our predecessors, and added to their excellent advice some details prompted by our own desires. As a matter of record I allow myself to reproduce a brief account of the celebration which appeared in the "Commencement Alumni Weekly" of that month, but the remembrance of that reunion needs no renewing in the minds of those of our classmates who were there.

"In conformity with the precedent set by the two preceding classes on their twenty-fifth anniversaries, the class of 1879 rented and furnished a commodious house to serve the purpose of a rendezvous and club during the whole of Commencement week. These quarters, immediately behind the New Haven House on College Street, were made into a comfortable and happy home for returning members by David Daggett, the most efficient member of a hard-working committee, and no feature of the reunion was more warmly appreciated than this singularly pleasant and convenient spot, which served as setting and background for most of the fun there was going. About fifty returning classmates were lodged in the Freshman dormitory, No. 250 York Street, in better bedrooms than many of them are accustomed to at home, and here, through a benevolence quite paternal on the part of E. A. Bowers, who had the matter in charge, the chums of college days found themselves roommates once more, and they liked it.

"Festivities were inaugurated earlier, probably, than in the case of any other returning class, by an informal dinner on Saturday evening at the class clubhouse. Thirty-six turned up at this wholesome meal before the evening was done, and in freshness and enthusiasm the opening load of the celebration surpassed almost any other event of the long series. The combination of President Hadley and Woolsey Hall brought more '79 men to hear the Baccalaureate Address than have attended this function since graduation, nor was there any sense of disappointment upon observing the changes in ceremonial or quality



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of discourse that have been introduced within twenty-five years. The subsequent lunch at the Country Club afforded a new sensation to a chastened and converted company, who passed the hot afternoon by the still waters of the lake.

“The chief feature of Monday was a luncheon given to the class members and their wives at the house of Mrs. Wayland, on Whitney Avenue, where the company, who had thus far deceived themselves into being boys again, were confronted with evidences of their maturity in the wives and children of the class who met them there. Yet, on the whole, they stood up fairly well under the shock, especially the bachelors. It was a charming entertainment in a beautiful place, with the music of a harp to add harmony to a reunion, for the first time since their graduation, in a private house. On the evening of this day some fifty of the class joined in an informal dinner at Cox's Hotel at Savin Rock, when there was some old-fashioned singing and no harm done.

“Luncheon was served at the clubhouse on Tuesday after a class group had been photographed. The class then headed the long procession with band and banner to Yale Field and approved of what they saw there. The reunion banquet was held, after a visit to President Hadley's house, at Heublein's restaurant. It was, without any question, the most admirably conducted and thoroughly enjoyable of many dinners which this class has eaten together.

“After the unpremeditated little episode of presenting a loving cup to the toastmaster, Julian Curtiss, speeches from Keller, John Curtiss, Merritt, Howland, Woodruff, and Tighe followed, various in kind, but extraordinarily uniform in wit and feeling. The brightest bit of mimicry and chaff the class has ever heard came from John Curtiss, the best of many admirable occasional pieces of verse from Howland, while the most affecting personal touch was added in a very simple speech by Merritt, whose journey to this reunion from Tacoma for the first time since graduation gave peculiar emphasis to the strength of the tie that bound this company together. About seventy-three were present at the feast, out of a total living



LUNCHEON, JUNE 27, 1904.

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class membership of a hundred and twenty, which includes some who did not graduate.

“An interesting feature of the reunion was the exhibition in the clubhouse of the photographs of nearly half of the men of the class, which had been sent to the secretary. When the next ‘Record’ is published, the present appearance of each member will be reproduced, together with his photograph taken at graduation.

“This meagre recital of the principal events in a class gathering of men who are already accounted middle-aged hardly indicates the glow of sentiment and enthusiasm that went with each act of their stay in New Haven. The elements that can make such reunions completely successful are to be found in every class in every college in the country. They do not lie in the possession of a common education of an advanced sort — the instruction given at Yale in the seventies was probably the poorest in its history; nor in athletics and societies — interest in these is after all only incidental; but rather in close association during the formative period of youth under influences that are for the most part honest and generous, while they disclose to all his fellows every trait and tendency of a man’s character. When there is nothing left to conceal in a fairly honorable character it is not hard to like, and liking under such cementing influences begets enduring friendships. Yale boasts no monopoly in this process, but she develops it with greater certainty and uniformity, perhaps, than elsewhere; so it is that old friends reunited at Yale discover loyalty to their Alma Mater and friendship with each other combined as in no other place.”

The verses which a local sheet printed in full on the day following as an effusion from “Yale’s Hoosier Poet” are properly recorded in this place.

That far June day — or was it in September
That we faced fate in Old Alumni Hall?
It matters not, for proudly we remember
That triumph won by true Yale grit and gall!

Straight through the line, or round the ends we sprinted,
 A surging tide that nothing could resist,
 And soon we saw our conquering names all printed,
 We youngest sons, in great Yale's royal list!

The years have fled, but have we tasted glory
 Like that which haloed then each high-held brow?
 Defeat we 've known, and failure's chilling story,
 But we won then, and winning then, win now.

The rapture lasts, and so we're here together
 To-night to drain a cup to our young self,
 That youth that gayly faced the stormiest weather,
 Scornful, except to squander it, of pelf.

Ah, how we love him — do we not, my brother? —
 That dear, dead boy who lives again to-night,
 Whose faith and hope no gloomy fears could smother,
 Who's never lost Yale's Lux, id est, her light!

And one we knew and loved who's just departed
 To that far land beyond the sunset wave,
 Our comrade, faithful, true, and gallant-hearted, —
 With love we lay a wreath on Story's grave!

Ah, pledge him deep! It was not long he waited
 For the dread summons. But no tears are due,
 Since our old friend has merely graduated
 From Yale below to Yale above the Blue!

So our dead youth which we have left behind us,
 And our dead classmates who've left us behind,
 And we ourselves, all — do they not? — remind us
 That life and love are good, and fate is kind!

The boyish, careless days are gone forever;
 They could not last — and yet we all are here,
 Bound by a tie which not e'en death can sever!
 Who says we did not graduate last year?

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Ah, no, the careless days are gone! And graven
Is many a face with many a time-wrought line;
We've fought our fight since first we saw New Haven,
And Yale first saw the men of 'Seventy-nine!

The time is long. We antedate the trolley;
X-rays and telephones were quite unknown:
Appendicitis — ah, 't is melancholy! —
And 'Seventy-eight were neither then full-blown!

Electric lights, electives, Hearst and Bryan
Were still to come; e'en Woodruff was not great,
Our Tim, who now outshines the bright Orion, —
Such was the world in which we challenged fate.

And as earth's age they guess by time allowing
For mighty changes that have taken place,
So we, though fondly still our youth avowing,
Know that 't is years since we began our race!

What matters it how long soe'er the race is
If men but run true, never looking back?
It's not in waning speed that the disgrace is,
But in the quitters who would bolt the track.

In early years we got our inspiration,
For fate was kind, as you have heard me say,
And learned, ah yes, the lesson 's for the nation,
That man's great power is the power to stay!

The gray years fly, the clouds more darkly lower,
And yet the finish looms before our sight,
And as we drive our shells with all our power,
We only pray that we may finish right.

The fluttering flags, the cheers, the cannons' thunder,
The crash of bands, the glory of the strife,
All these are ours! Yet oft we weakly wonder
Why men can't live till they have finished life!

Think of the glittering course adown Thames River;
 What would it be were it without a goal?
 We could not win! Ah, bless the gracious Giver,
 To cross the line we yearn with all our soul!

We came to Yale that we might learn to finish.
 We've kept the faith, and also we've kept fit,
 And though our strength must gradually diminish,
 We will hang on, if only by our grit!

This the Yale-gospel: — Row if heart be breaking;
 Hit the line hard though you may be "all in,"
 And in the 'ninth, your mightiest effort making,
 Never forget 't is ne'er too late to win!

Ah, brothers nine, we are not old, though older
 Than in those days when glory's golden glow
 Lit all the earth, and sure we should be bolder
 To face an oft-met than an unproved foe.

We know the game, and there is time a plenty
 To play it manfully for life's great prize,
 And though we are not what we were at twenty —
 Thank God it's so! — we see with clearer eyes.

I greet you all with love from heart o'erflowing
 In Yale's dear name — that name which brings us here.
 Lit by her light our future yet is glowing;
 There is no place for gloom or craven fear!

The evening shadows fall, the elms are quiet,
 And one by one the windows gleam with light;
 The twilight hush calms life's tumultuous riot,
 The fence choir sings, "Stars of the Summer Night."

The little dingy room in old South College
 Beneath the eaves, the moonlight's pallid gleam,
 The kindling pipe, and the supernal knowledge
 Born of romance and fancy's rosy dream —

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All this was ours, and it is ours forever!

'T is by no trick of memory that we live
The old days o'er, for harshest fate can never
Rob us of that which only Yale could give!

The old Blue Banner still waves proudly o'er us,
The crew, the nine, the eleven — all are ours;
The old Yale spirit and the brave Yale chorus —
To these we consecrate our noblest powers.

The old Blue Banner seems to bend to greet us,
Coming from far to pledge our love in wine:
Yale's very soul to-night takes form to meet us,
And welcome home the men of 'Seventy-nine!

And we come home, thank God, with joy and singing,
Filled with a burning love that ne'er can fail,
And in our hearts old memories are ringing —
Here's to ourselves, and 'Seventy-nine, and Yale!

The last item in the history of the class in its collective capacity is its third midwinter dinner in New York on March 16, 1906. The chair was occupied as usual by the captain of all our ceremonies, who conducted the affairs of the evening with his customary felicity and preserved for the feast its proper character of informality. The best thing, perhaps, that came out of this gathering of twenty-seven of our members was the agreement of the body to meet regularly hereafter on the first Friday of each February. We also determined at this meeting to secure enough annual subscriptions in the future to develop a fund of three thousand dollars yearly at least, a third of which to be given annually as the class appropriation to the Alumni Fund. Out of the remainder the expenses of the annual midwinter dinner will be paid, so that those who attend will not be separately taxed. From the residue a fund is to be created out of which, when necessary, the class hopes to insure the education at Yale of those sons of its members who cannot well afford the cost of a college education. In time, if it increases

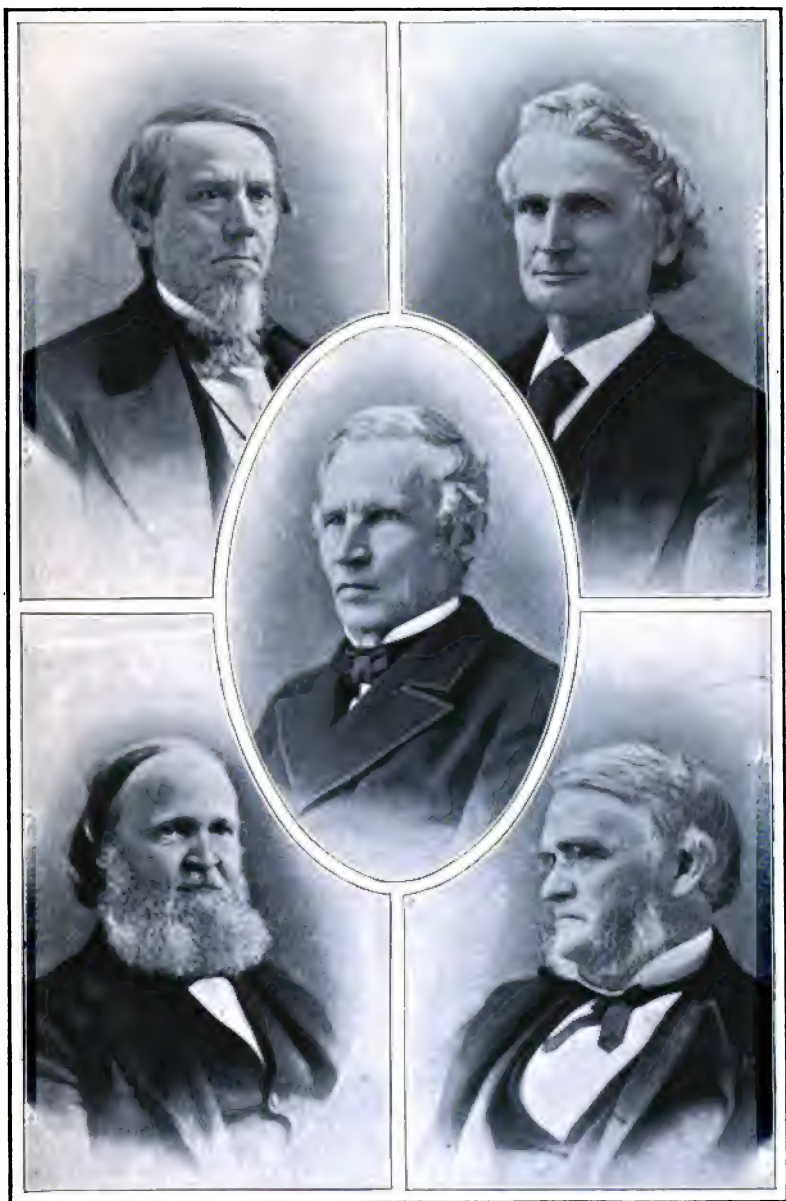
according to expectation, this portion of the fund ought to be considerable. It should provide for the expenses of its regular five-year reunions in New Haven, and ultimately it will pass to the University treasury as a '79 memorial fund. Three trustees — Julian Curtiss, Walter James, and the class secretary — were appointed to take charge of the management of this fund as a permanent committee of collection, investment, and disbursal. It will be interesting, when the next class record is issued, to observe how far this project has met the hopes of its initiators. So far as I know, it is the first plan of the sort that has been proposed to any class, though others of course are collecting funds for somewhat similar objects.

III. OUR INSTRUCTORS

THE list of those to whom our class recited while in college includes seventeen professors and twelve tutors, — a modest number when we consider the result of the learning with which we were inspired. The professors, in the order of their college rank, were President Porter and Professors Loomis, Dana, Thacher, Newton, Packard, Eaton, Northrop, Wheeler, H. P. Wright, A. W. Wright, Richards, Dexter, Carter, Coe, Sumner, and Beers. The tutors were Beckwith, Thacher, Richardson, Dana, Graves, Phillips, Denslow, Houghton, Peters, Tarbell, Robbins, and Zacher, to whom may be added Mr. Mark Bailey, our instructor in elocution.

If I allow myself a few comments upon some of these men it will be merely to recall them to our recollection, and through them to renew in memory some features of the Yale of our day. It was, we can see now, a period of waiting rather than of transition. The heroic age of Woolsey had passed, and with its passing the old generation of students, carefully kept down to con their limited but clearly defined subjects, had disappeared, but in their place there had arrived none of those sane and hopeful youths who now evolve their own intellectual salvation in the walks of a greater Yale.

With the first year of President Porter's administration (1872) the great change in the constitution of the Yale corporation was effected, by which six members elected to this body by the alumni replaced the old group selected from the State Senate. The elected members in our time never seemed to accept this constitutional alteration as a means for further expansion toward a university ideal. The President remained as of old the head of the academical department, leaving the rest of the institution to grow by itself in spite of him rather



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than on account of him. He retained his professorship, and cared apparently very little for matters outside of his lecture room. The effect of this was shown in the growth of Yale. During his fifteen years of office the number of students increased from 745 to 1076, but the increase in the college proper in that time was only 41. It was during the last dozen years of this period that Harvard was striding into its great place before the country and securing a reputation and endowments that Yale perhaps may not obtain in another century. We shall recall the uniform courtesy of our President, his gentleness and a certain other-worldliness that the undergraduate appraised with interest and even with affection, but it is hard for the sons of Yale in our time entirely to forgive the limited vision of the corporation which checked for an indefinite period the growth of a great college by such an election. For one who knows what teaching is being done to-day and what pains were taken in our time deliberately to defer the application of these modern methods of instruction it is hard indeed to be entirely patient. The formative period of thousands of the youth in our generation was kept from these rightful opportunities because a conservative institution feared to step out into the dark, while, on the other hand, it had not the strength to cling consistently to the narrow but thorough discipline of the classics and mathematics that made our fathers think straight, if not always wisely. What we got in college between the years 1875 and 1879 was largely derived from processes of attrition and insubordination. It was in very small part the result of real instruction. In a life of President Porter compiled by his admirers I observe that the chapter upon his theory of morals is written by a Japanese. It is Professor Nakashima who shows us that this professor's "doctrine as to free will was the *via media* between absolute indeterminism and absolute determinism; his theory of morals was rational eudemonism." *Ex oriente lux et veritas*. President Porter died in 1892, eight years after he had been succeeded by Dr. Dwight and five years after Yale had become a university.

Prof. Elias Loomis, who was a graduate of Yale in the

class before President Porter's, was the truest survival of the old-time pedagogue in our day. He was the mark of every story-teller who ever came to New Haven, but he was probably intimately known by no human being. Though not morose or pessimistic, he was an eminently solitary man, like the stars, that were his fit companions. He saw what he could get out of life as through a telescope, and, once focussed, his instrument was never turned aside until death at length put on the cap and let the observer rest. He suffered from several years of illness in his old age, but seldom complained. A kindly woman in town, learning that he was taking his rides during his convalescence in a Whitney Avenue horse-car, sent her carriage for him every pleasant day till he recovered. He accepted the courtesy, but was not moved thereby to more than his usual effusiveness. She met him once, and said that she was glad to learn by the morning paper that he was better. "False," was all his reply as he turned on his heel and moved slowly but accurately up the steps of the Tontine to his room. When he died he was found to have accumulated a property of somewhat over three hundred thousand dollars, which was more, I fancy, than the lady with the carriage had ever possessed. The entire estate was left to the University, ultimately for the promotion of the science to which he had devoted his long life. He died in 1889, and was buried from the New Haven Hospital.

Prof. James D. Dana ranks probably with Professor Whitney as the most celebrated man who belonged to the Yale of our time. Ill health had compelled him to confine himself almost exclusively to his scientific work for many years previous to our graduation. The real sphere of his activities was quite outside of the undergraduate college life. Few of us, therefore, knew the man, though every one respected and admired the professor; but as he was an intimate boyhood friend of my father, I was able to see a little of the other side and to appreciate the gentleness and generosity of a strong character ever hampered in the exhibition of its real traits by the frailty of his physical condition. He was a true and honored representative of the old school of scholar-gentleman, and in his

science probably the greatest of American geologists. He died in 1895, twenty years after we entered Yale,— a really marvellous instance of a mind that rises superior to the delicate frame in which it is contained.

Professor Thacher was a man of the same generation. Graduating from Yale in 1835, he taught here continuously from December, 1838, to the year of his death, in 1886, with the exception of two years devoted to study in Germany, when for some weeks he tutored the Crown Prince of Prussia, who became afterward the Emperor Frederick. He was the main reliance in the administrations, especially of undergraduate affairs, of both Presidents Woolsey and Porter, closing his life in the same year in which the latter resigned. There was no one on the Faculty whose personal influence was so great. I think he carried through everything that he sincerely desired and undertook. It was his personality which made the old-style Faculty in some degree human. He possessed intellectual capacities of the highest order, but preferred to devote his life rather to the moral well-being of the student than to their purely intellectual education. The so-called Yale spirit, much talked of in these latter days, is really dear old Tom Thacher in epitome. His eight sons were all Yale men, and his daughter married a Yale man. There was devotion *usque ad aras*.

Professor Newton, a graduate of Yale in 1850, was well removed from the college period of the old group of our professors. As Mathematics had been made an elective by the time of our Junior year, there were not many in our class who knew him in the recitation room, but he was a man who had much to do with the control of Yale in the '70's and '80's. He was never, I am told, in the same class as a mathematician with the great Gibbs, who gleamed, however, as a luminary beyond our comprehension in the firmament of Yale; but Newton was quite worthy to represent Yale before the country in mathematics, though not at alumni dinners. They told me at Philadelphia once that on such an occasion he stumbled through a most mortifying exhibition of fright and incapacity by way of "responding for Yale"— which gives us quite a different

idea of our old instructor from anything we were able to observe in the conduct of his recitations. He had a perfect genius for upholding the unpopular side in any controversy or debate, but those who knew him appreciated the fact that this was the result of a perfect intellectual honesty, the possession of which set him apart from some other members of the Faculty conclave wherein he was ever debating. When he died, in August, 1896, he was the oldest of the academical professors.

Professor Packard, a graduate of Yale in 1856, was known by still fewer of us than was the case with either Newton or Eaton. He was esteemed to be the most brilliant Greek scholar that Yale had ever produced since the great Hadley. Every one who knew him recalls the singular charm and gentleness of his character. Unfortunately he threw a cloak, when teaching, over Packard the man, and appeared to his students only as Packard the scholar, and thereby proved a great disappointment to the group of men in our class who took his Greek optional in Junior year. It will always be the great regret of those who knew him that Packard had this antiquated conception of a professor's position. I am told that he once terrified three or four young graduates who were in the law school, but cared enough about their Plato to meet once a week and read their dialogues in English. The professor quite humbly asked if he might be present at their sittings. They hardly knew how to refuse, yet welcomed him with perturbation, remembering his classroom in college; but this was the other Packard. He joined their discussions, entered into the spirit of their youthful views, and throughout the winter made Plato far more a living teacher to them than their Greek professor had been in their undergraduate days. He died in 1884, still a young man, who was graduated with the promise of becoming the first Greek scholar of his age.

Prof. Daniel Cady Eaton, the next in seniority in our list, was the only professor outside of the academic Faculty to whom we recited in our college course, so far, at least, as I can remember. He belonged to the Sheffield Scientific School Faculty, and we only knew him on account of a tentative and

spasmodic effort in our time to broaden the range of our curriculum. He was good-natured enough to take a class in Botany from January to June in our Junior year. Few of us cared very much for Botany, but it was the garden gate through which thirty men were able to escape from the unexpected rigor of Professor Packard's Greek class into pastures green and fair. So we studied Botany (Heaven save the mark!), and Professor Eaton, in his laboratory and field excursions, made us aware of the possibility of a man's being a learned professor and a really good fellow. It was quite understood, I think, while we were taking his course, and no one could have realized better than he the imbecility of a project that undertook to instruct a body of classically bred Juniors in one of the most technical of the natural sciences during a space of less than six months. For my part, I shall ever remember Daniel Eaton as a most courteous and acceptable instructor, belonging to the type that perceives the vanity of forcing instruction where it is not welcomed, but that stimulates and reveals unexpected delights to the student who consents to listen. He died in 1895, in the prime of life, the authority on ferns in America. With his name we pass beyond the "dead line," and beginning with his classmates, Northrop and Wheeler, come fortunately to an unbroken succession of professors who still live and learn. With some of these I have been most pleasantly and even intimately associated, and for all of them I can say, without exception, I entertain a warm personal regard.

Professor Northrop left Yale in 1884, when he became President of the University of Minnesota. It was an excellent thing for him, as well as for the new field of his activity. He needed larger compass than he could enjoy here, and in the activities of his executive office he has been a true leader of culture in the Northwest. He is not only a notable college president to-day, but has fairly earned the claim to be called a great man. He used to make us writhe at times with his easy sarcasms, but no one was more cordially appreciative of real merit in an undergraduate effort than was he. I recollect when



Swinburne read aloud one of his Sophomore compositions that Northrop put aside entirely the professorial manner and treated him as an equal.

Professor Wheeler, who is at this moment the Senior academic professor, is regarded rightly as the greatest historical teacher we have ever had at Yale. He is not only the most finished and suggestive lecturer in the corps, but has long wielded an influence in the concerns of undergraduates that has helped to transform the relations between the Faculty and undergraduates during the past twenty years. As one who has belonged both to old Yale and to new, I can testify to the wisdom and sanity of that policy which has been steadily pursued by the three professors of our day—Wheeler, Henry Wright, and Richards—who have led in the great reform. Of course there were others joining in heartily to effect the change, but these three, I think, did more than any who were with them. Professor Wheeler's recognition of the desirability of a third Senior society, and his unwearying efforts in assisting and formulating the policy of Wolf's Head in the critical part of its career, can hardly be too strongly emphasized as a considerable factor in the improvement of character at Yale. It stands with his patient concern during many years in the finances of the University Boat Club, which is of course much better known. He will long be remembered at Yale as perhaps the most admired member of the Faculty.

His peer in influence among the undergraduates to-day is Prof. Henry P. Wright, a graduate of the class of 1858, regarded as a paragon of academic scholarship in our time, and much liked as a keen, though impartial, instructor, but never adequately recognized as the great genius for controlling and directing undergraduate emotion. During the past twenty years he has occupied the responsible and all-important position of Dean of the college. What he is and what he has done in this capacity is too familiar a subject to all Yale men to need more than mention here. The famous Dean's office to-day is the safety-valve through which the steam of undergraduate humor escapes without explosion. To this great work Pro-

fessor Wright has sacrificed the certainty of high scholastic reputation, and in its constant demands he must have exhausted some of his physical and mental vigor; but I doubt if he regrets the outcome, for by his influence more than by that of any one else Yale College has ceased to be the home of the bottle-thrower and the drunkard upon the fence, and college life, if still far from perfect, is healthier than of old, yet quite as happy an experience as it was in the days of the North Middle coal yard and the old chapel.

Arthur Williams Wright, who was voted the most popular of our professors when we graduated, was a member of the class of 1859 at Yale and has the distinction of being one of the first three doctors of philosophy who earned this degree at Yale in 1861; one of these, by the way, was his distinguished classmate, Eugene Schuyler, the other was James M. Whiton, notable as an oarsman, a Greek scholar, and a headmaster of Williston. Professor Wright was one of the small number who attended to the scientific side of our curriculum in college, where he was in our day Professor of Molecular Physics and Chemistry. He was a consummate experimenter, and so urbane and sympathetic a man that those obstreperous members of our class who went Old Ned to raise remained to praise the magician of the Lab. Since 1885 he has had charge of the Sloane Physical Laboratory, which was built from plans under his supervision. He withdraws this year (1906) from the list of active professors, but will continue, I am sure, his activities and usefulness as a scientific investigator. He remains, I think, the least changed in manner and appearance of any of our surviving instructors.

Professor Richards enjoyed in our generation the closest friendships with college boys of any on our teaching staff. His personal influence was correspondingly strong, and, had his time and health permitted, I am morally sure that he could alone, by his personal hold on our class, have reversed that old attitude of aggressiveness between students and Faculty which ever prevailed. As it was, his friendly talks and frequent walking trips with the men he liked did much to remove certain

asperities in our relations with the old professorial body. I suspect that sometimes Professor Richards was so much more in sympathy with the students than with the Faculty that he could hardly conscientiously serve as a go-between in the secular warfare between the two parties. He, too, is retiring this summer from a long and arduous career as professor after nearly forty years of service in the college. His most notable work has been as director of the gymnasium in charge of the athletic interests of the college so far as they could be affected by official control. His sympathy with and knowledge of athletics has brought him during all this period into intimate contact with a great number of students who will always remember Yale life as in some sense an expression of their beloved Dicky Bird.

Prof. F. B. Dexter was graduated in the class of 1861 and has been an assistant librarian almost continuously from that year to the present. We shall associate him more with our visits to the library in quest of obscure information rather than with the classroom. He used occasionally to descend from his eyry in Durfee in quest on his own behalf of information equally obscure to be gleaned from inhabitants of the Campus; these excursions were not infrequently gravid with meaning. He was the first Professor of American History on the Larned foundation, and impressed a group of some thirty of us with his profound and accurate knowledge of the history of our own country. His work with the library was, however, a more congenial occupation to him than teaching, and he resigned his professorship in 1888 to devote himself more assiduously to his labors there. He was Registrar of the college for twenty-three years, and served for thirty years — 1869 to 1899 — as the honored Secretary of the corporation, bridging the entire space between the latter years of Woolsey and the beginning of Hadley and the modern régime. During this period, I believe, he remembered the faces of every graduate, and probably, as his duties also involved the editorship of the catalogues and obituary records, knew more about the lives of Yale men than any one who has ever been associated with the institution. He

has written among other important works the biographies of all of the early graduates of Yale down to 1777, — a work which we trust will be continued.

Professor Coe was graduated from Yale in 1862. He was appointed Street Professor of Modern Languages, being likewise the first to hold this professorship, from which he resigned in 1879 to accept a lucrative and popular pulpit in New York City. He had a good reading knowledge of French and was a man of refinement and learning, but it is significant of the indifferent attention given to the living languages thirty years ago that a man should have been appointed to such a professorship only two years after he was graduated and while he was completing his theological studies. He knew quite enough of the French language, however, to flunk every man of our class who took it as an optional in the delusive hope that his urbane manners denoted an easy marking system. He struck me, if I may be allowed to say so, as perhaps the least successful of all our professors, and I cannot think that at any time his heart was much in his work.

Professor Carter, who upheld the other great modern language, German, was our only professor that did not graduate from Yale. He was a Williams man of 1862, to which college he returned as its honored president on resigning his professorship at Yale in 1881. For nearly ten years, therefore, Dr. Carter had the difficult business of instructing undergraduates in the elements of a language that was almost as foreign to our generation as Turkish or Tamil. Professor Carter, whom I got to know well long after I left college, is one of the very few of the old-fashioned Humanists of a passing generation. In breadth of scholarship and intellectual interests he is a man of the type of Presidents Woolsey and Mark Hopkins. There is nothing worth knowing which does not interest him and little that occurs of which he does not make some account. I have always regretted that I did not take his modern language instead of Dr. Coe's, for he was a profoundly scholarly professor and one whose genial interest in learning of all sorts greatly impressed the students in his classroom.

Professor Sumner, who graduated from Yale in 1863 and was appointed tutor here in 1866, still continues his great work of impressing the minds of those that hear him as he has done since his establishment in a professorship thirty-four years ago. His work as a lecturer was a revelation to the men of our time. No one then could think as clearly on his feet and enunciate his doctrines so decisively as Professor Sumner. Thousands of men must have gone out from Yale during these past thirty years whose economic conceptions were consciously or unconsciously derived from the ideas this master teacher first gave them. His influence, I believe, remains unabated and his mind as clear as ever of old. He is, perhaps, more than any one else here, the genius of our time and generation, and we shall discover when his work is completed and the great book which he is still writing has been distilled from the alembic of his mind that in William Graham Sumner Yale produced one of the rarest thinkers and teachers of America.

Prof. Henry Augustin Beers, a graduate of the class of '69 and the youngest of our professors, was regarded by our class as among the most brilliant and promising of the whole number. We never did quite our full duty in his literary courses, thereby proving our incapacity at that age for profiting by the responsibilities we so eagerly claimed in the arrangement of our own curriculum. If most of us were now back in his classroom we would realize how shamefully we misused a privilege which we construed in our own rude way merely as a license. We nevertheless liked the man, and I well remember the glow of friendly feeling in our little community when it was reported that he and Jake Thacher had been discovered by a walking party drinking hot scotch in a tavern at Morris Cove. He is still the genial friend of many a student, and greatly esteemed by those candidates for the doctor's degree who are able to appreciate his exhaustive knowledge of the literature of our language and the penetration of his critical estimates. He has produced a number of charming stories and verses since we were in college, some of these, like "The Ways of Yale," and "A Suburban Pastoral," ranking with the best literature of our time.



Of our dozen tutors there is of course less to say. The class was apt to be a rather ephemeral one at Yale, men often being taken and "tried on," often enough apparently because nothing better could be found. The change has been very great in this respect. Specialization and scientific processes in the work of teaching have necessitated a product of far better technical ability and necessarily have resulted in retaining a larger proportion of those who begin the career of teaching at the bottom of the ladder. Death has removed two of our twelve tutors; of the survivors only two others, Dana and Phillips, are still members of the Yale Faculty. It reminds one of the rough law of nature in evolving the survival of the fittest, but were the percentage of success the same to-day as twenty-five years ago, Yale would encourage mighty few of her sons to enter into her employment with the prospect of a permanent position offered to only one in every six.

Isbon T. Beckwith, the oldest of our tutors and a graduate of '68, appealed exceedingly to our class because of his uniform courtesy and the literary expression he gave to his Greek interpretation. His refinement was the touchstone indeed which showed the difference between our class and '78. They jeered, we admired — therein lay the contrast between the two classes. Mr. Beckwith left Yale with our class and became for a number of years Professor of Greek at Trinity. During the past few years he has been Professor of the Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament in the General Theological Seminary in New York, greatly admired by his students, and working, I am sure, in the same scholarly way amid surroundings rather more congenial to his nature.

His classmate, James K. Thacher, the oldest son of our old professor, taught us Physics, not in the least because he pretended to know anything about Physics, but because he had to earn his way in taking a somewhat belated course in the Medical School. We liked him and his untutored ways amazingly, but there is no harm in saying now that he had no business to be where he was. He obtained his medical degree in 1879, and for a dozen years practised his profession in New

Haven with great and increasing success, when he came to his untimely end in the prime of life in 1891, greatly missed and beloved by all who knew him.

Rufus Richardson of '69 will ever, I suppose, remain enshrined in the memory of our classmates because of his alleged difficulty in finding his boots when a midnight bonfire burst out on the Campus. He left Yale with the doctor's degree in 1878, was subsequently Professor of Greek in the Indiana State University and Dartmouth, then for five years Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and is now curator of classical archeological collections in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. He is a son that Yale is proud of, and always found to be a warm friend of the students of our time. I notice that he was recorded as next to Beckwith in the general esteem of our class.

First in popularity among our tutors was Edward S. Dana, long since made a full Professor of Physics and now one of the celebrated men of Yale. He is one of those very rare instances of a great son succeeding a great father. His "Text-book of Mineralogy" and his reconstruction of his father's "System of Mineralogy" are perhaps the best works of their kind in any language. They have made him a reputation that goes around the world. In addition to his teaching and laboratory work he has been continuously the editor of the "American Journal of Science." He is, moreover, a member of the National Academy of Science, that House of Lords of scientists in this country. It was his fairness, however, rather than his greatness, which appealed to us. He was a man who thought clearly and acted invariably in a straightforward fashion. His sense of the fitness of things renders him still one of the most valuable and sanest administrators on the academic Faculty. He has been grievously handicapped during the past twenty years by ill health, but no physical suffering daunts his clear comprehension or determination to proceed along the definite path of duty. Companionship with a man like Dana is one of the things that makes life at Yale worth while.

Joseph Alvin Graves, tutor of Latin from 1874 to 1878,

was a graduate of Yale in 1872. We knew him but slightly, though I shall probably never look at an Ovid without associating that author with him. After obtaining his doctor's degree he became a principal of one of the New Haven public schools, and in 1888 removed to Hartford, and passed the remainder of his life in charge of the largest grammar school in the State. He died suddenly there in 1899, highly esteemed and one of the most valuable and effective men in the work of advancing public education in Connecticut. His son, who graduated at Yale in 1900, is one of the corps of instructors in the University.

The class of '79 gave us five tutors, — Denslow, Houghton, Peters, Tarbell, and Phillips, the last of these being a Shef. man. Denslow, who was salutatorian of his class, was pursuing the course in the Divinity School while tutoring our class in mathematics. He was an admirable and accurate scholar, though we could only guess this in his attempts to drum the elements of Chauvenet into our resisting heads. In 1878, after a year at Berkeley, he was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church, and became rector of Grace Church in Fair Haven. After filling several pastorates, he was from 1893 to 1896 chaplain of Kenyon College and lecturer on liturgies. After further clerical and diocesan experiences he accepted, a few years ago, the more congenial position of Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary of New York, the second of our tutorial family to find a haven in that Episcopal home. I was glad to hear that when living in Indiana he was associated with Louis Howland in diocesan work.

William A. Houghton, who was the orator of his class, always impressed us as an instructor of unusual distinction. He only served a year as tutor, when he resigned (1877) to accept the very interesting position of Professor of English in Tokio University. After five years in Japan he obtained the exceptional distinction of receiving the personal thanks of the Emperor for his efficient labors. He subsequently became a professor in the University of the State of New York and, in 1892, Professor of Latin in Bowdoin College, where he now is.

John Punnett Peters, tutor in Latin, football player, cox-

swain of the theological crew, Orientalist, and divine, will ever be remembered by the class of '79 as the Thing it came up against. He never quite understood us, and I am sure we never at all understood him; but he is now the personal friend of a good many of us, and I am quite sure that on neither side has there been any survival of hard feeling. He has added appreciably in his active career to Yale's reputation for scholarship. Leaving his tutorship in the fall of 1879, he spent four years in Germany in the study of Semitic languages. After a year in charge of his father's church in New York he became professor in the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia and (1883) Professor of Hebrew in the University of Pennsylvania. Here he remained until the death of his father, in 1891, took him to the pulpit of St. Michael's Church in New York. He resigned his professorship in the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. His chief claim to credit in the world of scholarship has been his activity as leading promoter of the archæological explorations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania at Nippur in Ancient Babylonia. He was the first director of the enterprise in 1888, and has written, besides technical contributions in Hebrew and Assyriology, an important work in two volumes entitled, "Nippur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates." He leads a life of good works and abounding activities, and, as a controversialist and agitator, is still in first-rate condition.

Frank B. Tarbell, valedictorian of his class, began his work as tutor of Greek at Yale with our class in the fall of Sophomore year. He was subsequently elected Assistant Professor of Greek, and remained at Yale until 1887. He served a year as director of classical studies in the American School at Athens, three years as instructor in Greek and Latin at Harvard, — which he calls the happiest years of his life, — and received the appointment of head of the School at Athens for a term of five years. He resigned the appointment, however, and took up in September, 1893, his work as Associate Professor of Greek in the University of Chicago. Here he remains as Professor of Classical Archæology and Greek Epigraphy, living in a house,

which he built near the university ten years ago, with three bachelor colleagues. Professor Tarbell is rightly regarded now as one of the foremost Greek scholars of the country.

Andrew Wheeler Phillips was the only tutor we ever had who had not been through the academic mill at Yale. He began his work of instruction at Yale with our class in its Sophomore year, and has since told me that nothing ever inspired him with the same terror as his first sight of that class in his recitation room. He succeeded very promptly in winning our regard, and no one of his old students can recall him without a feeling of kindly appreciation and respect. He has been foremost among the mathematical Faculty, author of an important series of text-books, and a demonstrator of marked originality, but his chief and most effective work has been on the administrative side as Dean of the Graduate School since 1895, a period during which it has advanced with great strides and obtained a recognition as one of the three or four best schools of the sort in the country. Yale owes a debt to Dean Phillips that is second to none perhaps among the active agents of her development during the past decade.

Our two youngest tutors, Robbins and Zacher, were graduates of the class of '74. Neither remained very long in the work of undergraduate instruction, which both of them were pursuing chiefly as a means of taking their professional course in the Law School. Without intending any reflection upon their ability, I must proclaim the gross injustice to students of our age for whose education during the critical period of youth any haphazard selection was thought sufficient. Mr. Robbins became a lawyer of considerable reputation in Connecticut, and is deservedly one of the most notable men of Hartford, where he lives. Tutor Zacher withdrew from the struggle against his methods of imparting German when he secured his law degree in 1878. He has practised his profession very creditably in New Haven ever since.

I cannot pass from this review of our instructors without at least a brief allusion to three men connected with the University who, though not on the Faculty list proper, had their part in

our education. First of these was the late J. Sumner Smith, a graduate of the famous class of '53, and father of our classmate, its class boy. He died in New Haven just four months before that class assembled to celebrate its semi-centennial. We knew and we still remember him well as the efficient agent who introduced us to much reading outside of the curriculum on the shelves of Linonian and Brothers Library. He never resented interruption, as librarians sometimes do, and was always most cordial in welcoming intruders upon his domain, provided he could do them any good; but none of us appreciated in this reserved though cheery man the really extraordinary character of his work. "No member of the class," writes the secretary of '53, "and at the close of his life, no then living graduate of Yale had done so much for the University as Smith. No man in the class was so retiring as he; indeed, he could not be prevailed upon, though a resident of New Haven, to appear at our last meeting in 1898." A music teacher for many years in New Haven, he began his work as librarian in 1875, becoming assistant librarian in the University library twenty years later. While we were in college he commenced the study of Russian by himself, and the collecting of Russian books. When these amounted to six thousand he presented them, *with a catalogue*, to the University, — the most important single collection of Russian books in this country. Besides this amazing benefaction his gifts of music-books to the library amounted in value to more than two thousand dollars. In all, during some thirty years, Yale received from this devoted son gifts to the value of over twelve thousand dollars.

Dr. William M. Barbour began his ten years' service as college pastor in 1876, when Battell Chapel was completed. Of course those only came into personal contact with him who sought his society, but we are none of us likely to forget his preaching and his presence. A graduate of Oberlin College in 1859, he was an excellent example of the old-fashioned, straightforward Scotch Presbyterian. He never despaired of the ultimate conversion of the whole world to Calvinism, but he was the first to confess that his own exhibition of it at Yale had resulted

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in very few converts. His influence was sane and extremely helpful to those who went to see him in his study, but he was quite incapable of keeping alive much interest in divine service attended by a thousand unwilling auditors. After leaving Yale in 1886, he became Principal of the Congregational College of British North America, and died in Canada in 1899.

Mark Bailey, another parent of one of our number, resigned his position as instructor of elocution last year, after the extraordinary term of fifty years of service. There was always a friendly feeling toward him, and thousands of cultured men there must be to-day who remember with a glow the unaccustomed informality of their relations with this genial instructor. It must have been for him a pleasant and interesting career, at the end of which he can contemplate a good many prominent men who have used the voices which he trained in public and for the welfare of their fellow-men. I have known several who have declared that Bailey's lessons in elocution were one of the most immediately profitable acquirements of their college course.

Biographical Sketches

I. GRADUATES

(An asterisk before a name indicates decease)

1959
CHARLES FRANCIS ALDRICH

BORN in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 8, 1858. Son of P. Emory and Sarah (Woods) Aldrich. He is seventh in descent on his father's side from George Aldrich, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1680. The family were all farmers in Massachusetts until his father, after graduating from the Harvard Law School, became a lawyer, a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, and a Judge of the Superior Court in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was also President of the Polytechnic Institute in that city. His mother was a descendant of the Woods family, who had for several generations lived in Barre and Braintree, Massachusetts. He comes, therefore, from pure Yankee stock on both sides. After his schooling in Worcester he passed the entrance examinations for Amherst in the summer of 1874, but, concluding to go to Yale, he returned to complete his preparatory education at the Highland Military Academy.

In college Aldrich was perhaps the most notable coxswain that the University Crew has ever had. He steered Bob Cook's famous crew of 1876 and was in the races of 1877 and 1878, as well as coxswain, whenever practicable, of all his class crews throughout his college course. While he did not always succeed in making them win races, his influence was ever of the best. He was for a brief period on the editorial board of the "Yale News," but confesses that he did no work. In Senior year he became president of the University Boat Club and of the Dunham Boat Club.



CHARLES FRANCIS ALDRICH

After graduating, he went through the Harvard Law School, and subsequently pursued a course at home in Political Values for the M.A. degree under Professor Sumner. The degree was conferred upon him by Yale in 1884. With the exception of a summer trip in Europe immediately after graduation, he has done no travelling. In the fall of 1881, after he had graduated at the Harvard Law School, he became the clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the invitation of its chairman, his fellow-townsmen, Senator Hoar. Admitted upon examination to the Massachusetts Bar on December 1, 1881, he returned from Washington after a year's absence and began the practice of law in Worcester, where he has remained ever since. He served on the City Council of his native town in 1887-1888, and was made Referee in Bankruptcy in July, 1898, which office he still holds. He is a solicitor of the Worcester County Institute for Savings, and is counsel for sundry other local corporations. His professional practice has, however, been of a general nature and his position in the profession one of increasing importance and responsibility. He contributed a condensed history of the County Bar to a "Worcester County History" which was published in 1889. He declares himself politically inclined to be a Democrat, though he would probably be classed by professional politicians as a Mugwump. He has no membership in any church, though he pays pew rent.

His chief regret, in reviewing his college career, he says, is that "I did not wait until I was older and knew enough to appreciate the advantages there."

He remains unmarried.

His address is 602 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Massachusetts.

***OTIS ELIHU ATWATER**

Born in New Haven January 1, 1851. Son of Lewis B. and Amanda S. (Burnham) Atwater. His father, who died when Otis was three years old, belonged to the well-known New



OTIS ELIHU ATWATER

Haven family of that name, whose founder came from England with the first settlers and whose number is now legion. His mother's family is also of old New England stock.

After a four years' course in the Military School of C. A. Miles, at Brattleboro, Vermont, Otis was occupied for several years in a drugstore, and spent one year as student in the College of Pharmacy of New York City. The result of too severe study in this effort to equip himself professionally was an attack of insanity, from which, however, he recovered at the end of ten months. He now determined to begin his education over again, and, despite his mature years, went back to his former teacher, Mr. Miles, by whom he was fitted for the Senior year in Hopkins Grammar School, from which he came to Yale with our class. While in college he was occupied in the effort to support himself, and so had little knowledge of the class socially, but those of his old classmates who knew him best remember the unfailing gentleness of his disposition and a certain wisdom derived from his experience in business that set him quite apart from the rest of us. He passed a year after graduation in the Chemistry course in the Sheffield Scientific School, and was the following year appointed Assistant in Professor Gibb's private laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts; but no sooner had a promising opening for the pursuit of his life's ambition presented itself than his health once more succumbed. In spite of a will power that appeared nearly indomitable, his mental faculties again gave way to the long strain. He was removed in the fall of 1881 to an asylum at Burlington, Vermont. The remaining sixteen years of his life were passed in this living death, from which he was relieved by an attack of peritonitis that carried him off November 16, 1897. He died in the retreat in Hartford, to which he had been taken some years before. The body was buried in the Grove Street Cemetery in New Haven. It is scarcely necessary to add that he was unmarried.

1909

HUGH DUDLEY AUCHINCLOSS

Born in Newport, Rhode Island, July 8, 1858. Son of John and Elizabeth (Brick) Auchincloss. His ancestors of the Auchincloss clan, in their seat near Paisley, Scotland, are traced back to the year 1234, — a sturdy stock, that has a numerous and honorable representation of sons in America, seven of them being graduates of Yale, with plenty more to follow. Hugh's grandfather of the same name came to this country early in the last century and assisted in establishing here the important thread industry associated with the name of Coats. His mother was the offspring on both sides of her house of American colonial dignitaries, being one of the eighth generation descended from Governor John Winthrop and of the seventh from Governors Thomas Dudley and Richard Saltonstall.

He was prepared for college at the school of Mr. M. W. Lyon, in New York City. Though one of the half-dozen (only) six-footers in our class, he abstained entirely from athletics while at Yale. He was one of the very limited group in the class who knew or cared anything about society outside of the campus, and was quite properly elected to the Junior Promenade Committee.

At the conclusion of a brief hunting trip in Colorado after graduation, he entered into the employ of Messrs. Muir and Duckerworth, cotton buyers, in Savannah, remaining there nearly two years. On January 1, 1882, he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Auchincloss Brothers of New York, and he has remained engaged in active business in that city ever since, ten years of the time in the dry goods commission business with his brothers, and latterly managing private companies in mining, manufacturing, and transportation, as well as banking and other interests. He is President of the Port Inglis Terminal Company, Treasurer of the Dunnellon Phosphate Company, Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, and Director of the Florida Manufacturing Company, the Barker Chemical Company, the Newport and Muckford



HUGH DUDLEY AUCHINCLOSS

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Steamboat and Railroad Company, the Bank of Manhattan Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, — all of New York. His reputation, acquired by years of faithful and efficient service in these and other enterprises, ranks him among the small group of controlling business men not connected with insurance companies in New York City. He has made frequent trips to Europe.

He married in New York, November 19, 1891, Emma Brewster, daughter of the late Oliver B. Jennings of that city. Their children are: Esther Judson, born November 9, 1895; Hugh Dudley, Jr., born August 28, 1897; Anne Burr, born July 22, 1902.

His office is at 22 William St., and his house, No. 33 West Sixty-seventh St., New York City. Country place, Hammer-smith Farm, Newport, Rhode Island.

1859-1914 WILLIAM WARD BAILEY

Born in New Haven June 16, 1857. Son of Mark and Lucy Batchelder (Ward) Bailey. His father, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1849, completed in 1905 his fiftieth year as Instructor of Elocution in Yale College. No one of our class is likely to forget the pleasant and not unprofitable hours spent upon and beneath the rostrum under his genial instruction.

The Baileys are of Scotch ancestry, the family coming to this country about 1700. On his mother's side Bailey is a descendant of the family of Oliver Cromwell, and also of General Ward of Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War.

Ward Bailey attended the public schools, and afterward the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. After graduation he completed the course in Yale Law School, and in 1882 obtained the graduate degree of M.L. He was admitted to the Bar of Connecticut in 1881. In May, 1886, he was appointed Secretary of the New Haven Board of Health, and still retains the position. He has been for the past sixteen years Secretary of the Union League (formerly the Republican League) Club of New Haven. These two positions have occupied all his time,



WILLIAM WARD BAILEY

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so that he has never actively practised his profession. He is a staunch Republican, but not actively in politics. He has been for many years a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Improved Order of Red Men. His chief regret about his college career is that he did not early make a specialty of some congenial subject, master it, and teach it.

He married in New Haven, June 11, 1890, Charlotte Adelia Tilden, of Derby, Connecticut. Their children are: Mark 2d, born May 2, 1891; Elizabeth Ward, born June 17, 1895. His son is preparing for college in the New Haven High School.

His address is 301 Humphrey St., New Haven, Connecticut.

RALPH BARKER

Born in Brooklyn, New York, August 26, 1857. Son of George and Cornelia (Clark) Barker. His father's ancestors, coming from England early in the eighteenth century, settled in Branford, Connecticut. His father was a merchant. His mother's family appear to have come over from England about the year 1690.

After fourteen years in New York City, Ralph was sent to the school of Mr. G. B. Day, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. His last two years of preparation for college were passed in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven, where he was graduated as salutatorian of his class.

The first year after graduation he passed as clerk in a land-broker's office in New York City. In 1880 he was made principal of a grammar school in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and the following year became head of the High School in the same town. Leaving the career of a teacher in 1882, he accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Madison Cotton Ginning Company of Phoenix Mills, in Madison, Florida, where he removed with his family, remaining there, except during the summer months, until 1895. For the last ten years he has lived in Bridgeport, with occasional business trips to Florida. He is President of the Barker Chemical Company, Secretary of the Dunnellon Phosphate Company, and



RALPH BARKER

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Secretary and General Manager of the Florida Manufacturing Company. He has visited Europe several times, partly on business, but chiefly for rest and pleasure. He is a Republican, a member of the Congregational Church, and Chairman of the Society's Committee, in Bridgeport.

He married in Bridgeport, March 16, 1881, Eugenia F. Robinson of that city. Their children are: Cornelia Clark, born in Bridgeport, August 21, 1882; Grace Lillian, born in Madison, March 26, 1885, died June 1, 1886; Eugenia Kirtland and Charles Edward (twins), born in Bridgeport, October 27, 1888; Ralph Frederick, born in Madison, November 23, 1894; George Myron, born in Bridgeport, April 3, 1899. Cornelia was graduated from the Courtland School in the class of 1902. Charles is preparing for Yale at the Bridgeport High School.

His residence is 143 Coleman St., Bridgeport, Connecticut. His office is 22 William St., New York City.

THOMAS ROSSITER BARNUM

Born in Phillipston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, May 4, 1857. Son of Rev. Samuel Weed and Charlotte (Betts) Barnum. Thomas, the first of this line of American Barnums, came from England about the year 1645, lived for some years in Fairfield and Norwalk, Connecticut, and in 1684-1685 appears as one of the company of eight who bought land of the Indians and settled in the town of Danbury, Connecticut. Jonas Weed, also an ancestor of the paternal stock, reached Boston from England in 1630, subsequently joining the earlier groups of settlers in Wethersfield and Stamford. The Barnums of this branch are also derived from James Wallace, who came, of course, from Scotland, and William Beardsley, one of the first settlers of Stratford, which received its name from Shakespeare's birthplace, his native town. The Rev. Samuel W. Barnum graduated from Yale with high honors in the class of 1841, and served as its honored class secretary for fifty years, until his death, in 1891. He was a divine and an author



THOMAS ROSSITER BARNUM

of some prominence in Connecticut, a man of most exact and critical scholarship, and one of the small band of makers of Webster's Dictionary, under the nominal editorship of President Porter. He is perhaps best known as the author of a "Vocabulary of English Rhymes." Tom Barnum, on his mother's side, is of combined English and Huguenot ancestry. Thomas, who was the progenitor of the American Betts family, reached America as early as 1639. Others of the ancestral group on this side of the house were the Coleys, the Boutons, and the Marvins, — both founders of Norwalk, — the Scriveners (afterward Scribners), founders of that family in this country, the Fowlers, among the founders of New Haven, and other pillars of the church and state in New England.

The Barnums removed to New Haven in 1865. Tom received his preparation for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, where he developed those qualities of industry and patience which have characterized his work throughout his career. After leaving college, he devoted himself during the greater part of the first year to the study of music, in which he had attained a notable degree of proficiency while at school and college. He has continued this delightful exercise throughout his hard-working life, serving as organist during many years in the churches where he has lived. For six months, in 1881, he prepared himself for a mercantile career in the "Yale Business College," — which does n't mean a college that has any business with Yale. Failing health compelled him to give up a position which he had assumed at the Yale National Bank at this time. In 1882 he assisted his father in the work of cataloging the Ferguson Library of Stamford, Connecticut, — an experience which made it natural for him some months later to enter upon the duties of a professional librarian as one of the assistants in the Astor Library of New York City, where he remained during the years 1883–1885. In 1885 he succeeded Williams as an assistant in the Yale University Library, from which he withdrew in 1886 to serve with his father for four years as a member of the corps for literary criticism and research in the revision of Webster's Dictionary. He greatly as-

sisted his father about this time in compiling a "Semi-Centennial Record of the Class of Yale, 1841," which was brought to completion in 1892, the year after his father's death, when Tom achieved the singular distinction of being elected to the office of secretary of his father's class. He served as Librarian of the University of Vermont from 1893 to 1896, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. After a brief period of recuperation he was made assistant in the office of the Secretary of Yale University, where he has remained during the past six years. He is the anonymous author and compiler of the annual "University Catalogue," the "Obituary Record," and the "Triennial (now Quinquennial) Catalogue," — dull books to the uninitiated but important and interesting to those who have to use them. Besides these and his other literary work already mentioned, he has been the author of several encyclopedia articles and has recently issued a third and enlarged edition of his father's "Vocabulary of English Rhymes" (1905). His labors have not thus far earned him great celebrity, but by those who know him in his place in the University he is appreciated as a most accurate workman and a perfectly invaluable partner in the Secretary's business office. He is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church of his Puritan ancestors. His travels have been confined thus far to one extensive trip in the summer of 1891 across the continent to the Pacific Coast and including visits to the Yosemite, Puget's Sound, and Yellowstone Park.

He remains unmarried, and lives with an unmarried sister in his father's old house, 344 Humphrey St., New Haven, Connecticut; his office is in Woodbridge Hall, Yale University.

AUGUSTUS WOOD BELL

Born in Morristown, New Jersey, July 26, 1855. Son of Augustus Wood and Caroline Louisa (Conklin) Bell. His father was a lawyer in Morristown, of Scotch descent. His mother was a direct descendant of Rev. Abraham Pierson, first rector of Yale College, and also of Rev. Timothy Johnes, Yale

1737, first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, in 1743.

He was prepared for college in the schools of Morristown, and by W. W. Perry, Yale 1871. In college he had a brief athletic experience in Freshman football.

After graduation he read law in the office in Morristown which had once been his father's, and after admission to the Bar of his State in 1881, commenced practice there. This practice has never been an active pursuit of cases, but generally in the care of property. He is a Republican, a Presbyterian by preference and descent, and an official in the church of his ancestors. He is also a W.M., Cincinnati Lodge, No. 3, of New Jersey. "I have been enjoying," he writes, "these many years that 'simple life' you read about. There has been nothing startling in my life; in fact, now and then I stick a pin into my flesh to see if I live. To use the expression of that old sage (I forget whether he lived at the time I dwelt beneath the shades of the old elms, or whether I heard of him there), 'As a success I have been a perfect failure, and as a failure a glorious success.' I have two quite promising youngsters, — one, the boy, now in his first year at Cornell Medical, New York City; the other a girl, — she sometimes reminds me she is a young lady, — now in the Junior class at our noted Dana Seminary.

"I am enjoying the best of health, and in the opinion of my better half am just as handsome and young-looking as the day I dared to pop the question. I have counted the hairs of my head and find I have only lost a couple in these thirty years, and these I lay to my wife, although she indignantly denies it. There has, however, one change come over my life, — I smoke the pipe, — it seems to me a more dignified occupation than puffing away at a cigarette.

"But to turn to more serious thoughts. How I have longed to meet the boys! No one can appreciate my feeling when I found I could not join in their reunion, the last to many of us. When I think of the many who have passed away, I am sad. But enough. I fear to allow myself to dwell upon such sad



AUGUSTUS WOOD BELL

thoughts. Whenever you meet any of old '79 remember me to them, and say that Bell still lives and rings, and if they come this way, his front door swings inward."

He married in Newburgh, New York, December, 14, 1881, Ella Martha Bridgeman, daughter of Alfred A. Bridgeman of that town. Their children are: Alfred Augustus, born in Newburgh, October 1, 1884; Caroline Louise, born in Morristown, May 22, 1886. Alfred is taking a special course in the Cornell Medical School in New York.

His address is 86 Maple Ave., Morristown, New Jersey.

POULTNEY BIGELOW

Born in New York City September 10, 1855. Son of the Hon. John and Jane Tunis (Poultney) Bigelow. The Bigelows are of Connecticut stock, descended from John Biglo, who probably came to Hartford among its earlier settlers and whose name is found at Watertown, Connecticut, where he was residing in 1642 and died in 1708. Joshua, the son of this patriarch, served in King Phillip's War, and his grandson, John, was a lieutenant in the colonial forces, but for the rest the house of Bigelow appears to have been entirely pacific down to the redoubtable Poultney himself. Mr. John Bigelow is still one of the honored names among living Americans. He was for some years joint editor of the "New York Evening Post," with William Cullen Bryant. Appointed Consul to Paris in 1861, he was made Minister there in 1865-1866, and during his tenure of that office, discovered and defeated a Confederate scheme to construct a fleet in France, and also by his presentation induced the French army to retire from Mexico by the year 1867. While living in France he wrote "Les États Unis d'Amérique en 1863," and issued in 1867 the first correct edition of Franklin's autobiography. He also wrote "France and the Confederate Navy" in 1888, and published among many other works the lives of Samuel J. Tilden and of William Cullen Bryant. He is President of the New York Public Library, and of the Century Association of New York. A collateral kinsman of



POULTNEY BIGELOW

this family was the Revolutionary Patriot Colonel Timothy Bigelow, whose monument is on Worcester Green. The Bigelow Carpet Loom was invented by Erastus Brigham Bigelow, another of the race, and the operation of crushing stone in the bladder by a surgeon of this name. The Poultnes, an old Baltimore family on this side of the Atlantic, are descended from the house of Sir William Poultnes, Earl of Bath.

Poultnes was sent to school in France and Germany, while his parents resided abroad, and laid during these ten years of his boyhood foundations of that cosmopolitanism which has marked his career. It was during a sojourn in Berlin that he and his brother were invited by the Crown Prince Frederick to play with his son at Potsdam, when there began a warm friendship between Poultnes and the present Emperor of Germany which has continued to the present time. Poultnes returned to complete his education for college at the Norwich Free Academy, in 1872, from which he entered Yale with the class of 1877. Owing to ill health he was obliged to give up his studies in Sophomore year, when he embarked upon a voyage around the world in a sailing vessel which wrecked him just as she reached Yokohama harbor. The trip was completed in safety, and with his health now thoroughly re-established, he re-entered Yale, joining our class in September, 1877. His career in college was notable both for brain and brawn. He secured a Latin Prose Composition prize while a Freshman, and was an editor of the "Courant" for nearly three years. He also was one of our three class historians at Commencement time. He rowed upon the Dunham Boat Club, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer, and says he was successful in winning two out of four races at Lake Saltonstall. He also sang in the college choir and everywhere out-of-doors.

His life since graduation has been like that of the mercury in a thermometer during a New England spring. He began sedately enough by going into business in the commission house of David Dows and Company of New York. Within twelve months, however, from the date of our graduation he had taken two protracted trips to Manitoba, Winnipeg, Colorado, and

Texas. Entering Columbia Law School in 1880, he learned enough law by the spring of 1882 to pass the Bar examination, an examination given him by Noah Davis. He had already been made managing clerk at this time in the law office of Laflin Kellogg. In August of this year he opened an office of his own on Broadway and practised law for six months. In July, 1883, he was accepted for the position of city editor on the "New York Herald," and was subsequently given an opportunity to investigate the views of manufacturers upon the subject of our protective tariff. The articles which were the result of this investigation were the first, perhaps, to attract serious professional attention, and from this time he may be said to have become a marked man before the public. In the spring of 1884, he was made special London correspondent of the "Herald." London remained for the next twenty years more or less his principal abode, though he never probably stayed any three months of his life continuously in the same place. I cannot pretend to give anything like a consecutive account of the gyrations which constitute the story of his career. He has enjoyed the friendship of some of the most interesting people in the world, and has exerted his qualities for making such friendships to the end of finding out all about everything that is going on throughout the inhabited globe. The only drawback, perhaps, to this encyclopedic collection of data lies in the fact that in the frightful activity of its compilation he has never had time to stop and catalogue it with due precision. The result has been, therefore, an occasional lapse that is due to a lack of revision, but never to a lack either of courage or the intention to be fair.

For a dozen years, more or less, Poultney was a notable advocate of the canoe as a means of exercise and locomotion. He paddled about the Antilles and Demarara, in some of the difficult places of the Mediterranean and the North Sea, and upon one trip in 1890, described in "Paddles and Politics," went down nearly the entire length of the Danube River. These and other expeditions have been described in various newspaper and magazine articles too numerous to mention. In June, 1892,

while on a similar expedition with Frederick Remington in the Russian waters of the Baltic, Poultney and his companion were expelled from Russia as being unsafe visitors in the sanctuary of despotism. Fortunately, though the American magazine readers were disappointed in expected entertainment, the affair did not result in an international episode. Here is his own review of the subject printed at the time, which is perhaps as typical as any one of many which I might insert. Writing to a friend for publication, he says:

“For obvious reasons I must not enter into the details of my Russian ‘erlebnisse.’ Suffice it to say that Remington and I went to St. Petersburg at considerable expense.

“That we offered to pay for police escort and protection.

“That we were both travelling at our own expense, and not as the emissaries of any party.

“That the United States Government had commissioned me to report upon shrub planting on the sea sands.

“That Remington and I applied through our Legation in St. Petersburg on June 1, 1892.

“That to-day, August 11, no answer has been received from the Russian Government.

“That the United States Legation in St. Petersburg is snubbed.

“That Remington and I carefully abstained from doing anything that could be regarded as illegal in Russia.

“That neither of us had ever done anything to make us the objects of Russian prosecution.

“That now the United States Government seeks to discredit me by revoking my commission and dismissing me unheard and untried, and gives no satisfaction to Remington. Had we been Englishmen, our Government would have pointed to a treaty clause and demanded justice.

“Our fine amounted to ten times the cost of the freight.

“Our canoes were detained a whole month.

“Remington’s was smashed through the deck.

“We have been treated with contempt and brutality.

“Remington went there to glorify the Russian soldier.

"Your obedient servant went there under orders of his Government to study sand grass.

"The papers try to make out that I was dismissed because I had written about Russia. That is not true, or Schuvelaff would have frankly advised me not to go when I called on him in Berlin previous to departure. In any case, he would not have given me cordial letters of recommendation to St. Petersburg. Besides, all that I had written was known and published in New York before I sailed, and therefore the Government knew what they were doing. I have done nothing secret."

As he was for a year or two the editor of "Outing" in New York, it has several of his papers.

His early friendship with the Emperor William II ripened into a warm intimacy during this period of his residence in Europe and gave Poultney unusual advantages in prosecuting some investigations in nineteenth-century history of Germany, which he is still developing in his "History of the German Struggle for Liberty." There was a trying period in their friendship in 1896 when Poultney undertook a good-natured office in Berlin for some American insurance companies. Poultney was no longer a *persona grata* at the Schloss in Berlin, but I conclude that the accounts of the breach circulated at the time were grossly exaggerated, for when, in January, 1898, Poultney sent the emperor his new book as a birthday present, he got the following from his chief aide-de-camp: "The Emperor has charged me to thank you very much for 'White Man's Africa.' He is quite delighted with it, and amuses himself very much reading it. Your description of South Africa and the manner in which it is wasting is the best he has ever read."

Upon the outbreak of our war with Spain he applied for a commission in the American Volunteer forces, but being refused, went to Florida as a correspondent for "Harper's Weekly" and the "New York Herald." There he discovered things at Tampa that, though suspected, had never been quite so vividly described. The result was probably wholesome in the end, but it created a certain odium that has never left the

minds of some of our patriotic countrymen. The same spirit of criticism impelled him, after a brief visit in New Haven, to publish in the "Independent" an article on his old college. Among other reflections contained in this article, I think perhaps the unkindest cut of all is his declaration that his love for Horace was well-nigh ruined by the teaching he received at Yale. In the process of sundry slashings at various institutions and things he has of course received repeated blows in return. A writer in the "Boston Transcript," moved to a spirit of repartee in April, 1902, alleges that his article on German emigration to the United States published in the "Sunday Morning Post," "shows a strange misconception of nearly every field of facts with which he attempts to deal. This is characteristic of about everything that Mr. Poultney Bigelow writes. . . . He has been very industrious as a writer, with many exasperating eccentricities, and conceit enough for several old New York families."

The results of our war with Spain and our new responsibilities in the Far East naturally provided an excuse for a second voyage around the world to visit the Philippines. What he discovered here was enlarged upon picturesquely in an address which he was invited to give before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale in April, 1902. His rebukes are lightly and quite generously touched upon in an editorial in the "New York Tribune" of April 9, entitled, "An Infant Terrible":

"No doubt imperial government in the United States would be much less dangerous if Poultney Bigelow or his friend the German Kaiser were placed in authority and our affairs were managed with real intelligence. Unfortunately we have never been able to obtain for a governor anybody who is an exception to Jowett's rule that 'no one, not even the youngest of us, is infallible,' and so we blunder on in ways that often call forth the rebukes of Poultney. Both our land and naval operations in the Spanish war were the work of amateur bunglers, judged by the trained military eye of Poultney. The Taft commission in the Philippines is a half-baked sort of an affair which does n't even refer in its reports to important problems

which Poultney has foreseen and worked out. Taking rapid but masterly glances in every direction, Poultney can set us right as fast and as infallibly as we, unaided, will surely go wrong. A few days ago at Yale he cut a wide swath in the rich meadow of our mistakes by an address on 'Colonial Administration,' and, pausing for breath with a 'now as to our consuls,' he proceeded, just incidentally as a relief in the midst of more serious efforts, to apply his impressible powers to illuminating the errors of our consular service. From him we learn that American consuls are mostly drunkards, embezzlers, or incompetents, and that 'throughout the world to-day the American merchant finds the consul an obstacle, unless he is a dishonest merchant, and he finds the consul in his position for the purpose of getting more out of it than his salary would indicate.'

"Now this is a pretty serious situation, and we should not have believed it if anybody older and less sure of himself than Poultney had said it."

His very recent animadversions upon the condition of affairs at Panama are probably fresh in our minds. That Poultney never quails before fire is once again evidenced by this picturesque challenge sent to the "New York Times":

"Having resigned from the Boston University, I still hold myself bound, as described in your issue of January 12, to forfeit the equivalent of my year's salary to such common-sense, impartial individual as you may name who may find me guilty of having described things at the Isthmus in a manner unworthy of an honest journalist.

"The swamp is still there; the horrible stench is worse than ever; the Martinique women imported at Government expense are still there, and more on the way; men who have no axes to grind keep writing to me from various parts of this country, no less than from Jamaica and the Isthmus itself, confirming my statements.

"Mr. Roosevelt will never learn the whole truth by sending down official commissions with brass bands and reception committees. What he wants is a quiet observer in plain clothes,

who will go about unobserved and make his inspection at times when he is not expected. Such an observer will confirm what I have written, and will, moreover, convince Congress and the country that we must apply to the Panama work the same business methods which are triumphing over other engineering difficulties in every part of our own country."

I think the best way to portray Poultney is to be as honest with him as he tries to be with you, and so I put down the black and white in his life without attempt at extenuation. He remains, however, the same impulsive but loyal friend that he was when we used to hear him shout up to our rooms on the campus. Here is an entirely characteristic letter written from Munich, December, 1903, that I quote in full, for it exhibits the man and a bit of his history:

"MY DEAR FRED,— Your news was real news — and sad news as well. I am very grateful for any message that keeps me in touch with the doings of the class. Indeed, I can with difficulty recall anything that gave me more pleasure than meeting you and the rest of the 'fellows' at the last '79 dinner.

"You ask of my doings 'when not drinking beer!' Would that I dared drink this beer! It is, I am told, the best in the world, and most wholesome of its kind, but since my tropical fevers in Manila and thereabouts I have had to lead the life of a recluse, so far as dissipation is concerned, — no wine of any kind, and very regular, simple hours. For that reason you will find me (and Mildred as well) up every morning at six, — and nowadays we don't get daylight until eight or so. Then I put on the coffee and milk, then I take my rub down, and by the time we are ready, the breakfast is ditto.

"That brings with it the corollary of going to bed at eight-thirty or nine o'clock, and consequent abjuring of all late entertainments. Whatever may be the inconvenience of this, at any rate, to me it has been a real blessing, for I have never felt so well in my life as these last few months. I get in good licks of work and hope to have Volume IV of my 'German

Struggle for Liberty' before the spring is far advanced. (Volume III was published a few weeks ago.) That is my life work. I have now been fifteen years at it, and I suppose a few more will bring the six volumes to an end. Then I shall go back over my tracks and work up my material into a series of biographies of the notable men, — such names as Blücher, Metternich, Robert Blum, etc., etc.

"You invite me to come home. Well, my dear fellow, I would come home to-morrow if you offered me the means of living. At present I have enough to live on, if I live in the simple style customary here amongst men of letters. But that would not be enough for me if I lived in New Haven, let alone New York. Here I can entertain the passing friend and have many comforts. In my own country, thanks to so-called 'Protective Tariff,' I would be forced to pay prices beyond my means. There is the whole thing in a nutshell.

"My views of things in general are far too unorthodox to suit my dear old Alma Mater. I do not propose to make my living by pot-boiling or selling my opinions, — the wages of the historian are not high, measured by money standard, — and so I find my happiness in working along in my favorite chosen groove, hoping that in time I may do something that shall make my Alma Mater think kindly of me, which will probably be long after I have ceased caring anything about it.

"As to myself, I sail for New York on the 'Moltke' on February 14, to deliver a lecture at West Point before the Military Academy; then another (in French) before the Alliance Française at Harvard; then I have also promised one before the Naval War College at Newport. If I can, I shall hang on and come to Commencement, but it will be a heavy sacrifice of time and money to me, which I am not sure that I ought to incur at this particular time.

"Before I sail I am booked to give a lecture before the Royal Artillery Institution of Woolwich, and probably also one before the Royal United Service Institution. I am honorary member of both these institutions, and they usually ask me for a talk whenever I pass through London. Last winter I lectured here

(in German) before the Economic Society and the Geographical Society (packed houses).

"But, my dear Fred, whether I settle down in America this year or the next, of this you may rest assured, that it is my only country, — the only government that interests me as my own family. You may also note that my patriotism is not one that cools off when three miles from Sandy Hook.

"Now write me a good, long letter. My London address is Reform Club, Pall Mall."

On the first of January, 1905, he was appointed Lecturer on National Expansion and Colonial Administration in the Law Department of Boston University. He was given a cordial reception by his class, I understand, in the fall of that year, but by the following January he had resigned, and is once more what he probably always will be, — a free lance. He has perpetual calls for lectures and addresses, and continues to be the correspondent of several important newspapers and contributor to many magazines. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a member of the American Geographical, the American Historical, and the New York Historical societies, besides being a member of the Imperial Yacht Club, the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, and the New York Canoe Club. He is chairman of the Board of Management of the American Society of Authors and of The Ends of the Earth Club. In 1900 he was given the honorary degree of M.A. by Yale, where he says his greatest gain was rowing and editing the "Courant"; his chief regret, "its beastly narrowness in matters philosophic"; while the advantages he ought to have found here, but did not, were "competent professors." He has the distinction of being the only man in our class listed in the English "Who's Who."

His published volumes are: "The German Emperor and His Eastern Neighbors," 1891 (also translated into French and German); "Paddles and Politics Down the Danube," 1892 (translated into German); "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," 1893 (translated into French and German); "His-

tory of the German Struggle for Liberty," I and II, 1895, III and IV, 1905; "White Man's Africa," 1897 (translated into French); "The Children of the Nations," 1901 (translated into German).

The "History of the German Struggle," though not yet completed, is a work that may be properly considered as a contribution of importance to modern historical literature. You never lose sight of Poultney in reading it, — but the same might be said of Carlyle in Carlyle's historical writings, — and if you accept him as cicerone he will show you some people and events in history which no one else, perhaps, could point out. The London "Spectator" finds his method of composition a little jarring: "Besides," it says, "ransacking the British Museum, the Record Office, and the Prussian Archives, and borrowing by the cart-load from the Royal Munich Library, the Kaiser's friend loaded his canoe, the 'Rob Roy,' with a cargo of books and plans, which he floated up and down the rivers and canals of Germany, — a system, he thinks, offering facilities of composition not attainable in the old historic rut. Very probably it is so; but what the present instalment of Mr. Bigelow's aquatic system brings us is a collection of articles, or essays, effervescing with learning, knowledge of German humanity, bright thoughts, and expressions grave and humorous, — a salmagundi, in a word, which, though full of instruction and charm, is not history." Critics rightly condemn some inaccuracies and the lack of proportion in these volumes, but they are stimulating and sincere, — an honest and creditable performance. Wolf von Schierbrand declares that "with all these blemishes this book, about 1848, contains more matter worth remembering than any half-dozen German histories jointly treating of the same stirring time."

He married, April 16, 1884, Edith Evelyn, daughter of the late E. S. Jaffray, a well-known dry goods merchant of New York. Their children are: Edith Evelyn, born in London February 9, 1885; Mildred, born in Orange, New Jersey, May 12, 1886; Dorothy, born in Germany, 1888.

His address is The Century Association, 43d St., New York

City. His present home is Malden on the Hudson, where he declares himself to be "more or less of a farmer."

1994
EDWARD TYLER BLAIR

Born in Chicago November 23, 1857. Son of William and Sarah Maria (Seymour) Blair. The families on both sides are of English origin, and were established in this country with the Puritans, who made it what it is. It is a most creditable stock, but our classmate is a little sensitive about the details, which he observes are to be found in genealogies of both the Blair and the Seymour clans. He bids me look them up there, and so I bid you. His father was a wholesale iron and hardware merchant, widely known and honored in Chicago.

Edward prepared for college in Chicago and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton. He was not without fame in our day and generation at Yale as being the author of the only undergraduate work of fiction that has appeared at Yale (to my knowledge) for half a century or more. Here, again, I do not like to mention names, for he desires to have this effort of youthful impressionism hidden with the achievements of his ancestors from popular knowledge.

He travelled in Europe for some months after graduating from college in company with his old chum, John Farwell, but was obliged to hasten home in November, 1879, and thereby cut short a contemplated trip around the world with his companion. He entered his father's business house and remained at least in nominal subjection to the interests of that firm until it was sold out upon the retirement of its senior member. "My father," he writes me, "retired because he was old and had a good opportunity to sell; I, because I had neither the constitution nor liking for business. We have lived abroad a great deal, partly because of my wife's health and the children's education, and partly because it was more interesting and amusing than life in Chicago, which is the poorest place in the world for an idle man. I think I have seen the statement somewhere that the nation which had no history was to be envied. Cannot you



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dismiss me, leaving the impression that the same is true of the individual? Please let me off as easily and gracefully as you can. You see there is really nothing to write about—no achievements, no concealed romances.”

I should leave, however, a false impression, I think, if I let him off as he demands with no further information or comment. While consistently a gentleman of leisure during the past score of years, he has not been an idler or wasteful of his time. At home he has given his fellow-citizens upon fitting occasions the results of his studies and observations in the form of lectures and addresses. I have the report of one, for example, upon modern French art, delivered to an audience which filled the lecture room of the Art Institute of Chicago to overflowing on the 15th of January, 1889. As reported, it must have been an interesting and sensible lecture, leaving upon the reader the impression of a highly trained and considerate critic. In 1894 was issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott a volume of Blair's on “Henry of Navarre and the Religious Wars,” illustrated with portraits and historical scenes from different artists. It is a work of the imaginative and artistic man rather than of the scholarly historian. The picturesqueness and chivalry of Henry appeal to him rather than his place in history, but whoever reads the book will be likely to find much therein that he can remember. He has sent me recently a “History of the Chicago Club,” printed privately for its members in 1896. The little book is admirably done, frankly expressed, and as cheerful as it is fearless in tone,—a model of just what an essay of this sort should be and a contribution in its way to the history of the city. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian, but so far as politics and the church are concerned he has little to do with any local organization.

He married, May 29, 1882, Ruby, daughter of the late William S. McCormick of the famous mower and reaper manufactories. They have four children: Edith, born May 5, 1883; William McCormick, born May 2, 1884; Lucy McCormick, born February 4, 1886; Edward Seymour, born May 1, 1889. Edith has been educated at the Convent of the Assumption at

Paris and at Somerville College at Oxford. William is a member of the class of 1907 at Yale, and rowing upon the University Crew. Lucy was educated at Briarcliff School and the Convent of the Assumption in Paris. Edward is in the Groton School, preparing for college.

His address is Chicago Club, Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS NORMAN BOOTH

Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 4, 1859. Son of Louis Wheeler and Frances Eunice (Beach) Booth. The first Richard Boothe entered New England in 1639 among the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut. The family is a very ancient house, belonging to Cheshire, England. The father of Louis was a druggist for many years in Bridgeport. His mother's family is also of English stock, from Worcestershire, England. He passed all the years of his school life in Bridgeport, and entered college from the Golden Hill Institute. His college career was passed quietly in hard study. He graduated twelfth in his class with a High Oration rank.

After a year spent in travel and in private study, he entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown in September, 1880, graduating there in 1883. He was ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Williams, in May of the same year, and presently became assistant in St. John's Church, Bridgeport. He succeeded in July, 1887, the Rev. Sylvester Clarke as rector of Trinity Church, Bridgeport, where he now is. He was made archdeacon of Fairfield in July, 1898. He has been an earnest and devoted churchman all his life, and thus far has produced no literary work other than articles which have appeared in church magazines; his scholarly studies in Dante have, however, resulted in some interesting lectures. He is a Republican by conviction.

He married, January 6, 1886, Annie McNeil, of Bridgeport. They have no children.

His address is Trinity Church Rectory, Bridgeport, Connecticut.



LOUIS NORMAN BOOTH

1814-1914 **EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOWERS**

Born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 2, 1857. Son of Caleb Bailey and Fannie Maria (Cutler) Bowers. His first paternal ancestor emigrated from England to Scituate in 1637. He settled in Plymouth, and later in Cambridge, in 1639. Several of his descendants served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Caleb Bowers, though not a college graduate, was a man of broad culture and of unusual intellectual acquirements, a school-teacher for many years, later an official in the post-office in Washington, and Collector of Internal Revenue in Connecticut after the war. He served three years in the State Senate of Connecticut and was chosen president *pro tem.* of that body. He was for a brief period, during the absence of both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the acting governor of the State. He removed to New Haven for the education of his children, where he was an underwriter of insurance. The Cutler family, of similar Puritan descent, are derived from John Cutler, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637.

Edward Bowers, coming with his family to New Haven in 1867, was fitted for college during four years in the Hopkins Grammar School. In college he appeared on the Freshman football team, but otherwise passed through his course innocuously. Two years in the Yale Law School followed his graduation. While in the Law School there is a record of his having secured a Townsend prize. His subsequent career is sketched in his own words:

"After graduating, and while in the Yale Law School, I suffered from dyspepsia badly, and so determined to try an out-of-door life, and went to Dakota in the summer of 1882 with Winston Trowbridge and Oliver Crane, where we made some remote trips, including one to Devil's Lake, then a wild country. I enjoyed the life so well that I settled in Brown County, now in South Dakota, taking up a piece of government land. I formed a partnership with G. M. L. Erwin in

October, 1882, which continued until 1886. Practised law; ran a wheat farm; interested in banking; edited a newspaper for a time while looking up an editor; speculated in lands and town lots; went into politics, attending a number of Territorial Democratic conventions as a delegate, most of these things simultaneously.

“Brown County, which is about half the size of the State of Connecticut, was inhabited in 1880 by a small band of Sioux Indians under chief Drifting Goose, and perhaps a dozen white men. The first railroad was built into it in 1881, and it was a most interesting experience to see how an American community was evolved from the wilds in a few years, and to play your part in this drama of American life in the West, where every one has to turn his hand to do the thing that is most necessary at the time. While still living in Dakota, one day I received a telegram from Mr. Lamar, then Secretary of the Interior, asking if I would accept the position of Inspector of the Public Lands. As I did not know anything of this, I went to Washington to learn what was expected of me, only to find my commission all made out, and an urgent demand that I should take charge of a campaign to break up illegal fencing by large stock men of vast tracts of the public lands. I went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where I made my headquarters for two years, and was successful in opening up millions of acres of land and stopping this practice for a number of years. Incidentally I travelled over the West, trying land cases in many places and exercising general supervision over the Local Land Officers and land matters generally, as the personal representative of the Secretary, to whom I reported personally. I have never associated with any man who had more elements of real greatness than L. Q. C. Lamar.

“After Mr. Cleveland’s first term expired I went out of office with the Democrats, and opened a law office in Washington in March, 1889, where I practised four years, making a specialty of cases connected with the public lands. Early in March, 1894, President Cleveland tendered me the position of Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, which



EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOWERS

I accepted, and remained there until June, 1895, when I was offered by the President the more important position of Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, which I accepted with some hesitancy, as I had no knowledge of Treasury methods. By hard work I managed to 'catch on,' and stayed there until February, 1898, or nearly a year after the change in the administration from Cleveland to McKinley. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, proved to be not only a fine man to work with, but a sincere friend, and we parted company, I think, with mutual regret that political exigencies required it. During a good part of my time with him I was acting both as Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller. This ended my political career.

"In 1898 I returned to New Haven, after an absence of fifteen years, and started to practise law, but was in December, 1898, elected Vice-President of the New Haven Trust Company, and assumed the duties of that position in January, 1899. I was appointed Lecturer on Forest Law and Administration at the Yale Forestry School in 1901, and still continue to give this instruction."

He is a Democrat by family tradition, but with the independent tendencies of an educated man. He claims no place in the family pew in Trinity Church, New Haven. During his several trips to Europe and the West Indies, besides his extensive travels in the West of our own country, he has acquired a great range of information, which his friends hope will some time be put to literary or historical uses. With the exception of his department reports, some political addresses, and numerous articles on forestry subjects, he has as yet published nothing. His best work outside of his professional and political employments has been done in the development of an intelligent appreciation of the importance of forestry in this country. His name deserves to go down to the future, coupled with those of Professor Fernow and Gifford Pinchot, as one of the first and foremost apostles of forestry culture and reform in America.

He remains unmarried.

He lives in the old family residence, 209 Crown St. His office is 410 Exchange Building, New Haven, Connecticut.

LLOYD WHEATON BOWERS

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 9, 1859. Son of Samuel Dwight and Martha Wheaton (Dowd) Bowers. His paternal ancestry is noted in the sketch of his cousin Edward. He is descended on both sides from Puritan forefathers. His mother is a descendant of Richard Doude or Dowde, a settler at Saybrook, as early as 1650. Lloyd's father was a lieutenant in the New Haven Grays and lieutenant-colonel of a regiment in Springfield before and during the Civil War. He was Comptroller of the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His family removed during his early childhood from Springfield to Brooklyn, and then to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where at the age of ten his education was undertaken by the Rev. John Young of the latter place, who completed his preparation for college. It is interesting to note here that the most remarkable scholar in our class was fitted for his scholastic work by the same methods which have always proved to be the most profitable in cases of exceptional ability.

There never was a time during his college course when he was not easily the first scholar of his class, and his absolute rank stood, until 1886, second only to that of Prof. H. P. Wright, the highest ever made by a Yale man down to the year 1893. I find in the records that President Hadley's stand came within one point of Lloyd's.

After graduation he remained in New Haven for a year as Soldiers' Memorial Fellow, pursuing studies in the graduate course. After four months of travel in Europe during the summer of 1880, he entered Columbia Law School in New York, graduating there in May, 1882, and being admitted to the Bar of the State at the same time. He was one of three competitors at this examination who was especially "commended" by the examiners. He at once entered the office of Chamberlain, Carter, and Hornblower of New York City, became their managing clerk in May, 1883, and a partner in the firm in January, 1884. "But through temporary ill health," he says,

"I was compelled in May, 1884, to rest for the summer, when I visited my cousin and classmate, E. A. Bowers, in Dakota, and travelled with him through the Northwest generally. I returned with him to New York City in September, but on October 1 of that year I left the city to make my home in Winona, Minnesota, and there became the law partner of ex-Chief Justice Thomas Wilson." The West and his new environment appear to have suited him admirably, in spite of a serious and painful accident, when his thigh was broken by a fall from his horse in January, 1886. He has suffered no drawbacks from ill health during his later residence in that part of the country. In June, 1893, he left Winona to assume the position of General Counsel for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company in Chicago, which responsible position he still occupies. He calls himself a Democrat still, though with some misgivings. He has held no public, military, masonic, or ecclesiastic offices, and seems to desire none. He declares that discipline constitutes his greatest gain from college, and thinks its two chief defects to have been lack of æsthetic treatment of literature and the study of the natural sciences by observation and experiment. "I find as I grow older," he says, "that literature and old prints are my deepest interests. Probably in that fact I should consider myself happy, for ordinarily the business man seems to lose whatever other faculties he first had, and most rarely to acquire any new ones."

He married, September 7, 1887, Louise Bennett Wilson of Winona, only daughter of his former law partner there. His father-in-law, a man of national eminence, was at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and later a Senator from that State. He was a graduate of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bowers died in Chicago, December 20, 1897. Their children are: Thomas Wilson, born August 18, 1888, at Winona; Martha Wheaton, born December 20, 1889. Thomas W. Bowers completes his preparation for Yale at the Westminster School in Simsbury in 1906.

His residence is 20 Ritchie Place, Chicago. Office address,



LLOYD WHEATON BOWERS

care Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois.

LORENZO CARY BROOKS

Born in College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 5, 1858. Son of Jonathan Williams and Delia Andre (Cary) Brooks. The first Brooks of his house is thought to have arrived in America from England in 1639. He was made a freeman of Concord on March 15 of that year, and settled later in Woburn, Massachusetts. Among notable members of this stock are the Rev. Charles T. Brooks and Bishop Phillips Brooks. Jonathan Williams Brooks was unable to take the collegiate course at Yale for which he was prepared, but studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1834. John Cary, the first of that family in this country, hailed from Somersetshire, joined the Plymouth Colony about 1634, was one of the original proprietors of Duxbury and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and is said to have taught the first Latin school in the colony. This is the ancestor which we should expect for the ablest classical scholar in our class. Lorenzo removed with his family to Chicago in 1861, and there was fitted for college at the high school, then the only one in the city.

In college he secured a Berkeley Latin Prose Composition prize in Freshman year. "The others," he adds, "I left for those who needed money more than I did." He rowed in Freshman year on the class crew, played in Sophomore year in the class nine, and was a member of the Dunham Boat Club. In the Junior Exhibition appointments he attained an Oration rank.

After leaving college he entered the Law Department of Michigan University, and later the Union College of Law, now divided into the Northwestern University and Chicago-Kent Law School. He was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in October, 1881, and in January of the following year was made a clerk in the law office of Joseph N. Barker. After a short interval he began the practice of law for himself, in which he



LORENZO CARY BROOKS

has continued to the present time. "The first twenty-three years of my life," he writes, "consisted generally of work and attendance upon several schools, one of them called Yale College. The subsequent twenty-five years have consisted generally of work and trouble, with more or less sickness and pleasure thrown in. Since attending the two law schools mentioned above, I have practised law in Chicago, and wished that I had been a farmer, or could otherwise have lived outdoors. I have neither sought nor received any professional degrees since graduation, but passed my examination for admission to the Bar in open court, and went to work upon receiving my license to practise. I have only in my spare time pursued privately some reading and study, chiefly in history, natural science, politics, linguistics, philosophy, and religion, — I mean by this outside of my professional studies. I have published nothing. My complete works would be found in numerous lawyer's briefs. My greatest gain from college was some acquaintance with men and manners, such as I would have gained elsewhere in the natural course of events. My chief regret is that I pursued my college course there. I do not say this in bitterness of spirit, but an explanation would involve a recapitulation of consequent troubles. I should say that the advantages I ought to have found there were an education proportionate to the expense, time, and trouble involved in taking a collegiate course known from 1875 to 1879 as 'the curriculum.'"

He is a Democrat, with no church, military, or masonic affiliations. He remains unmarried.

His address is 3031 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON BRUEN

Born in New York City April 9, 1858. Son of Alexander McWhorter and Louisa (Jay) Bruen. His father, a graduate of Rutgers College, in the class of 1830, belonged to a well-known New Jersey family that sprang from the Rev. Obadiah Bruen, — a Puritan who emigrated to New England in 1635 to escape persecution on account of befriending the

The Class of Seventy-Nine

YALE

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EDWARD T. BLAIR, Chicago Club, Chicago, Ill.
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LORENZO C. BROOKS, 3031 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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- PROF. JOHN WURTS, Yale Law School, New Haven.

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JUNE, 1914

MARK BAILEY	1915
WILLIAM McCORMICK BLAIR	1907
EDWARD SEYMOUR BLAIR	1911
THOMAS WILSON BOWERS	1910
CLINTON CLARK	1908
MARTIN LEE CLARK	1910
STEPHEN BEDELL CLARK	1913
FRANCIS AARON COCHRANE	1914 S.
HENRY TOMLINSON CURTISS	1910
DAVID LEWIS DAGGETT	1910
CHARLES SHEPARD DeFOREST	1912 S.
LOUIS EVERIT DeFOREST	1912
JOHN CALVERT DONALDSON	1910 S.
NORMAN VAUX DONALDSON	1915
NEWELL AVERY EDDY, JR.	1904 S.
DONALD McRUER EDDY	1912 S.
SHERWOOD SEELEY GREEN	1915
PHILIP MOULTON HATHEWAY	1907 S.
DONALD PARKER HAYNIE	1906
HARRY CHARLES HILL	1911 S.
JAMES THEODORE HILLHOUSE	1911
HEWETTE ELWELL JOYCE	1912
JOSEPH STICKNEY KIMBALL	1912
KARL WENDELL KIRCHWEY	1908
EDWARD HOKYNTON LEETE	1916
GEORGE KIRCHWEY LEVERMORE	1914
LESTER SWEET LEWIS	1907
JOSEPH IRVING LINDE	1908 Med.
HENRY HOPKINS LIVINGSTON	1909
EDMUND PENDLETON LIVINGSTON	1911
ALEXANDER McKEE MUNSON	1916

CURTIS BURTON MUNSON	1916
EDWARD SIMPSON NOYES	1913
ISAAC HEYWARD PECK	1916
HERVEY BATES PERRIN	1907
JOHN BATES PERRIN	1909
MAURICE TRUMBULL ROWLAND	1912
GEORGE CHENEY SEELEY	1914 S.
FREDERIC BURR SHEPARD	1915
HORACE WINSTON STOKES	1909
ARTHUR HUTCHINSON TERRY, JR.	1906
JOHN TAYLOR TERRY, JR.	1911
DONALD THOMPSON	1903
LAURENCE GOTZIAN TIGHE	1916
OTIS HARVEY WALDO, JR.	1906
GEORGE DUTTON WATROUS, JR.	1916 S.
WAYLAND WELLS WILLIAMS	1910
JOHN EASTMAN WOODRUFF	1904
	Total, 48.

DEATHS SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE CLASS HISTORY

FRANK ELDRIDGE HYDE	December 1, 1906
HOLLAND STRATFORD WHITING	April 24, 1907
LOUIS NORMAN BOOTH	August 19, 1907
EDWARD STACY FOWLER	May 21, 1908
LLOYD WHEATON BOWERS	September 9, 1910
ADRIAN SUYDAM POLHEMUS	October 27, 1910
JOHN WILLIAM CURTISS	February 12, 1911
LOUIS LEE STANTON	May 11, 1911
ISAAC PECK	June 30, 1911
LEWIS HUNTINGTON HYDE	March 6, 1913
HUGH DUDLEY AUCHINCLOSS	April 21, 1913
TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF	October 12, 1913
	Total of deaths since graduating, 36.



WILLIAM LIVINGSTON BRUEN

somewhat notorious William Prynne while in prison for offending Charles I and his government. A man of note in the family was Rev. Matthias Bruen, founder of the Bleecker St. Congregation, a great mission church in New York. Our classmate's mother was a member of the Jay family famous in the early history of our country, descendants of Huguenot stock, who came to America from La Rochelle, France. A brother, Alexander Jay Bruen, graduated in the class of '78.

Bruen's early life was spent chiefly in Europe, where he travelled with his parents until the summer of 1874, when he entered the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven and completed his preparation for college in its Senior class. Upon leaving Yale he took the two years' course in the Columbia Law School of New York, and was admitted to the Bar of that State and of West Virginia in 1881. He remained in the practice of his profession in New York City for four years, and later removed to Washington. Admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia in 1888, he resumed his practice in the capital until 1890, when he began a banking business there. A few years later he withdrew entirely from business and devoted himself to theological studies and to local missionary work. He tells me nothing about his career himself, but I quote the following from Harry Willard's friendly account of him:

"In 1897 he was ordained to the ministry in New York City by the members and pastors of the Church Missionary Alliance, undenominational. In 1898 he was called to the pastorate of the Wilson Memorial Independent Methodist Church, located on 11th St. This church was built almost entirely through Bruen's efforts and his own private means. Aside from this church, which is a great honor to him, he has for a number of years been prominent in philanthropic work in Washington, having founded the Bruen Mission and other charitable organizations. Bruen has a residence a short distance from Falls Church across the border in Virginia."

He has travelled abroad frequently during his whole life, his journeys being confined, so far as I know, to the continent of Europe. He joined the church in Yale College in 1878, but

ought, I presume, to be put down at present in the Methodist denomination. He claims to have no politics whatever.

He married, first, Josepha Boyd Bentley of Washington, D. C., in 1889; second, April 17, 1892, Elizabeth Archer, daughter of Hon. Stevenson Archer, a graduate of Princeton in 1846, a lawyer of Baltimore, and formerly Treasurer of the State of Maryland. He has had no children.

His address is Falls Church, Virginia.

1859-1904 HENRY AUSTIN BUFFUM

Born in Great Falls, New Hampshire, December 21, 1857. Son of David Hanson and Charlotte Elizabeth (Stickney) Buffum. His father, a woollen manufacturer of Great Falls, was descended from Robert Buffum of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634. The Stickneys came from Stickney, in England, to Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638. Colonel Thomas Stickney of Revolutionary fame was one of that well-known family.

Harry was prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and while at Yale appeared upon the class football and baseball teams. He was a member of the College Rifle Team.

After leaving college he entered a bank for the business experience, and subsequently joined his father's firm of D. H. Buffum's Sons upon the death of his father, in 1882. The firm name subsequently became D. H. Buffum and Company. He is at present Treasurer and Director of the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company. He is a Republican, and a Congregationalist with a pew.

He married, June 30, 1885, Ella Lavinia Nute of Somersworth, New Hampshire. Her father was a graduate of Dartmouth. Their children are: Charlotte, born in Somersworth, June 20, 1886; Katherine, born in Somersworth, January 3, 1890; David Harry, born in Boston, September 15, 1895. His older daughter is in Bradford Academy. His other daughter will go to college, as will the boy when prepared.

His address is Rockland, Maine.



HENRY AUSTIN BUFFUM

JONATHAN BULKLEY

149-74
Born in Southport, Connecticut, December 11, 1858. Son of Edwin and Helen (Perry) Bulkley. His father, a paper manufacturer of New York, was descended from the Rev. Peter Bulkley, an Englishman, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1634, as its first minister. A monument has been erected in that historic town to his memory. His mother's ancestry is likewise Puritan English.

He completed his preparation for college under Professor Oberheuser, in Brooklyn. After leaving college he travelled in Europe with a number of his classmates during the summer of 1879, and returned in the fall to enter at once the life of an industrious business man, in which he has continued until the present day. Upon the death of his father a few years later, the firm was reconstructed by Jonathan and his brother as principals under the name of Bulkley, Dunton, and Company, at present perhaps the most considerable paper manufacturers in the country. He is a director also of the Turner's Falls Power Company, the Russell Cutlery Company, the Keith Paper Company, and the St. Regis Paper Company. He is a Republican, after the manner of manufacturers, and a trustee in the Congregational Church, in which he is a communicant.

He married, June 4, 1896, Sarah Little, daughter of John Tod, of Cleveland, Ohio. His children are: Sarah Tod, born in Bernardsville, New Jersey, July 10, 1897; Jonathan Ogden, born in Bernardsville, New Jersey, June 28, 1898; David Tod, born in Kennebunkport, Maine, August 3, 1900.

He resides in Brooklyn, New York; his country cottage is at Ridgefield, Connecticut, and his office address is 75 Duane St., New York City.

LUCIEN FRANCIS BURPEE

Born in Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, October 12, 1858. Son of Thomas Francis and Adeline N. (Harwood) Burpee. Thomas Burpee, the first of the family, reached Salem



JONATHAN BULKLEY

from England about the year 1649. The father of Lucien was a manufacturer, and met his death as Colonel of United States Volunteers at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 11, 1864. The first of the Harwood family is supposed to have come to Boston from England soon after 1662.

Lucien left school in Rockville for work in a store at twelve years of age. After two years he resumed his preparation for college in the Rockville High School. During his college career he captured three Sophomore Composition prizes and was both a Junior Exhibition and a Townsend speaker. He was a member of the "Record" Board in 1877-78, and the "Lit." Board in Senior year. He graduated eleventh in the class. After leaving college he entered the Yale Law School, where he remained for a year. He then entered the Hamilton Law School of Clinton, New York, and was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York by that back stairway in July, 1880. He passed the following year as Larned and Park Fellow at Yale, in studying American History and in teaching and reading law. "In December, 1880," he writes, "I was admitted to the Connecticut Bar by motion in Tolland County. In May, 1881, I made an arrangement with ex-Congressman Kellogg of Waterbury to enter his office and practise my profession with him with the view to a partnership. In this course I was advised and assisted by the Hon. Dwight Loomis, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and by Senator Joseph R. Hawley. Accordingly I went to Waterbury in September of that year and made my first attempts, and to this place I have since removed my residence, and in it make my home." In such associations as these he has been a member of some importance in the Republican family of Connecticut, but has held no offices except those of Prosecuting Attorney of Waterbury in 1888, and State Attorney of Waterbury in 1891. He was Judge of the Waterbury City Court in 1897, and a member of the Commission to revise the laws and regulations of the Connecticut Militia in 1893-1895. The firm names with which he has been successfully associated are: Kellogg and Burpee, 1881-1884; Kellogg, Burpee and Kellogg, 1884-1889; Burpee and Carmody,



LUCIEN FRANCIS BURPEE

1897. His principal interest has been in the State Militia. He has served in all grades in the Connecticut National Guard from private to colonel. He was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, Connecticut, 1895-1899. He was tendered a full regiment of United States Government troops during our little war of 1898, in which year he was appointed both Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate of United States Volunteers. He served on the staffs of Generals Miles and James H. Wilson through the campaign in Porto Rico, and was discharged with honorable mention for services in the Porto Rican campaign upon his resignation, January 1, 1899. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church.

He married, first, Lida Wood, a sister of his classmate Stephen Wood, in Cornwall, New Jersey, September 26, 1882. She died July 23, 1889. Their children, all born in Waterbury, are: Lida and Helen (twins), born August 31, 1883; Francis, born September 15, 1885. Both daughters are graduates of Rosemary School at Greenwich, Connecticut. His son is preparing for college at the Hotchkiss School. He married, second, Mrs. Annie Morton Driggs of Waterbury, August 1, 1894. She died April 1, 1897. He married, third, Mrs. Ina A. (Fitch) Briggs of Canaan, Connecticut, April 28, 1904.

His residence is 254 Grove St., and his office, 36 North Main St., Waterbury, Connecticut.

HENRY ALLEN BUSHNELL

Born in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, July 3, 1855. Son of John Frederick and Emma Palmer (Caulkins) Bushnell. All of the ancestors of his family on both sides are Puritan New England in stock. The founder of the Bushnell race on this side of the Atlantic was Deacon Francis Bushnell, one of the company who settled Guilford, but who afterwards (about 1650) located in Saybrook. The most notable son of that progenitor, Horace Bushnell, — also a son of Yale, — ranks perhaps with Edwards and Channing as one of the greatest of American theologians. Others of the line were David, who exemplified

the dynamic force of the stock by inventing the first torpedo; Asa, Governor of Ohio; Albert, missionary to Africa; Prof. Jackson J., a founder of Beloit College; and Dr. William, builder of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad, and, further back, Benjamin Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and Winchester in the time of King George I, a descendant of a daughter of the original Francis who went back to England. Then there are the Stows, great in the annals of New England, producing Aaron Burr, the Beechers, the Dwights, the Woolseys, and many more celebrated kinsmen of our classmate. His mother's father, Colonel Roswell Caulkins of Lyme, Connecticut, descended from Hugh Caulkins, who came with the Welsh colony in 1638 to Marshfield, Massachusetts. Two of his issue, Captain Jonathan and Lieutenant Reuben, served in the Revolutionary army, the former under Benedict Arnold at the battle of Saratoga. Colonel Elias A. Caulkins achieved glory in the Civil War, and was a journalist of great influence in the Middle West. The various families that are represented on both sides of this genealogical record spring from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, but seem to show no intermingling in any generation of blood from the continent of Europe.

"I was born," he writes, "in the village of my ancestors, Old Saybrook, Connecticut, July 3, 1855, the eighth in direct line from Francis, the first *American* Bushnell. I had a passion and aptitude for farming, but urged by my father and the pastor, went forth to get an education for the ministry. This was a sudden and unexpected turn, and, as my mind and interests in life had been quite otherwise directed and developed, the three years' preparation for college, broken as they were, were rather inadequate even as a technical 'fitting' for a college course, and especially as a qualification for the full benefit of college opportunities.

"I went on, however, uninterruptedly through college and theological seminary and into the ministry. I have had four pastorates, and the length of each has been a matter wholly of my own choice, each being a little longer than the preceding until the present one, which is now in its twelfth year — nearly



HENRY ALLEN BUSHNELL

twice as long as the preceding. Near the beginning of this one I was invited and urged to take the editorship of the 'Advance' of Chicago, the denominational organ of the West, and after hesitatingly trying it for two months, in addition to my regular duties, I could not bring myself to take the risk of embarking on a new profession, in which I had no experience whatever, when I had begun to have some facility and sense of effectiveness in the ministry.

"Aside from this little episode in my life there is nothing in particular worth mentioning. I have simply gone along steadily, and as I think progressively, and perhaps in a way not unworthy of my college and of the churches that have honored me with their confidence, besides such service as I have been able to render my denomination in this State as a director for several years of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and as president and, now for a long period, director of the Illinois Ministerial Relief Association."

He is a Prohibition Republican in politics, and the church of which he is pastor, as may be inferred from his own account and from the ancestral habit, is Congregational. He considers the best thing he obtained from his college course to have been the mental discipline of the old-fashioned recitation and the self-respect of having graduated from such a college. Its disadvantages he considers to have been a lack of personal fellowship with a few good upper classmen, and with some members of the Faculty, both of which associations, he observes, can be more frequently found at Western colleges than in the East.

His publications have thus far been chiefly contributions to "The Advance" during and after his brief period of editorship. Their titles and the dates of their numbers are as follows: "Things that are coming our way" (December 27, 1894), an address delivered before the Fox River Congregational Club at Aurora, Illinois; "Professor Wright's Irenicon" (February 7, 1895); "Eloquence and the Gospel" (February 14, 1895); "The Value of a College to a Community" (March 14, 1895); "The Present Status of the Temperance Question" (March

28, 1895); "Secular Preaching" (April 4, 1895); "Progress of Temperance Reform During the Century" (January 3, 1901); "The Theology of To-Day" (May 29, 1890); "The Counsels of Washington and Present Day Problems" (February 22, 1900). He also furnished the prayer-meeting topics for the same paper in 1894, and both topics and discussions of these during the year 1896. Other articles and addresses printed in local journals on various occasions have disappeared, after the manner of such, excepting an address delivered at the funeral of Dr. Franklin Staples, of Winona, President of the Minnesota State Board of Health, etc., February 25, 1904, published in a pamphlet.

It is a record which I have been at some pains to secure, for Henry Bushnell is not the sort of man to stop in his busy life to recall such literary efforts after they have been once turned off. Their titles furnish some idea, however, of the things he thinks and talks about. We may be sure that he has earned a high place in the hearts and estimation of the community in which he lives. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Knox College in 1894. Rather oddly our only Doctors of Divinity are the two ministers whose names will always stand together in the Catalogue.

He married, July 18, 1883, Amelia Emily Bynner, daughter of a merchant of New York City. Their children, seven in all, are: Allen Bynner, born June 1, 1884; John Frederick, born June 26, 1886; Thomas Bailey, born July 18, 1888, died March 20, 1889; Henry Davenport, born January 8, 1891, died May 15, 1895; Dorothy, born August 11, 1893; Donald, born July 22, 1897; Philip, born March 1, 1901.

His address is La Grange, Illinois.

AUGUSTUS STILES CARRIER

Born in Ripley, Chautauqua County, December 30, 1857. Son of Rev. Augustus Hart and Susan Ann (Bandelle) Carrier. The family of his father, who was a graduate of the class of 1851 at Yale, and a Doctor of Divinity from Wabash

College in Indiana in 1885, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century. Some of his maternal ancestors are descended from German stock, who came to this country about 1780. Others, by the name of Barber, came from England.

The childhood of Augustus was passed in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. He was prepared for college at Erie Academy and the Erie High School. Upon leaving Yale, he spent one year in a law office and another in school-teaching in Indiana. He then attended the Andover Theological Seminary during a part of its Junior year, completing his theological studies in the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1882-1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He accepted subsequently the charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, Illinois. In 1887 he was appointed Tutor in McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, where in 1889 he was made Adjunct Professor, and in 1892 full Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages, his present position. It ought to be added that he spent the greater part of the years 1885 and 1887 in the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, studying the Semitic languages and literature. His reputation among students in this specialty ranks high. He is the author of a "Vocabulary of I Samuel," 1884; "The Hebrew Verb," a treatise on its formation for classroom work and use, 1891; and an "Inaugural Address," made in 1892; also of articles in the "Biblical World," "Hebraica," and the "Presbyterian Review." He received in 1893 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Parsons College, a deserved tribute to his scholarship and character. He represented McCormick Theological Seminary officially at the Yale Bicentennial celebration. Like most good Presbyterians, he is a Republican in politics.

He married, July 15, 1885, Anne Cornelia Dennis, of Bloomington, Indiana. Their children are: Susan Dorothea, born in Berlin June 9, 1886; Richard Augustus, born in Chicago May 12, 1891, died May 12, 1891.

His address is 1042 North Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.



AUGUSTUS STILES CARRIER

His summer house is the old paternal farmstead at Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York.

ERNEST CARTER

Born January 12, 1858, in Galena, Illinois. Son of James and Helen Anderson (Leslie) Carter. His father, a graduate of Marischal College, Aberdeen, came to this country in 1841, and was a banker, residing in Illinois, where all of his children were born. He married in Aberdeen in the year 1850. The family on both sides are therefore a pure Scotch blend.

Ernest had most of his schooling in New York City, at the Charlier Institute, and Duane S. Everson's Collegiate Academy. He completed his admirable intellectual equipment for college under a private tutor in Chicago. In his Freshman year in college he secured the Woolsey and Berkeley prizes, obtained Philosophical rank midway in his course, and graduated eighth in his class, with a rank of High Oration. After leaving college he spent a year travelling in Europe. After returning, he studied law for two years in Chicago, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1882, and practised in that State during about a dozen years. He was a counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, and Secretary of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. Since removing to New York, in 1892, he has been engaged principally in the care of property and investments, with not infrequent intervals of absence in travel. There are probably few in the class who have crossed the Atlantic more often than he. His longest journey was a trip around the world, taken in 1899 and 1900, from which he brought back impressions and material that render him an authority upon the situation in the Far East and in the Philippines. Upon the outbreak of our war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed an assistant paymaster in the United States Navy and served from June to October of that year on board the cruiser Yale. The distinction thus obtained has reflected a certain effulgence which the entire class gratefully acknowledges as a common participant and beneficiary. He is a Republican, and a com-



ERNEST CARTER

municant of the Episcopal Church. His chief regret about his college course is that his education did not take some definite aim.

He remained unmarried until the record of this book closed and its statistical tables were completed, so that he is counted among our twenty-five bachelors. But his fate has overtaken him: he married in New York on May 29, 1906, Mrs. Josephine Foote Daniell, daughter of the late John Clarke Foote, of Boston. It was the astute Beaconsfield, I think, who declared that early marriages are to be deprecated, especially for men. The whole class will cordially wish its latest Benedick well.

His address is the University Club, New York City. His office is 29 Wall St.

ELIE STACEY CHARLIER

Born in New York City February 7, 1857. Son of Elie and Jeannette Van Dyke (Stacey) Charlier. His father, a very notable schoolmaster in New York, was educated at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, under Agassiz and Guyot. He received the degree of A.B. in France. Coming to this country in 1854, he founded the Charlier Institute, and was its principal from 1855 to 1885. He was made a Ph.D. of the University of the City of New York and a member of its council. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, all of the same name, were Huguenot pasteurs, noted for their zeal and courage during successive persecutions, which lasted as late as the period of the Second Empire in France. The Staceys were early settlers in Salem, Massachusetts, while the family of Mrs. Charlier's mother, the Bevans, came over to this country with William Penn. She herself was born and married in Holland in the house of the Van Dyckes, her mother's family.

Stacey Charlier had varied experiences at school before entering Yale. Upon completing the classical course at the Charlier Institute, he entered Columbia College. Leaving this shortly, he studied in Paris, and took the degrees of B.A. and B.S. there. In 1875, returning to New York, he entered the



ELIE STACEY CHARLIER

University of the City of New York, where he passed two years. He then entered our class at Yale during Junior year. Upon his graduation he joined his father in the Charlier Institute, where he remained until 1884, for two years practically in charge on account of his father's illness. "For five years after graduation," he writes, "I stuck to the line for which I had been educated, — over-educated, crammed. I taught, directed teaching, was worked to the limit. Nature revolting, I threw away prospects and financial future. The change I made could not have been more complete. My next three years were spent on the Isthmus of Panama, connected with the railroad company, during the time of the French canal construction. The revolution and destruction of 1885, with its accompanying dangers and incidents, followed by yellow fever, with its interesting developments, occurred at that time.

"In consequence, Cuban matters at the time of the revolution there also claimed attention, and at present I am working in the interest of carrying American railroad methods into Asia."

He declares himself to be at present a Republican, and in the past to have been an Episcopalian.

His chief regret concerning his college course is naturally that he did not enjoy four full years of it. Having enjoyed a highly diversified educational career before coming to Yale and after graduation, his pronounced conviction that "no better environment exists than that found then and to-day at New Haven," deserves especial consideration.

He married, November 3, 1885, Ella Ridgeway Howell of New York City. Their daughter, Jeannette, was born in New York City, July 26, 1886.

His office is 44 Broadway, New York City.

*CHUN LUNG

Born in the town of Kai Sheong-san, Kwangtung Province, China, in 1856. Son of Chun A-Fong, a merchant of Hien Shang, who removed in 1859 to Honolulu. The apparent dis-



CHUN LUNG

parity between the father's name, as written here, and in the "Sexennial Record," may be explained by the fact that *Chun*, the family name, always placed first by Chinese usage, is often put last by those who intend to conform to the western practice. *Fong*, the father's given name, becomes *A-Fong* only in Southern China, where the family belong. Lung accompanied his father as a small boy to the Hawaiian Islands, where the latter amassed a large fortune as a sugar planter, and, marrying an educated half-breed there, begot by her a considerable family of very interesting children. One of these, it may be worth while to note, married Captain Whitney, of the United States Navy. Owing to Mrs. A-Fong's friendship among the Americans resident in Honolulu, her stepson was brought much into their society, and obtained his first English education in St. Albans College there under the Venerable Archdeacon Mason. He afterwards attended Oahu College, — the same institution to which Merritt was called as president in 1888. The young Chinaman became a promising scholar, and, in accordance with the advice of Hon. A. F. Judd (Yale '62), later Chief Justice of the Islands, was sent by his father to Hartford, to complete a preparation for Yale already well begun. The steps by which the Yale influence, ever alert, brought us this recruit from the Far East are significant and interesting.

In Sophomore year he took a third mathematical prize; he was a Junior Exhibition and Commencement speaker, and served on the Senior Class Supper Committee. There is reason to suppose that Chun's career, subsequent to graduation, somewhat belied the promise of these early years. His father took him into his business upon his return to Honolulu, in 1879, but money came fast and went freely, and we can readily imagine that the boy's morality was anything but proof against luxurious living and the easy morality of the Kanaka ladies. Now, amongst the educated in Honolulu a score of years ago, you were either one of that small but efficient band of merchants and missionaries whose ability and morals saved the Hawaiians from themselves, or you grovelled with lusty half-breeds and natives at the expense of your reputation. It is to be feared

that Chun grovelled. His quick wit and pleasant manners only deepened the sadness of his boyhood's friends when they met him; Chun Lung, they said, had fallen, and higher education in his case had been a failure. As Deacon Merritt, who was then living in the Islands, wrote home, there was nothing to be said of Chun — that is, nothing good. After a few years he was placed by his father in charge of a great plantation on Hawaii, and subsequently he made a visit to China, where he took a wife, returning to the Islands considerably orientalized, wearing a queue and the garb of a Chinaman. In 1886-1887 he was sent by the Chinese government as Special Commissioner, to inquire into the Coolie trade in Peru, for the successful accomplishment of which mission he was decorated upon his return. He died in Honolulu August 11, 1889, of inflammation of the bowels, — probably appendicitis, — leaving, so far as is known, no children. In justice to the poor fellow, it ought to be remembered that his father's influence upon an eager and highly impressionable youth just out of college was unfortunate and even debasing. Mr. A-Fong's desire to have his first-born return to Chinese customs and ideals meant, in this case, simply ease and license; and Chun was by nature unfitted to cope with the requirements of a stern and unbending Puritan morality. Those of us who recall his unfailing kindness and cheeriness while in college will refuse to believe that his sterling qualities were utterly extinguished in dissipation.

1909-1914
MARTIN CLARK

Born in Buffalo, New York, February 25, 1855. Son of William Henry and Elizabeth Adelia (Burt) Clark. His father was a merchant in Buffalo, though born in the city of New Haven. The ancestry on both sides of the family appears to be English.

Martin prepared for college at the Central High School, in Buffalo, spending the year 1874-1875 at a classical school in the same city in order to complete his preparation. At the same time he also read law, and was occupied in a law office

during the several years of his school career. He remained only two years at Yale, and at the end of Sophomore year returned to Buffalo to devote himself to the study of law until April, 1880. At this time, when he was admitted to the Bar of the State, he became managing clerk in the same office in which he had studied. In May, 1882, he formed a partnership under the firm name of Clinton and Clark, which continued until September, 1901. Since that time he has practised by himself. In the period between 1895 and 1902 he served as a member of the Faculty of the Buffalo Law School, as Professor of Admiralty Law and Jurisdiction and Practice in United States Courts. In 1904 he was appointed Attorney for the Buffalo State Hospital, — a State office. Though devoted assiduously to the practice of his profession and the support of a numerous and highly deserving family, he found time in the ten years succeeding our graduation to make up and pass in all the subjects of our Junior and Senior years, as well as two years' additional work in German. He was given, in 1890, the degree of A.B. in course, and was heartily welcomed by his classmates back in the roll of 1879. He is the author of an article — "Pilots" — in the "Cyclopædia of Law and Procedure," and has written several articles of minor importance on local subjects for local periodicals. He is a Republican, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where he sometimes serves as a lay reader. In April, 1905, he was elected President of the Park Club, in Buffalo, — an honor of some significance, as indicating his high place in the estimation of the better social element of Buffalo. I find as a tribute of perhaps higher value to his professional work the following newspaper letter, dated October 28, 1903, from his fellow-townsmen, Simon Fleischmann:

"A day or two ago the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a very important and far-reaching decision, in which it was authoritatively determined, for the first time, that the federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction over the Erie Canal and other similarly situated artificial waterways. The further fact should have been stated that this case was argued,



MARTIN CLARK

for the successful side, in the Supreme Court of the United States, by Martin Clark, one of Buffalo's best-known attorneys. As it does not often fall to the lot of any practising attorney to appear in the highest tribunal of the land and to establish there a new and abiding principle of law for the whole nation, it is fitting that proper credit be given to a lawyer who has the ability and good fortune to distinguish himself and the community in which he resides."

He married, February 9, 1882, Cora Lee Bedell, of Elmira, New York. They have the following children, all born in Buffalo: Grace Bedell, born February 16, 1883; Clinton, born March 27, 1886; Martin Lee, born April 14, 1888; Stephen Bedell, born February 4, 1890; Ruth Lothrop, born October 29, 1892; Joyce Burt, born March 20, 1894. Grace was graduated from Wellesley College with the class of 1904. Clinton is at Yale College, in the class of 1908. Martin and Stephen are preparing for college in Lafayette High School, in Buffalo.

His address is Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

AARON VAN SCHAİK COCHRANE

Born in Coxsackie, New York, March 14, 1858. Son of Francis and Barbara (Van Schaik) Cochrane. The Cochrane family is Scotch-Irish. Francis Cochrane, a farmer among the Catskills all his life, was a son of the first immigrant who came to America in 1824. The Van Schaiks are among the first Dutch families that settled in New Amsterdam and spread their progeny along the Hudson Valley.

Aaron was fitted for college at the age of seventeen in the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, New York. He will be remembered by his classmates as a brilliant scholar, the winner of several prizes, among them the Scott Prize in German. He graduated with a Philosophical Oration, tying John Fox for the fourth place in the Commencement honor list.

Upon leaving college he taught mathematics in the Hudson Academy during the year 1880-1881, at the same time study-



AARON VAN SCHAIK COCHRANE

ing law. Admitted to the Bar in September, 1881, he formed a partnership with Chancellor Hawver, under the firm name of Hawver and Cochrane, which continued until 1890. From 1890 to 1901 the firm name was Brownell and Cochrane, located in the same offices. He is a Republican, and a communicant of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He is a member of Hudson Lodge No. 7, F. A. M., and Hudson Chapter No. 6, R. A. M. He has travelled but once in Europe, during the summer of 1893. It is gratifying, in view of the many criticisms by which Yale has been recently assailed, that in his opinion the supreme advantage derived from his college experience was a "capacity for systematic and thorough work and concentrated thought."

He served as Police Justice of the city of Hudson in 1887-1888, and as District Attorney of Columbia County, New York, in 1890, 1891, and 1892. In 1896, when Frank S. Black was nominated for Governor of New York State, he was elected to Congress to succeed him as Representative of the Nineteenth Congressional District of New York. Two years later he was re-elected to Congress, serving in all four years in Washington. In 1901 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for a term of fourteen years. He is engaged about half of the time in the courts of New York City and the remainder in the judicial district about his own residence. After this account of his distinguished career, I observed with mingled feelings that on August 7, 1905, Judge Cochrane was overhauled in his automobile by a policeman on his motor cycle and taken to police headquarters for riding too fast through the streets of Worcester.

He married, October 10, 1882, at West Taghkami, Columbia County, New York, Margaret M., daughter of Chancellor Hawver, Supervisor of that town. Their children, both born in Hudson, are: Margaret R., born November 9, 1887; Francis A., born January 19, 1892. Margaret is at Wellesley College, in the class of 1908.

His address is Hudson, New York.

1859

MACGRANE COXE

Born in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 29, 1859. Son of Robert Edward and Eliza Reed (Davies) Coxe. The first of his ancestry in America was his grandfather Richard, son of Sir William Coxe, who sailed from County Wexford, Ireland, in 1803, and settled in New Orleans. Macgrane's father was born in New Orleans and educated in a private school in Montgomery County, Alabama. He served as a First Lieutenant in the regular army throughout the Florida Indian War of 1836, and afterward as Colonel in the Mexican War. From 1850 to 1864 he travelled extensively in Europe, serving as Commissioner of the United States to the world's fairs of 1851, in London, and 1855, in Paris. He was a planter, and died in 1900. His wife, Eliza Reed Davies, was descended from John Davies, who came from Herefordshire in 1735, settling in Litchfield County, Connecticut, at a place called Davies' Hollow, named after him. His son, who came over with him, was graduated from Yale in 1758, studied for Holy Orders in England, and was established subsequently as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Litchfield County. He married a daughter of Joel Hervey of Sharon, Connecticut. Mrs. Coxe's father, Thomas Davies, the grandchild of this issue, was graduated from Columbia College in 1813, served in the War of 1812, and later became Major-General of the Militia of the State of New York. For more than fifty years he was President of the Poughkeepsie National Bank. His wife, Jane Reed, was the daughter of Thomas Reed, rector of Christ Church in that city.

Macgrane Coxe was taken to Europe with his family at a very early age, during the troublous period of our Civil War, which gave him an opportunity to acquire a thorough grounding and practice in the French language that has been of use to him throughout his career. He was sent to school, upon his return to America, in Poughkeepsie, whence he entered the preparatory department of Racine College, Wisconsin, remaining

there under the guidance of Dr. James De Koven from 1871 to 1875. His college course at Yale was broken by his absence at home during the whole of Junior year, while he assisted his father in his affairs, returning to spend Senior year with us as a special student. He was notable among other things in college for a baritone voice of singular purity and power, which added to the choir invisible which the members of '79 were apt to join upon the fence at late hours of the evening. He was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course by a vote of the Yale Corporation in June, 1887, on account of scholarly attainments and a creditable professional record, as well as the petition of his united classmates. Upon leaving college with our class he completed the law course at Columbia College, and in the spring of 1881 was admitted to the Bar, and a desk in the then famous office of Mann and Parsons. The next year he found advantage in removing his desk to the offices of Field, Dorsheimer, Bacon, and Deyo. In 1883 he opened an office of his own in partnership with C. G. Bennett. His professional career was unusually successful. He secured at an early date for so young a man important cases from certain railroad corporations, and attracted sufficient attention among the lawyers of the city to obtain an appointment in President Cleveland's first administration as Assistant to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This place he held from 1885 to 1889. December 1, 1889, he was appointed United States Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in both of which offices he conducted business, I am informed, with credit to his class and lasting benefit to his country. As a result, however, of his unsparing attention to duty his health gave way, and he was obliged for a year or more to practically withdraw from all serious work. During President Cleveland's second administration he was appointed Envoy and Minister of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras in 1896-1897, where his politic conduct, under delicate and often trying conditions, secured for him the warm commendation of our State Department. It is one of the weaknesses, as we all know, of democra-



MACGRANE COXE

cies that politics often forbid the continued employment of the ablest men in positions where they have proved their fitness. Had America not been a democracy, or Macgrane not been a Democrat, we might have the advantage of his *mens sana in corpore sano* to-day as ambassador to some imperial court. As it is, he was obliged, after the manner of other great men, to return to New York upon the restoration of Republican power and pick up the threads of legal practice once again. This he has succeeded already in doing, and since December 5, 1899, he has joined to his practice the duties of United States Referee in Bankruptcy in the district covering New York City. Besides his professional work he has interested himself in running and developing a large farm and property at Southfields, New York, where some mining and railroad operations have been conducted. He is President of the Sterling Iron and Railroad Company, the Sterling Mountain Railroad Company, and the Southfields Branch Railroad Company. For many years before his health broke down he sang in and took charge of the choir of All Souls' Church in New York. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, upon which he sang for fifteen years. He is a Democrat, of course, and a communicant of St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York. He has published nothing except professional addresses, briefs, and opinions. He has travelled in Europe nearly every year, wholly for recreation, but seldom for long at a time.

I add what he is willing to tell us about himself :

“ In my case, really, without false modesty, there is not much to be said. As you know, my life has been that of a plain and simple lawyer, and I have tried to make my avocations those of a plain and simple farmer. The public offices that I have held, too, with the possible exception of the one of United States Minister, have been purely professional. I have written no books, although I have written volumes upon volumes of briefs and opinions, but no one cares anything for them, so that there is really nothing much to say. Also with respect to the things I had to do in Guatemala, and how I fared there, the simple answer is that my duties were the usual duties of a Minister

of the first rank to a foreign power,—the exercise of all diplomatic powers and functions, and the supervision of all the consulates and consulates-general within the governments to which I was accredited. But I fear that there was nothing of interest to be told, except, possibly, some things which the etiquette and rules of foreign offices would preclude my mentioning. Two things that constantly surprised me in Central America—and they flow, I think, from the same source—were the great amount of education and refinement there among the better classes, and the great amount of commerce which the nations of Europe are doing there as compared with ourselves. There is a vast amount of education and refinement there which is entirely European and not at all American. Their lawyers, doctors, and statesmen are educated in Europe, and frequently never see New York in their lives. As for the commerce, I was convinced that their people would much prefer, *ceteris paribus*, to deal with us, but they are prevented from doing so because of our prohibitive tariffs and of our consequent lack of training in the needs and ways of foreign trade in which our own laws do not allow us to participate.”

He married, August 2, 1888, Lena Townsend, daughter of the late David Crawford, a banker of New York City. The family occupy as their country home the same lands upon which the ancestors of Mrs. Coxe, descended from Henry Townsend, have continuously resided for over two hundred years. Their children are: Caroline Townsend, born in New York December 9, 1889; Eleanor Crawford, born in New York February 19, 1891; Elizabeth Davies, born in New York March 15, 1892; Peter Townsend, born in New York January 24, 1894. ¶

His office is 63 Wall St., New York City; his country house, Sterling Manor, Southfields, Orange County, New York.

OLIVER TURNBULL CRANE

Born in Huron, New York, November 14, 1856. Son of Rev. Oliver and Marion Dunn (Turnbull) Crane. His father, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, was graduated from

Yale in the class of 1845, and made a Master of Arts by his Alma Mater in 1864. He was also made a Doctor of Medicine by the Eclectic Medical College of New York in 1867, and received elsewhere the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He was descended from Jasper Crane, one of the original settlers of New Haven in 1638, and one of the seceders from that colony who founded Newark, New Jersey. The family came from Suffolk County, in England. John Turnbull, the father of Mrs. Crane, was born in Edinburgh, from whence he came to New York in his early life.

Oliver spent three years of his childhood in Turkey while his father was a missionary of the American Board in that country. In 1870 the family removed to Morristown, New Jersey, where Oliver was prepared for college under the guidance of Wilbur W. Perry (Yale '71), and by a year in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven.

He studied law during the three years immediately following his graduation in a private office in Morristown, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1881. In the spring of the following year he gave up the practice of his profession to join with some friends in establishing a sheep ranch in Montana. Three years were spent in the territory in pursuit of the wild game of that region, which was found to be more abundant than the gains from his flock. "In 1886," he says, "in pursuance of an earnest desire of my father, I withdrew from active business life and devoted considerable time to the study of the Semitic languages, taking a post-graduate course at Princeton University, and later spending a year in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, studying the Arabic language and the archæology of the Orient. During this period and later I acquired a considerable library on this subject, and I fully intended to devote the remainder of my life to labor in this department of learning. Indeed, I had already prepared considerable data for several works which I hoped to prepare and publish in the near future; but in 1890 circumstances over which I had no control forced me to relinquish this much cherished life-plan, and I returned to Montana, and entered



OLIVER TURNBULL CRANE

again upon the practice of the law, where I have since remained, having attained to a fair degree of success in my profession. At present I hold the office of standing Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, Ninth Circuit, for the District of Montana, with chambers in the Federal Building, Helena, Montana. From 1899 to 1905 I was editor and reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Montana, and the result of my labors is to be seen in Volumes XXII to XXX (inclusive) of the Montana Reports. From 1902 to 1905 I was librarian of the Montana State Law Library, one of the finest law libraries in the newer West, and in which I take great pride in having aided in bringing it to its present state of efficiency.

“Personally I have only this to add *inter nos*: No man has ever had a more happy home life than I have experienced since my marriage; with my wife, my children, and my library as my capital in this world, I am infinitely wealthy, and I envy no man his material prosperity or fame. According to my philosophy, success in life is not to be gauged solely by the amount of dollars or fame a man can acquire in threescore years and ten, but rather by the contentment and subjective happiness one experiences during the light and shadow of his earthly existence. Measured by this standard, my success in life has been all that I could wish.”

I clip the following from the Helena paper of February 1, 1905:

“Mr. Crane has filled the position of Law Librarian for over two years with conspicuous ability, and there is no little regret among the members of the legal fraternity that he will leave, as he has often proved invaluable in assisting them in hunting up law cases.

“Mr. Crane will bring to his new position in the federal court a splendid legal mind and rare attainments, and it is predicted he will make a record as master in chancery.”

He, like his father, is both a Republican and a Presbyterian. He has published “Tikkun Sopherim, or the Corrections of the Scribes,” an article in “Hebraica” in 1888, and “The

Samaritan Chronicle, entitled the Book of Joshua," translated from the Arabic with annotations, published by J. B. Alden, New York, in 1889. This text had been epitomized by Hottinger in Latin, in the seventeenth century, but never before turned into English. Besides his reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court noted in his own account of himself, he has contributed several stories to the "Youth's Companion," which is perhaps more than any one else in the class could achieve.

He married, January 6, 1892, Gertrude Newman, daughter of David M. Boyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President of the Union Transfer Company, and a Commissioner of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Their children, both born in Helena, are: Gertrude, born October 30, 1892; David Boyd, born September 26, 1894.

His address is Helena, Montana.

*HENRY COOPER CROUCH

Born in Galena, Illinois, March 11, 1858. Son of Henry G. and Almira L. (Callender) Crouch. I know nothing of his ancestry. His parents removed to Herkimer, New York, in the year of his birth, and again changed their habitation to Kingston in that State in 1864.

Here Harry was put through the academy, where he easily led his class at its graduation in 1874. Resolving, then, to go to college, he commenced Greek at the beginning, and Latin with only an elementary knowledge, but reached our class with comfort and commendation in the September examinations in 1875. He secured a second mathematical prize in Sophomore year, a High Oration rank in Junior year, and an Oration at graduation. He began to study medicine immediately after leaving college, but in the following spring was appointed teacher of modern languages in Kingston Academy. In 1882 he took the degree of M.A. at Yale on examination in the German language and literature. The following year he determined to complete his preparation for a medical career in



HENRY COOPER CROUCH

Germany. He matriculated at Strasburg, where he stayed three semesters, and then passed to the University of Berlin, where, it is reported, he tried to show some of the University students how to play baseball. In March, 1886, before he was able to complete his professional studies, ill health compelled him to accept a position as United States Consul at Milan. He stayed in North Italy, much of the time outdoors among the Southern Alps, for four years, and when in 1890 he was superseded by a Republican appointee, his health was sufficiently re-established to enable him to pass the University examination at Giessen. Returning to America, he settled, in 1891, in Colorado Springs to begin the practice of medicine, and at the same time a long running fight with his disease. In 1894 he removed his office to Denver, probably a fatal mistake so far as he was concerned, for the confinement of a city practice soon told upon him, and in 1896 an attack of the grip so reduced him as to bring on with redoubled energy the tuberculosis which he had all but thrown off. He died in Denver April 20, 1898, after an heroic struggle, which was only prolonged by his indomitable pluck. He had made a specialty of bacteriology while in Germany, and was made bacteriologist for the Denver Board of Health the year after he removed there. His researches in that subject and the ingenuity of certain of his methods were beginning to make him famous in his profession before he died. His practice had been confined while in Denver chiefly to diseases of the stomach, which he regarded, as many others do, as the critical centre from which most of the ills to which flesh is heir may be reached in due course by proper treatment.

He married, June 8, 1895, Maia Amanda, daughter of the late John W. Chapman, Council Bluffs, Iowa, who survives him without children.

JOHN WILLIAM CURTISS

Born in Watertown, Connecticut, December 31, 1856. Son of Eli and Alma Southmayd (DeForest) Curtiss. The Curtiss line are of English and New England stock, one of the ances-

tors having been General Worcester of Revolutionary fame. The Southmayds and DeForests are well-known American families of English descent. Eli Curtiss was a successful manufacturer and capitalist at Watertown, Connecticut.

Jack Curtiss emerged, after four years of close study in the Hopkins Grammar School, and became perhaps the best known man of his time among the undergraduates of Yale. He and Nod Osborn eclipsed the records of all previous performers in the once famous University celebration of the Thanksgiving festival in Alumni Hall as end men of the minstrel show. The genius of these two Sophomores has been permanently enshrined in the memory of all those who heard and witnessed their performances, and true to the part which they took, they ended that time the Yale Thanksgiving Jubilees. I have it on Jack's own authority that he was in his time boss of the Yale University Baseball Team. After leaving college (with a margin to spare) he became a member of the firm of Maltby, Curtiss, and Company, hardware manufacturers of Ansonia, New York, remaining five years in the business. He has been associated first and last with a number of business firms, but has now withdrawn entirely from active participation in their affairs. His contributions to the hilarity of our various class reunions have added immensely to the solidarity of class feeling and endeared him still further to all the surviving members of '79. He confesses to being a Republican in politics, but does not add that he is essentially the most consistently democratic member of the University Club in New York.

He married, September 28, 1881, Isabelle Murray, a niece of the well-known writer and woodsman, the Rev. W. H. H. Murray. Their two children are: Agnes DeForest, born September 27, 1882; Harriet Blackman, born October 13, 1884. Agnes DeForest married Charles B. Buckingham, June 3, 1905. They live at Watertown, Connecticut. A daughter, Harriet Ann Buckingham, was born March 28, 1906, the first grandchild of the class; upon which event Jack writes, "It is kind of a funny thing that the member of the class who had on his diploma *Primum Honorem* should be the first grandfather.



JOHN WILLIAM CURTISS

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Generally valedictorians are a little slow to vindicate their honors won, but not ME."

His address is University Club, New York City.

JULIAN WHEELER CURTISS

1634-11-1

Born in Fairfield, Connecticut, August 29, 1858. Son of Henry Tomlinson and Mary Eliza Henderson (Beardslee) Curtiss. His father, a merchant of New York City, who had retired from his business before Julian was born, was of English descent through the Yankee Puritans. His grandfather, Henry Curtiss, "ran the old church in Fairfield as head deacon, and likewise most every other church and charitable work,—a Puritan in the best sense of the term." Mrs. Curtiss's father, Cyrus Beardslee, was a descendant of Sydney Beardslee, an emigrant from England in the seventeenth century. Her mother, Maria Burr, was a descendant of Timothy Burr, ancestor of the gifted and famous Aaron Burr as well as of a number of pure and pious people.

Julian was brought up in the village of his birth much as a country boy should be until 1866, when the family, removing to New York, entered its youngest child in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He was sent in 1872 to the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, from which he entered Yale with our class, and with some considerable experience in the art of getting through a recitation with a minimum output of energy. In college he was soon recognized as likely timber for the crew, and rowed, I think, in all of our class boats until Senior year, when he was taken on the University eight, and rowed heroically in that brief but melancholy struggle that we witnessed in New London the day after Commencement. He was a member of our Junior Promenade Committee, and on the whole perhaps the finest fellow of our time. I pen his own modest sketch of a career that has probably done more good to Yale than the efforts of most of the professors who are anchored to the institution:

"After graduation I worked for some months in a tea



JULIAN WHEELER CURTISS

importing firm. Then became member of the firm of Lyman and Curtiss, — an unfortunate investment. Quit with little else but experience, which I have used to fair advantage since. Became officer of the corporation of A. G. Spalding and Brothers, and for over twenty-one years have occupied that position, — successfully, I am glad to say. Two years ago (1904) was appointed Managing Director of their entire Eastern business, including all branch stores and five large factories. In social life I have kept up my close relations with Yale. Have been class agent of Yale Alumni Fund, chairman of Board of Directors, one of the founders of the Yale Club, being Secretary of Alumni Association when that was merged in Yale Club, on House Committee of that Club, on Building Committee, and for two years have been President of same. I was for five years Chairman of Yale-Harvard Regatta Committee, — resigned to become Graduate Advisory Coach of Yale Crew, which position I still hold. Have been on other Yale athletic committees. Am steward of American Rowing Association. Have been President of Fairfield County Golf Club and other social organizations.

“Lived in Stamford for a while; then built a house and moved to Greenwich, which has been my home ever since, although I spend my winters in New York City. Formed a corporation in Greenwich to build and equip a girl's school, — Rosemary Hall Corporation. Same has been a great success in every way, not at all as a result of my efforts, save in the financial department. Have made a number of mediocre speeches at Yale and other gatherings. Thank God, I have kept up the old college friendships and made a few more. Have had a delightful home life, and been blessed with a good wife and enough children to have every one a comfort.”

We gave Julian's first-born a big tin cup at our triennial dinner, though because of her sex she could not claim the title of “class boy.” We gave the father a cup of better metal at our reunion dinner in 1904, the description of which incident I quote from the “Alumni Weekly” account of the banquet:

“The fine enthusiasm born of ancient friendship, renewed

and heightened by the intercourse of the past few days, reached a sort of climax when Bob Rodman interrupted the Toastmaster, Julian Curtiss, as he was about to introduce the first speaker of the evening, by presenting him with a loving cup from his classmates. Of the multitude of loyal Yale men in this generation no one, perhaps, has ever lived so completely up to the high purposes, the activities, and the spirit implied in the ideal of Yale loyalty as the acknowledged leader of the class of '79, and to no one so much as to him is due the solidarity and the warmth of interest in both class and college which distinguishes the graduates of this year from most of the other classes. While the cup was presented as a symbol of the affection of his friends in this group, it represents also their sense of his services to their Alma Mater, and few loving cups have ever been bestowed with as hearty a benediction on all sides."

He married, October 12, 1880, Mary Louise, daughter of Joseph S. Case of New York, a retired tea broker of that city. Their children are: Jean Beardslee, born November 29, 1881; Mary Louise, born April 12, 1884; Henry Tomlinson, born April 19, 1888; Margaret Burr, born December 26, 1896. Harry is completing his preparation for the class of 1910 at Yale at Westminster School in Simsbury.

His address is 126 Nassau St., New York City, and his country house is at Greenwich, Connecticut.

165-169-171

DAVID DAGGETT

Born in New Haven April 3, 1858. Son of Dr. David Lewis and Margaret Donaldson (Gibbons) Daggett. His father, for many years one of the eminent physicians of New Haven, was a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1839, and of the Medical School in 1843. He was President of the New Haven Medical Society, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the General Hospital Society. The first of the Daggetts to arrive from England and settle in this country was John Doggett, who came to America with Governor Winthrop in 1630, the year of the "Great Emigration," which established the Massachusetts Bay

Colony. Doggett married a daughter of Thomas Mayhew, subsequently Colonial Governor, and in 1648 settled with him in Martha's (or Martin's) Vineyard, which the two families seem to have controlled for several generations. His grandson, Deacon John, a tanner, changed the patronymic to Daggett. Our classmate's great-grandfather, the Honorable David Daggett of New Haven, was United States Senator, 1813-1819, Chief Justice of the County Supreme Court, 1832, and first Kent Professor of Law at Yale, 1826-1848. He died at the age of ninety, with the reputation of being the first lawyer in the State. Collateral descendants of this family are Presidents Daggett, Dwight, and Woolsey. Intermarriages connect them also with the Norton, Blake, Stanley, Munson, and Atwater families, all of Puritan New England stock, the latter being the family also of the present David Daggett's wife. His mother, Margaret Donaldson Gibbons, was a daughter of Dr. William Gibbons of Wilmington, Delaware, of an old Maryland and Delaware stock.

David, like many another New Haven boy, passed five years in the Hopkins Grammar School in preparation for college. He says of his college course that "he just careered," but it was an innocuous career. He was a member of the Senior Promenade Committee, and in general was, if I remember aright, one of the very few in our class who cared at all for the cultivation of New Haven society while in college. He has been profitably occupied in the fullest sense of the word almost from the moment of his leaving Yale, making up thereby for the idleness of which he accuses himself in his college days. Here is the account of twenty-five years from his own typewriter, couched in the vernacular of the modern business man:

"After graduation, engaged in iron and steel business with E. S. Wheeler and Company, in Birmingham, Connecticut, and New Haven, in which I remained for two years. Then removed to New York and entered an export house, G. H. Gardner and Company, in whose interest I made a sixteen months' trip to Australia, India, Malta, and English ports, and upon returning went again into iron and steel business in New York; was trans-



DAVID DAGGETT

ferred to a manufacturing branch in New Haven, and remained with them until 1890. I then went into the employ of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, for whom I travelled South and West for nine years; but a railroad accident compelled a less strenuous life at that time, and I resigned, and in 1899 became Secretary of The New Haven Water Company, a position I still hold. I am also the Secretary of the West Haven Water Company, — the stock of which the New Haven Company controls, — a trustee of the New Haven Savings Bank, clerk of The Pine Orchard Association, a borough government at my summer home, and have been much interested in the last few years in the Graduates Club of New Haven, of which I am member of the Board of Governors and Chairman of its House Committee. Altogether, I am a reasonably busy man."

Very few Yale men who come back to New Haven need to be told twice that David Daggett is the presiding genius of that Club which supplements, without diminishing, the high thinking of old New Haven with opportunities for comfortable living. During the five years of his management the Club has become the type and pattern of what such a club should be, and this result is generally and properly ascribed by its members to the capable chairman of the House Committee. Neither do our own memories need to be refreshed as to the admirably successful entertainment of our class during our bicentennial and twenty-five-year reunions, most of which, so far as arrangements in New Haven were concerned, was due to the devising of this genius.

He is a consistent Republican, and pays for a pew in the Episcopal Church. His regret about his college life is that he did not have enough opportunity for the study of modern languages.

He married, June 2, 1887, Annie Wilcox, the daughter of the late Wyllys Atwater, a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1843, a banker, a merchant, and President of the Mechanics Bank in New Haven. Their only child, David Lewis, was born in New Haven, April 9, 1888. He has finished the course at

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the Hopkins Grammar School, and is this year completing his preparation at Andover for the class of 1910, Yale College.

His address is 58 Wall St., and his office, The New Haven Water Company, New Haven. His country cottage is at Pine Orchard, Connecticut.

LOUIS SHEPARD DEFOREST 184

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 3, 1858. Son of Major John William and Harriet Silliman (Shepard) DeForest. His father is descended from Melchior DeForest, who was born in 1505 at Avennes, France. Jesse, the grandson of this man, headed a colony of Walloons sailing from Leyden to New Amsterdam in 1623. The family, being Huguenot, was obliged to leave France, and thereby they established its long and creditable succession of honored names in this country. Not the least distinguished of these is Major DeForest, our classmate's father, a soldier and author, and one of the few literary men who engaged actively in our Civil War. Owing to ill health he was obliged, as a young man, to substitute several years of travel for the academic course which he had desired to take at Yale. He served in the army as soldier and officer from January, 1861, to January, 1868, being captain, brevet-major, adjutant-general of the Invalid Corps, and staff officer of the Nineteenth Corps. He received the degree of honorary M.A. from Amherst in 1859. He is the author of a long list of novels, three of which — "Honest John Vane," "Justine Vane," and "Irene Vane" — were published while we were in college. His wife was the daughter of the late Prof. Charles Upham Shepard, the well-known geologist, the first of whose family to come to this country from England was the Rev. Thomas Shepard in 16—. His mother, Deborah Haskins, was a sister of the mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson. His son, Dr. Charles Upham Shepard (Yale 1863), is a Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of South Carolina, a scientist, and an agriculturist of note who, among other achievements, has introduced tea culture into that State.

Louis DeForest grew up in New Haven, where he attended school at the Henness Institute, and afterward, during five years, at the Hopkins Grammar School. The scientific, literary, and martial traits of his ancestry were abundantly evident to an observer during his boyhood. He was a great boy naturalist and hunter, excellent with his fists when needed in a casual scrap, and easily the best story writer, while still in his teens, that the class produced. He secured some composition prizes while in college, but here the scientific began gradually to predominate over the literary instincts, and he devoted his hours of leisure, which were many, to collecting snakes and weird things in the swamps with that kindred spirit, Ed. Southworth.

A year following graduation spent in the Yale Medical School, supplemented by five years of study and investigation in Germany, turned him out at last a Doctor of Medicine, with a degree achieved in the University of Jena. In 1891, upon examination, he was given the degree of M.A. at Yale. Since his return to this country he has practised his profession continuously in New Haven and has made an excellent reputation in all ranks of society here as a most faithful and devoted practitioner. He served upon the City Board of Health for some years, and was one of the town officers from 1887 to 1892, when he had to resign on account of the pressure of other professional duties. He has also been United States Pension Examiner for four years. In 1892 he was made an Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Yale Medical School, and appointed full Professor there in 1895, resigning the position in 1899 to devote himself exclusively to private practice. He was a member of the New Haven Dispensary Staff from 1889 to 1899, since which time he has been one of its consulting officers. He is the author of a pamphlet upon the subject of tuberculosis, which was first printed in the "Climatologist" in 1891. He is a Republican, and nominally an Episcopalian, but with no church connection.

He married, February 27, 1889, Annie Coley, daughter of Richard Mansfield Everet of New Haven, a merchant for many years in South America and the West Indies. Their children,



LOUIS SHEPARD DEFOREST

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all born in New Haven, are: Charles Shepard, born May 13, 1890; Louis Everet, born October 25, 1891; Annie Lawrence, born December 12, 1892; Eleanor, born July 11, 1894; Katharine, born September 18, 1895. The two boys are in the New Haven High School, the older preparing for the Scientific, the younger for the Academic, Department at Yale.

His address is 335 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut.

HENRY HERBERT DONALDSON

Born in Yonkers, New York, May 12, 1857. Son of John Joseph and Louisa Goddard (McGowan) Donaldson. His father's parents removed to New York from Belfast about 1820. He was a merchant and banker. Mrs. Donaldson came with her parents from London to Montreal about 1830.

Harry entered college from Phillips Academy, Andover. He rowed upon his class crew in Junior year, won a single-scutt race in the spring of 1877, and lost another to Ed. Livingston in 1878; he also rowed in a Dunham four-oar. He was one of the Yale "Courant" editors in 1875-1876, resigning in Freshman year; he also wrote one of the class histories for our Freshman supper.

He spent the first year after his graduation in Professor Chittenden's biological laboratory at the Sheffield Scientific School. During the next year he studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1881-1884 he worked as a Fellow in Biology at Johns Hopkins University, where he obtained his degree of Ph.D. in 1885. In 1886-1887 he studied Anatomy and Physiology in Germany, returning to Baltimore in 1887 as Associate in Psychology in the University. Here he remained until his appointment as Assistant Professor of Neurology in Clark University in 1889; thence he removed, as professor of the same, to the University of Chicago in 1892, where he was made head professor of his department in 1896, serving also as Dean of the Ogden (graduate) School of Science in the years 1892-1898. In January, 1906, he resigned his professorship to take charge of the work



HENRY HERBERT DONALDSON

in neurology in the Wistar Institute of Anatomy in Philadelphia, where he now resides.

In the long list of works from his pen which follows, the volume entitled "The Growth of the Brain" has not only attracted wide attention, but may be said to mark an epoch in the study of physiological psychology.

(With R. H. Chittenden): On the Detection and Determination of Arsenic in Organic Matter. The American Chem. Journ., Vol. II, No. 4, 1881.

(With M. Warfield): Influence of Digitaline on the Work done by the Heart of the "Slider" Terrapin (*Pseudemys Rugosa-Shaw*). Trans. Medico-Chirurg. Fac. of State of Maryland, 84th An. Sess., Balto., April 1, 1882.

(With F. L. Stevens): The Influence of Digitaline on the Work of the Heart and the Flow through the Blood-vessels. Journ. of Physiol., Vol. LV, No. 2, 1883.

Action of the Muriate of Cocaine on the Temperature Nerves. Maryland Med. Journ., April 18, 1885.

On the Temperature-sense. Mind, Vol. X, No. 39, 1885.

(With G. Stanley Hall): Motor Sensations of the Skin. Mind, No. 50, 1886.

Animal Heat. Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. III, 1886.

On the Relation of Neurology to Psychology. Amer. Journ. Psychology, Balto., Feb., 1888.

Notes on the Models of the Brain. Amer. Journ. Psychol., Vol. IV, No. 1, 1891.

Anatomical Observations on the Brain and Several Sense-organs of the Blind Deaf-mute, Laura Dewey Bridgman. Amer. Journ. of Psychol., Vol. III, 1890, and Vol. I, No. 2, 1891.

(With T. L. Bolton): The Size of Several Cranial Nerves in Man as indicated by the Areas of their Cross-sections. Amer. Journ. of Psychol., Vol. IV, No. 2, 1891.

Extent of the Visual Cortex in Man, as deduced from the Study of Laura Bridgman's Brain. Amer. Journ. of Psychol., Vol. IV, No. 4, 1892.

Preliminary Observations on some Changes caused in the Nervous Tissues by Reagents commonly used to harden them. Journ. of Morphol., Vol. IX, No. 1, 1894.

The Growth of the Brain: A Study of the Nervous System in Relation to Education. London and New York, 1895.

The Central Nervous System. American Text-Book of Physiology, Vol. II, 1896.

Observations on the Weight and Length of the Central Nervous

System and of the Legs, in Bull-frogs of Different Sizes. Journ. of Comp. Neurol., Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1898.

A Note on the Significance of the Small Volume of the Nerve Cell Bodies in the Cerebral Cortex of Man. Journ. of Comp. Neurol., Vol. IX, No. 2, 1899.

(With D. M. Schoemaker): Observations on the Weight and Length of the Central Nervous System and of the Legs in Frogs of Different Sizes (*Rana virescens brachycephala*, Cope). Journ. of Comp. Neurol., Vol. X, No. 1, 1900.

The Functional Significance of the Size and Shape of the Neurone. Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Dis., Oct., 1900.

Growth of the Brain. Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. II, 1901.

Review of Atlas of the Nervous System. C. Jakob. Preface by Ad. v. Strumpell. Psychol. Rev., Vol. VIII, No. 6, 1901.

(With D. M. Schoemaker): Observations on the Post-Mortem Absorption of Water by the Spinal Cord of the Frog (*Rana virescens*). Journ. Comp. Neurol., Vol. XII, No. 2, 1902.

On a Formula for determining the Weight of the Central Nervous System of the Frog from the Weight and Length of the Entire Body. Decenn. Pub. of the Univ. of Chicago, Vol. X, 1902.

(With D. J. Davis): A Description of Charts showing the Areas of the Cross-sections of the Human Spinal Cord at the Level of Each Spinal Nerve. Journ. of Comp. Neurol., Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1903.

On a Law determining the Number of Medullated Nerve Fibers innervating the Thigh, Shank, and Foot of the Frog (*Rana virescens*). Journ. of Comp. Neurol., Vol. XIII, Vol. 3, 1903.

(With G. W. Hoke): On the Areas of the Axis Cylinder and Medullary Sheath as seen in Cross-sections of the Spinal Nerves of Vertebrates. Journ. Comp. Neurol. and Psychol., Vol. XV, No. 1, Jan., 1905.

Problems in Human Anatomy. Science, N. S., Vol. XXI, No. 523, Jan., 1905. (Address Prepared for the Section of Human Anatomy at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, at St. Louis.)

Some Aspects of the Endowment of Research. Address, Dec. 28, 1905, before the American Society of Naturalists. Science, N. S., Vol. XXIII, No. 582, Feb. 23, 1906.

He is a member of the American Psychological Association, American Neurological Association, American Physiological Society, American Statistical Association, American Society of Naturalists, Association of American Anatomists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Central Commission for Institutes for Brain Investigation.

He is a Republican, with independent tendencies. During a part of the past ten years he has been seriously crippled by ill health, which at one time seemed to threaten a termination of his professional career. In spite, however, of physical disability he enjoyed the well-earned reputation of being one of the most industrious workers, as well as among the ablest scholars and administrators in Chicago University. Too many tributes to his character and personal generosity have reached me to be inserted here, but the nature of these testimonials is of the precise tenor that would be expected by all his classmates. He is probably the most distinguished scientist in our ranks.

He married, June 11, 1884, Julia Desborough, daughter of Calvert Vaux, landscape architect of New York City. She died in Chicago November 10, 1904. Their children are: John Calvert, born in Rondout, New York, August 28, 1888; Norman Vaux, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 31, 1891. The oldest son is preparing for college at the Hotchkiss School.

His address is The Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

***JAMES WEBSTER EATON**

Born in Albany, New York, May 14, 1856. Son of James Webster and Eliza (Benner) Eaton. The family dates from John and Anne Eaton, who settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1634, and afterwards in Haverhill, where their progeny remained several generations. Ebenezer Eaton, Jim's great-grandfather, served in the Revolutionary War. On the maternal side the ancestral stock was the same as that which produced the Websters of American history. Mrs. Eaton was derived from a Connecticut family that settled in the Hudson Valley, and intermarried with some of the Dutch stock there. Jim's father was a prominent man in his way in the public life of Albany. He was for many years supervising engineer in the construction of the Albany State House.



JAMES WEBSTER EATON

Jim Eaton was trained for college in the Albany Boys' Academy, entering Yale with our class. His record in Freshman year showed that he had almost phenomenal capacities for scholarship, but a conscientious desire early in Sophomore year to instruct a Freshman in the art of hastening to bed involved him and Oliver Crane in the notice of the Faculty. After their return from a six months' exile, which Jim spent mostly in greedily reading everything to be found in the little town of Stamford, he gave up his ambition of contesting the valedictory with Lloyd Bowers and Harry Ten Eyck, and pursued through the remainder of his college course a leisurely, though not a discreditable, career. He was made a "Record" editor, and chairman of the Board in our Junior year. After leaving college he literally plunged into the pursuit of law in the Columbia Law School, but unwilling to remain away from home much longer, he left Columbia at the end of one term, and completed his legal studies in the two offices of DeWitt and Spoor, and of Parker and Countryman in Albany. While he was doing this he also taught Latin and German in his old school, the Boys' Academy. When in May, 1882, he was admitted to the Bar, he gave up his place as teacher, and began practice at once, in the office of Judge Edward Countryman. In the spring of 1883 he formed a partnership with George Kirchwey and continued an association which still further cemented their old friendship until 1891, when George removed to the larger opportunities which awaited him as a professor in Columbia School of Law. Thereafter Jim remained alone, achieving an enviable reputation, and especially distinguished as a trial lawyer for pleadings which were noted, whether before judge or jury, for fairness, sound argument, and moving eloquence. It is little to say that Jim was a marked man in his profession in Albany. He was for some years a cynosure of every eye, and in his favorite resort, the Albany Club, we are told that when they reconstructed the building they made a room especially for him to talk in. From the beginning of his professional career he had interested himself in politics, though, being a Democrat, the opportunities

for great service were somewhat restricted, so far as achieving elections was concerned. In the fall of 1891, however, he was elected as a Democratic District Attorney of Albany County, retaining the office three years, from January 1, 1892. He was an exceptionally effective public officer, as well as a popular speaker. He was appointed Professor of Real Property and Wills, in the Albany Law School in 1889, giving instruction also upon Evidence, Contracts, and Bankruptcy. He was, moreover, Treasurer of the school from 1895 until his death. In the winter of 1900-1901, the Boston University Law School appointed him Lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence. He had only begun to write, and I think had he lived out the full term of man's normal life we should have been proud of him chiefly as a great legal author, and perhaps a political publicist. His published works were a revised edition of "Reeves on Domestic Relations," 1888, an annotated edition of "The Negotiable Instruments' Law of the State of New York," 1897, a revised edition of "Collier on Bankruptcy," 1900, and after his death a work on "Equity." He was editor of the "American Bankruptcy Reports," and for many years a member of the Committee on Law Reform of the State Bar Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Albany County Bar Association. He was a member of the Albany Zouave Cadets, prominent in the social life of the capital city, and a member of the Masons' Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.; also of the Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, as well as of numerous political, literary, and professional organizations. He was a communicant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. He died suddenly, having argued a contested motion at special term in Albany on July 27, when, a friend who was present says, he seemed particularly well and happy. On July 30 he was taken ill, and died two days later. I venture to quote the whole of his friend's, Amasa Parker's, address, at the Albany County Bar Association meeting held in his honor after the funeral. It is long, but no sincere eulogy of Jim Eaton is too long, even at this day, for those to read who loved him.

"The sad and sudden death of James W. Eaton deprives

the Bar of Albany County of one of its most talented members; he was by nature endowed with many exceptional gifts of mind, and had so carefully schooled and tutored himself in the learning of his profession that he was recognized as one of the most skilful advocates in the State. It would be difficult to find any man who by nature and by education was so fitted to pursue the practice of the law as he was. His life work had been well chosen. In early life he was known as a man who was fond of reading, and after graduating from college he taught with great success in the Albany Academy, where he was regarded as a young man of exceptional attainments, and of a most studious disposition. From the moment he was admitted to practice before the courts of this State it was generally conceded that he had thoroughly grasped the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and was already skilled in the refinements and distinctions of the common law. Men of years' standing at the Bar spoke of him as a man who would surely succeed in his profession, and their judgment proved true even beyond that which they had imagined. After he was elected district attorney he made an enviable reputation for himself as a prosecutor, and in many trials proved himself one of the most skilful criminal lawyers in the State. In the notable case of the People agt. O'Brien he fashioned together with the greatest nicety the various facts and circumstances which he presented to the jury, and, in spite of the skill and astuteness of his opponent, he secured the conviction of the most brazen criminals in the State.

“This was not the only important trial of his term as district attorney, for his tenure of office was notable for the many important actions which he brought to a successful termination for the people. It was during this term that the county was known as one in which it would not be wise for criminals to commit a crime, and this enviable reputation was entirely due to the intelligent and thorough manner in which James W. Eaton performed his duties as district attorney. The years which followed his term as the chief prosecutor of this county have been passed by him not only in the practice of his pro-

fession, but also as a lecturer and as an editor of several works of importance. As a lecturer on the law of evidence he was widely known as one who thoroughly grasped the principles relating to evidence, and he was frequently consulted as an authority on the subject. His work on 'Domestic Relations' and on the 'Law of Negotiable Instruments' are both works of which even older men might be proud, and which bear the distinguishing marks of his high attainments. His editing of the 'Bankruptcy Reports' has been greatly appreciated by the profession, who have recognized in his work the skill with which he was so richly endowed. His mind was keen and incisive, and he brought to his labors not only cleverness, but also the quiet strength of calm deliberation which, with his great command of language and excellent choice of English, made him one of the leading trial lawyers and appellate counsellors in this State. He gave to his work the strength of a man of intelligent reading, which at once had cultivated his mind and broadened his appreciation of affairs. His mind was keen for argument, vigorous, and broad, and yet his fair-mindedness strengthened the force of his reasoning, while the logical incisiveness of his intellect was tempered by the sweetness of his disposition and the breadth of his culture. What more can be said than that he was a man, a gentleman, and a scholar —

‘And the Voice spoke of a strife subdued,
The world was richer by a fruitful life.’”

Mark Cohn said on the same occasion:

“We pause in our daily pursuits to pay a tribute of respect and esteem to our departed friend and brother. The news of Mr. Eaton’s death came with such suddenness as to shock the community and fill all our hearts with sadness. In the prime of life, in the full vigor of physical strength, and with intellectual gifts respected and admired by all, his sudden departure is like the fall of a mighty oak riven by a stroke of lightning. But yesterday in the forum battling his client’s cause, to-day, forever silent in the chamber of death.

“Mr. Eaton was a man of great force of character, and

yet with a disposition so gentle and kind as to readily make friends of all whose friendship was worth having. He was broad-minded, and could neither harbor nor tolerate prejudice or injustice. He was firm and persistent in what he believed to be right and his duty as a man or an official, yet charitable in his judgment of those opposed to him.

“As a lawyer his career was brilliant, successful, and honorable. Both at the Bar and before the Bench he was a worthy foe, for his grace of diction and eloquence of speech were so great as to charm and captivate a jury, while his legal learning, keen intellect, and discriminating mind secured him an attentive hearing and careful consideration of the principles of law he discussed before the court.

“He had attained a prominence in his profession acquired by few at his age, and his advice was eagerly sought and followed by many. He was just beginning to reap the well-deserved fruits of his arduous professional labors when untimely death stopped his course. He was a prominent and loyal citizen, with a becoming pride in the welfare of Albany, the city of his birth, and a love for the institutions of his country. He was an affectionate and loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, a warm and true friend. In brief, he was a man of whom fond recollections will remain as long as memory lasts. Rest in peace.”

He was twice married; first, to Florence Augusta Cady of Lockport, New York, on September 25, 1883. Her death occurred on December 9, 1883, after a very sudden illness. She was buried just eleven weeks from her wedding day, in the bridal dress which she wore first in the house from which she was interred. He married, second, July 18, 1894, Mrs. Hortense (Willey) Vibbard of Dansville, New York, who survives him. Their children were: Elizabeth, born July 29, 1897; Louise, born August 28, 1898; Mary, born October 18, 1901, died September 18, 1902.

Mrs. Eaton lives in Lockport, New York.



NEWELL AVERY EDDY, JR., '04 S. CLASS BOY

NEWELL AVERY EDDY

Born in Bangor, Maine, May 20, 1856. Son of Jonathan and Caroline (Bailey) Eddy. His father, a lumber merchant of Maine, was descended from the Rev. William Eddy, a vicar of Cranbrook, County of Kent in England, whose son Samuel settled in Plymouth Colony in 1630. Newell's great-grandfather, Colonel Jonathan Eddy of Eddington, Maine, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. His mother's family are also of Puritan New England stock that settled in Massachusetts.

He was trained at schools in Bangor, and spent three years before entering college at Phillips Academy, Andover. In college he was known as an athlete, played on the class baseball team, and belonged to the Canoe Club. One of the first of the class to marry, he spent the winter after graduation with his wife in Southern Florida, studying and making collections in ornithology and oölogy. Returning to Bangor in the spring of 1880, he remained engaged in business there until his removal in May, 1883, to Bay City, Michigan, where he is still living. He is a lumber merchant there of importance, not to say renown. In addition to this steady employment, he also occupies the responsible offices of President of the Smalley Motor Company, Director in the Bay Company Savings Bank, and in the Opera House Company, Secretary of the Eddy-Shaw Transit Company, and Secretary and General Manager of the Penobscot Mining Company, and of the Platt Mining Company. He has been for six years a member of the School Board of Bay City. He is, as you will notice is so frequently the case with men of importance in business, a Republican and a Presbyterian. During an active business career he has still continued his old affection for ornithology. Twenty years ago he spent two seasons in Dakota collecting birds' eggs, and has for many years assisted in the publication of works on Michigan birds and given reports on the same subjects, as well as contributed frequently to ornithological journals.



NEWELL AVERY EDDY

He married, February 9, 1880, Marianna, daughter of Dr. Edward Mann Field of Bangor, a graduate of Bowdoin College. Their children are: Newell Avery, Jr., born in Bangor November 19, 1880; May Field, born in Bangor January 8, 1883; Laura Parker, born in Bay City April 4, 1884; Donald McRuer, born in Bay City April 10, 1890; Charles Fremont, 2d, born in Bay City January 7, 1896; Sally McRuer, born in Bay City May 19, 1900. Newell Avery, Jr., whose portrait appears here as a child of the class and holder of the cup which was presented to him at our triennial in 1882, was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with the class of 1904. He will be remembered as being present at our class reunion celebration in that summer. May Field Eddy married, June 14, 1905, Harry F. Chapin. She and her sister Laura are both graduates of Abbot Academy in Andover. Donald is preparing for Yale in the Bay City High School, and there is no reason to suppose that his brother Charles will not go the same good old way.

His residence is 615 Grant Place, Bay City, Michigan. He has a country house at Pointe aux Barques.

***GERARD MORRIS EDWARDS**

Born in New York City January 2, 1856. Son of Jonathan and Mary (Morris) Edwards. His father, a graduate of Princeton in 1840, was a direct descendant of the great Jonathan Edwards, the first of whose American progenitors came to Connecticut in 1640. The family is of Welsh origin. His mother, a daughter of Gerard Morris, comes from the New York and New Jersey Morrisses, who have produced many names of note in American history. If there is any aristocracy of descent in America, Jerry could have claimed a place in the ranks of that sort of nobility with the Livingstons, the Ludlows, and the Savages of our class.

He was sent to boarding-school at the early age of seven, and to Europe for two years at eleven. Upon returning he attended St. Paul's School in Concord, completing his prepa-



GERARD MORRIS EDWARDS

ration for Yale, which he entered with the class of 1878 in 1874. We shall always remember him as being nearly daft on the subject of yachts and yachting while in college, and also as a valiant but seldom victorious single-sculler. In 1884 he wrote me quite characteristically that he had "loafed about Europe twenty-three months, about New York and vicinity two months, out West two and a half months, and in Columbia Law School and my New York rooms the balance of the time." That history supposedly covers the time to our sexennial. He secured the degree of LL.B. from Columbia in 1883, but never practised law so far as is known. Nearly all of the last dozen years of his life were spent in France, where he appears to have deteriorated steadily. One of his classmates describes his latter days in this fashion:

"My first meeting with him in Paris was in 1893. At that time he had inherited some property, which enabled him to live independently. He seemed to spend most of his time attending horse races, in which his investments were always very unsuccessful. He also studied naval vessels, and knew all about every yacht afloat. After a time he lost nearly all of his money, and for two or three years was exceedingly down on his luck. However, he afterward inherited another fortune, which again put him in funds, and he was getting rid of this as rapidly as possible when he died quite suddenly in Nice. Had he lived but a few days longer he would have inherited \$500,000 more, and this would have been placed in trust, so that his financial future was well cared for." His death occurred in a hospital at Nice, March 1, 1900.

He was unmarried.

JOHN VILLIERS FARWELL, JR.

Born in Chicago October 16, 1858. He is the oldest son of John Villiers and Emeret (Cooley) Farwell. His father, perhaps one of the best known names in Chicago, is a descendant of Henry Farwell, who was one of the earliest settlers in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635. The family produced many



JOHN VILLIERS FARWELL, JR.

worthy and important members of the church, the army, and the community from colonial times to the present, none of them, however, names of commanding national importance. Probably John's uncle, Senator Farwell, is the most distinguished of the line. There is no complete record of the Cooley family. On her mother's side Mrs. Farwell descends from Cornet Joseph Parsons, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, about the year 1650.

John was prepared for college by the summer of 1874 in the Town Academy of Lake Forest, Illinois. He delayed his entrance into college, however, until the following summer, when he was graduated, after a few months of study, with the Seniors in the classical department of Williston Seminary, Easthampton. During his college course he was notable both in athletics and in scholarship. He played upon the University Football Team in 1878, rowed with our class crew in Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years, captured one of the Berkeley scholarship prizes, and graduated with a High Oration stand.

He made the trip around the world in the year following his graduation. Since his return home he has been steadily at work most of the time as Treasurer and Manager of the John V. Farwell Company of Chicago, where he may be said to be now the chief in command. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University, President of the first State Pauvre Society (loaning to poor people), and a Director in the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. It may be recorded that he, too, is a Republican and a Presbyterian. He has published addresses before business clubs and literary societies in Chicago. His chief regret about his college career is that we did not enjoy instruction in English, a better class of teachers, and more human interest and inspiration on the part of the Faculty. Yale was a sad place in those days.

"I have taken an interest," he writes, "in the social and civic life of Chicago, with a desire to better its political conditions. In 1887 I was a member and treasurer of the committee which raised a fund of \$150,000 to prosecute the Cook County boodlers. We sent about six of them to the peniten-

tiary. I was chairman of a committee which drafted and passed the last Illinois revenue law which remedied the unfair and outrageous conditions existing here under the old laws. I was also a member of the committee of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, which has purified the Common Council and made it the best in the United States; also of the Legislative Voters' League, which is endeavoring to do the same thing for our State. I belonged to a committee which started the Municipal Lodging House similar to one in New York City, where tramps are temporarily cared for and given work. This is supported by the city. I was one of the founders and first president of the Merchants' Club, which has assisted materially in similar work, as also I have been a member of the Commercial Club, which has the same object. In general I have attended to my regular duties in my own business during the last twenty-five years without producing any startling results, and living quietly in Chicago first, and later in the suburbs of Elmhurst and Lake Forest."

He married, May 20, 1884, Helen Sheldon, daughter of Judge Thomas Drummond of Wheaton, Illinois. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, and a Justice in the United States Circuit Court for thirty years. Their daughter is Catherine Drum, born in Chicago September 23, 1889.

His office is at 148 Market St., Chicago. His country cottage is "Ardleigh," Lake Forest, Illinois.

***DAVID FLEISCHMAN**

Born in Albany, New York, March 12, 1859. Son of Solomon Fleischman. He was prepared for Yale in the Albany High School. In college he will be remembered for his rare ability as a performer on the violin. He obtained the degree of M.D. after a full course at the Albany Medical School in 1881.

With the exception of the interval of his four years at college, and a few months devoted to professional study in New York City, his whole life was comprised within the circuit of the city which afforded him his first and his last glimpse of earth.

But as life is more than the food which sustains it and the body more than the raiment which covers it, so David Fleischman, notwithstanding the scanty garb of circumstances in which our records clothe his career, had, long before his early death, become one of the vital forces of the community in which he lived.

Few, if any, of his classmates at Yale suspected the intensity of purpose and the devotion to science which lay dormant in that quiet, gentle personality. He was a mere boy when he came to us, — only sixteen years old, — with the joyousness and some of the carelessness of boyhood, and with that rare artistic organization which is often a characteristic of his race. He detested the cut and dried curriculum of that day, and his excellent standing in the class was due more to natural quickness of apprehension than to a scholar-like devotion to his studies. His ardent spirit, even at that early age, found its chief satisfaction in the lawless pursuit of the natural sciences and in a hero-worshipping study of the life and character of the first Napoleon. Both of these passions continued with him to the end of his life, though the former was soon transmuted into the exclusive devotion of a physician to his high calling, and the latter was crowded into the second place in his affections as the chief relaxation of a busy life.

He turned to the practice of his profession with passionate fervor. Nor was it the material rewards of his successful practice that attracted him, — though these also, it is grateful to remark, were not denied him. He cared less than most good men for money-making, and more than most devotees of science for the mere exercise of his professional skill. His remarkable fitness for his calling became apparent as soon as he was fairly embarked in it. He went at once and without the stress of long competition, such as falls to the lot of most men, to the head of his profession in Albany as a specialist in diseases of the throat. Along with that almost miraculous intuition of the born physician he had a delicacy of perception and a facility of manipulation, whose constant exercise in practice speedily developed into a second nature. Nor did he fail of appreciation from his associates. Notwithstanding his youth, he was



DAVID FLEISCHMAN

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frequently called into consultation by practitioners of twice his age and thrice his experience, and his untimely death was universally lamented as an irreparable blow to the profession in his native city. That he was, with all these premonitions of distinction, modest, unassuming, cheerful, and lovable, those who knew him in college will not need to be assured.

His death was a tragedy. The seeds of the tuberculosis which took him off were planted in his operating room and nourished by his too incessant devotion to his work. More than a year before his death, while in the full tide of work and in apparent good health, he detected the existence of his malady and at once recognized its fatal character. He made a formal compliance with the wishes of his family and friends by a journey to the health resorts in the South, but he cherished no hope of life. David was no stoic philosopher, and he shrank from death as one of his warm physical organization and sensuous nature must ever shrink from dissolution; but he met his lingering fate, if not with resignation, yet with a noble courage that was the more heroic on that account. If he despaired, those nearest to him — his devoted wife and infant child, his aged parents — knew nothing of his despair. It was to his professional associates, who would fain have encouraged him to live, that he confided his conviction of the futility of their efforts in his behalf, and it was they who marvelled, as we may now marvel, at the noble fortitude with which, through unspeakable suffering, he confronted an unwelcome, but inevitable, end. He died at his home January 30, 1892.

So passed away one who would have added to the laurels which Time is weaving for the brow of our class.

He married, May 2, 1885, Gertrude Mann of Albany, who survives him with their only daughter.

SAMUEL PETERS FOSDICK

Born in New York City August 2, 1857. Son of William Robbins and Elizabeth Jarvis (Ferris) Fosdick. His father, a banker and leather merchant, for many years resident in



SAMUEL PETERS FOSDICK

Stamford, was descended from one of the family name who was among the early Knickerbocker (Dutch) settlers of Manhattan Island in 1640. The father of Mrs. Fosdick, Joshua B. Ferris (Yale '23), was of New England Puritan ancestry. Her maternal great, great, great-uncle was, after the Restoration, suspected of complicity in the death of King Charles I, indicted, condemned, and beheaded in 1660. Perhaps the most notable of the line in this country was the Rev. Samuel Peters (Yale '57).

Pete Fosdick attended school at Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy in Sing Sing, and completed his preparation for college during the last two years at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. On leaving college he passed through the course in the Columbia Law School, received the degree of LL.B. in 1881, was admitted to the Bar of the State in the same year, and for six months tried his hand at practising law in an office on Wall Street. He then bought a seat in the Consolidated and Petroleum Exchange in New York, and has remained a business man ever since. He has in the course of a varied career been associated with the New York Life Insurance Company, the firm of Allen and Fosdick, bankers and stockbrokers on Broadway, and is at present one of the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company in Stamford. "With the exception," he tells me, "of one or two rather embarrassing financial reverses and a few minor ills that flesh is heir to, my life since graduation has been very uneventful, and therefore I think the answers I have made to your questions cover about everything of any importance which I might tell about myself." He is independent of politics, church membership, and matrimony.

His address is Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE FERRIS FOSTER

Born October 22, 1856, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Son of Wilder De Ayre and Fannie (Lovell) Foster. His father, a merchant in this country, of straight English ancestry, was



GEORGE FERRIS FOSTER

a member of Congress from Michigan, and held many local offices at Grand Rapids, among them that of Mayor of the city in 1854. It is said that he was the first Republican elected to any office in any important city in the country.

George was prepared for college in the Grand Rapids High School, from which he entered the University of Michigan in 1874. He entered our class at Yale in April of Freshman year. He took composition prizes in Sophomore year and was a speaker at the Junior Exhibition. He was also an editor of the "Yale Record" during Junior and Senior years. After graduation he went immediately into newspaper work in the office of the "New York Tribune," where he was made assistant city editor in 1882. Resigning in the spring of 1884, he travelled for a few months in Europe, and returned to assume the position of city editor of the "New York Times." He was also for a brief period associated with the "Star" of that city. George enjoyed for many years the reputation of being one of the most capable newspaper men in New York. The strain, however, told finally upon his nervous system, which has never indeed completely recovered its original tone. Leaving this profession at last in 1896, he associated himself with Fred Stokes, and served as Treasurer of Frederick A. Stokes Company until his retirement from business life in 1905, since which time he has achieved success and international celebrity as a breeder of bulldogs.

His criticism upon the character of the tuition found at Yale in our time is that "Yale did not teach her students to think independently, as I think we do in a typical Western college like that of Michigan." He is a Democrat, and a member of the Holland Lodge (Masonic) of New York.

He married, June 1, 1902, Carrie Gould of New York, whose father was killed in the Civil War. They have no children.

He is at present travelling in Europe, but may be addressed in care of Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

SAMUEL MONELL FOSTER

1910

Born December 12, 1851, in Coldenham, Orange County, New York. Son of John Lyman and Harriet (Scott) Foster. His father, a farmer, was descended from Quaker stock, his grandfather being a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He writes as follows: "Born on a farm, for first fourteen years I led the life of the average farmer's boy, working on the farm in summer and attending country school in winter. I then went to New York City as bundle-boy, then clerk in a small dry goods store. I saved enough from my salary in five or six years to enable me to buy an interest with my brother in a small business at Troy, New York. In the spring of 1874 I took it into my head that I wanted a college education and was willing to give up a considerable portion of my accumulated capital to secure it. I sold out my interest in the business, went back on the farm, and began fitting myself for college, walking five miles every day to recite to an old man — about the only one to be found — that knew Latin and Greek. Of course I never thought of going anywhere but to Yale, though I was my own master and could go wherever I chose. In September, 1875, I took the entrance exams, and obtained admission to '79, though I didn't join the class until the last term of Freshman year."

In college, where he graduated first among those having an Oratorical stand, he captured a Berkeley Latin Prose Composition prize, and was speaker at both Junior Exhibition and Commencement. During his Senior year he was a "Courant" editor. He went through Yale entirely upon what he had earned and saved before entering. He considers as his greatest gain from the college course the feeling that he was mentally as well equipped as the other fellow, but regrets that he was too old and that life had already become too serious when he entered.

After experimenting for two months in the autumn of 1879 in reading law, he abandoned the idea of following that pro-

fession, and established in December, at Dayton, Ohio, a semi-literary paper, entitled "The Saturday Evening Record." The "Record" died painlessly in June of the following year, and Samuel returned to the dry goods business. He has always, he says, been his own boss in life, but here is the story of his career, told much better than I can put it:

"It is a little hard to locate myself as to vocation. I am President of the German-American National Bank of Fort Wayne and Vice-President of the Fort Wayne Trust Company. On the other hand I get my bread and butter from my manufacturing business, which consists of making ladies' shirt waists and shirt-waist suits. I am President of The Wayne Knitting Mills, the first successful manufacturer of ladies' 'full-fashioned' hosiery in the United States, and employ eleven hundred people. I am also Vice-President of the Western Gas Construction Company that manufactures coal and water gas apparatus, and am also Vice-President of the Physicians' Defense Company,—a corporation organized under a special act of our Legislature, and having for its object the issuing of a policy to physicians insuring them defense against civil malpractice suits. It is the only company of the kind in this country and quite unlike anything else in the world. The casualty companies have stolen our idea, copied our policy, and are all fighting us. I had rough sledding the first five years after graduation, but, as is often the case, necessity proved the mother of invention, and in the effort to keep my head above water (pardon the mixed metaphor) I was forced to take up anything that would help. Almost by accident I began manufacturing in a very small way along an original line, and the possibilities being apparent, I followed the lead with what energy I had, and soon found myself on easy street. I have given a great deal of attention to the development of the Independent Telephone business that has grown within the past eight years to such tremendous proportions, especially throughout the Central West. I was one of a few to build the first good-sized Independent Telephone Exchange in this country, and am interested in the control of large



SAMUEL MONELL FOSTER

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exchanges at Fort Wayne, South Bend, Muncie, Anderson, Logansport, and Terre Haute, in this State, with toll lines uniting them."

He served on the Fort Wayne School Board during the years 1895-1898. He was made in October, 1905, President of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, organized in the State of Indiana in that year. He is a Presbyterian, and a Mason of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is now an Independent Gold Democrat, and has been in years past a political speaker of great effectiveness in his State. I have a Fort Wayne newspaper which reproduces the greater part of a very able speech delivered in the first Cleveland campaign in 1884. "Mr. Foster, the well-known dry goods merchant," we are told by the reporter, "was warmly received and immediately launched forth in an admirable address upon the subject of a protective tariff. He proved himself to be a master of his subject, and his indisputable arguments were clinched with earnestness and zeal. He showed Mr. Blaine's false position on the cost of labor on pig iron, and his statements were supported by figures taken from Republican authority, which he handled with such consummate skill that he must certainly have convinced, or at least set in motion, the minds of all who heard him upon this great occasion." This sounds very much like Samuel of old.

He married, June 12, 1881, Margaret Harrison of Fort Wayne. Their only child is Alice Harrison, born in Fort Wayne December 21, 1884.

His address is Fort Wayne, Indiana. His country place is Oaklawn Farm, near that city.

EDWARD STACY FOWLER

Born in Machias, Maine, November 2, 1857. Son of the Reverend Stacy and Margaret (Crocker) Fowler. His father was graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary, and for many years a Congregational clergyman in Maine and Massachusetts. His ancestors came from England shortly after the



EDWARD STACY FOWLER

descent of the "Mayflower" upon the Massachusetts coast, where their descendants, both in the Stacy and Fowler lines, abide to this day in great numbers. The Crocker family is also of English extraction and derived from some of the early Puritan settlers in New England.

Ned Fowler was prepared for college at the Worcester Academy and Williston Seminary, from which latter school he came to Yale. He reports his one academic achievement in college to have been a Sophomore Composition prize. "I think it was the third prize," he says; "if there was any lower grade than third, that was the one I was in." He belonged to the Dunham Club, and rowed a four-oar race in one of its crews on Lake Saltonstall in the spring of 1879. Upon leaving college he began the study of law during two years in the office of S. K. Hamilton, in Boston. He then went to Aroostook County in Maine, in connection with certain lumber interests in charge of a Boston firm, remaining there several years. Subsequently returning to Boston, he took up newspaper work on the staff of the "Cambridge Tribune," but in 1886 removed permanently from New England to the West. He settled first in Columbia, Tennessee, where he was admitted to the Bar, and practised law for twelve years. He was associated in Columbia in his legal business with the firms of Taylor and Fowler, and Voorhies and Fowler. During the year 1896 he was commissioned by the government of the State to serve as Special Circuit Judge in Tennessee, owing to the illness of the officer of that district. His year of service met with entire satisfaction among the legal fraternity, who were his most competent critics, as I infer from the following extract taken from the "Pulaski Record" :

"Hon. E. S. Fowler, who held the last session of court here for Judge Patterson, has proven himself a born Judge. The speedy manner with which he despatched the business before him, his ready rulings, and thorough familiarity with legal points to be passed upon were favorably commented upon by litigants and lawyers alike. In his personality he is genial, and has made many warm friends in Pulaski during his brief

visit here. Judge Fowler would unquestionably be second choice of the Pulaski Bar as Judge Patterson's successor."

In 1898, spurred to the responsibilities of a patriotic citizen, Fowler joined the First Tennessee Infantry Regiment as a First Lieutenant in Company B. He did not have to go out of the country to save our national honor in that crisis, and resigned from the military as soon as all danger from Spain was over. The shock of arms and war's alarms seem to have inspired him to further change. Upon returning to the practice of his profession in 1898, he settled in San Francisco in partnership with Donald Campbell, formerly of our class. These two representatives of Yale on the Pacific Coast secured an enviable reputation for sturdiness and steadiness in the work of the law. The firm name was subsequently expanded, by adding two partners, into Campbell, Fitzgerald, Abbott, and Fowler. Fowler is a Democrat, or he would not perhaps have lived so long in Tennessee. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church at Berkeley, where he resided until recently. I like his expression of what he found most profitable at Yale, — "the conviction that I had to do carefully and thoroughly and honestly whatever I undertook." He deplures, as most of us do, the lack at that time of any really adequate instruction in modern languages. Fire and earthquake drove him out of San Francisco last spring, and since June, 1906, he has transferred his practice to Lewiston, Idaho.

He married, November 23, 1893, Frances Herrick of Nashville, Tennessee. They have had no children.

His address is the Lewiston National Bank Building, Lewiston, Idaho.

JOHN MILTON FOX

Born in Lyme, Connecticut, September 9, 1853. Son of Henry and Elizabeth (Beckwith) Fox. His father, a farmer, and for some time English teacher in the Bacon Academy of Colchester, Connecticut, was first selectman, visitor, and otherwise an influential citizen of that town. He was descended

from Thomas Fox, who settled in Concord, New Hampshire, with the Puritans in 1640. Brintnel Fox, great-grandfather of our classmate, was the owner of the old Fox homestead in Montville, Connecticut. He was a man of considerable prominence, and his home was a notable place of gathering in Revolutionary times, being one of the chief stopping places of distinguished men in the journey between Boston and New York. The old house is maintained by his descendants, and there are still remains there of its beautiful and celebrated garden. As to his maternal ancestry our classmate writes:

“Sir Hugh de Malebisse was a valiant knight, who came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. His second son married the daughter of William de Percy, one of the powerful Norman barons. His grandson (great-grandson of Sir Hugh), Sir Hercules de Malebisse, married in 1226 Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce, daughter of Sir William Bruce, a descendant of Sir Robert Bruce, the progenitor of the royal Bruces of Scotland. The Bruce ancestry also came over with William the Norman. The marriage contract between Sir Hercules and Lady Bruce required him to take the name Beckwith, from her estate Beckwith, or Beckworth in the old Anglo-Saxon, meaning an estate with a brook flowing through it. The change was brought about by special decree of court. Matthew Beckwith, sixteenth in descent from Sir Hercules, settled at Saybrook Point, Connecticut, in 1635. From him my mother descended.”

Fox worked upon his father's farm, attending school intermittently until he was eighteen years of age. He then spent two years in the Connecticut State Normal School in New Britain, where he was graduated first in his class. “I then obtained,” he says, “the principalship of the Palmer Street School on the Connecticut side of the river at Westerly, Rhode Island. During my year there, and in the summer which followed, I did the work which enabled me to enter Yale. This work was of course done alone, with the exception that during the last two or three months I spent an hour or so a week with Sam Willard. He helped me just because of his goodness of



JOHN MILTON FOX

heart. I could not get any one else to do it, for all my acquaintances felt that I was attempting an impossibility." His exceptional ability was shown in his college course when he secured a first prize in Astronomy and first prize for the solution of astronomical problems, a Philosophical Oration, tying Cochrane for the fourth place in the class, and a place on the Commencement list of speakers. "After graduating at Yale," he continues, "through Harry Willard's help, I received the principalship of the Riggs School at Washington, D. C. During my two years there I took the law course at Columbian, graduating first in the class and taking one of the three prizes given for theses. Then, through the influence of Ivan Marty and Frank Jones, I came to Kansas City, and to Mr. Lathrop's office. With the exception of a short time, during which I was a member of the firm of Fox and Jones, I have been in that office ever since. Mr. Lathrop, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Pratt, of that firm, and several of the office force, are graduates of Yale. I have the great good fortune to have for partners the very cleanest and most honorable of men, and men of the highest rank in ability and in the profession, and by reason of these facts I have the great good fortune of being connected with the firm which ranks first in this part of the country. Sam Willard of our class was the only person whom I could get to help me in my preparation for college. Harry Willard of our class helped me to secure a good position in Washington, where I was able to earn a good salary for two years and at the same time take the course in law. Ivan Marty and Frank Jones of our class induced me to locate here, and introduced me to Gardiner Lathrop of Yale 1869. He and the other good Yale men who have come into our firm have done the rest. About all I have had to do with it was to board myself while taking the two-year course at the Normal School, and during the earlier part of my college course and the earlier part of life in Kansas City, and to stick to the knitting."

Fox, though generously appreciative of his *Deus ex Machina*, is a pretty good instance of the old adage that "God helps those who help themselves." Yale men in Missouri are all well

aware that he has become a shining light among them in the West. He has only had time to prepare a few addresses and some articles on politics since he entered upon his professional career. His law practice, ever since his removal to Kansas City, has been conducted as a member of the firms of Fox and Jones, 1881-1885, and of Lathrop, Morrow, and Fox (with some other partners), since January 1, 1885. He is a Republican, and a deacon in the Congregational Church. The Kansas State University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1894.

He married, September 17, 1885, Mary Nettie Fuller of Keene, New Hampshire. Their children, all born in Kansas City, are: Anna Elizabeth, born October 7, 1886; Marion Lathrop, born October 22, 1889; Henry Warren, born September 25, 1898. His oldest daughter is a member of the class of 1907 in Wellesley College. The other daughter and the son are preparing for Wellesley and Yale respectively in the Central High School and the Garfield School in Kansas City.

His residence is 501 Wabash Ave., and his office, 304 First National Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

***JOHN LESTER FRANKLIN**

Born in New Haven March 19, 1856. Son of William and Clarissa B. (Seagrave) Franklin. The family on both sides are of old New England Puritan stock, the Franklins, I think, being of the Connecticut ancestry from whom a small town in Connecticut derives its name.

John, after completing a high school course in New Haven, found employment in a bank for three years, when, concluding to enter college, he prepared himself under a tutor after a year's work, and joined our class in the beginning of Freshman year. He was employed, after graduating, with his father, a well-known merchant tailor in New Haven, when he again felt the call to change his life's work, and entered the Yale Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was ordained at Lysander, New York, September 12 of that

year, remaining there as the pastor of its principal church until called, in 1888, to Pilgrim Congregational Church of Buffalo. Here he continued faithfully and diligently employed in his ministrations until 1896, during which time he succeeded in inspiring his congregation to erect a very attractive church. In the last two years of this pastorate he was given leave of absence to pursue his studies in Europe. He both studied and travelled, spending his time in scholarly research in Berlin and Paris, and supplementing this by an interesting trip through Palestine. Soon after his return to Buffalo, in the summer of 1896, he married, and, resigning his pastorate, went abroad for further study. When he came home to settle once more in Buffalo in October, 1898, he took charge of Plymouth Chapel, a mission of the First Congregational Church, which increased and flourished accordingly under his care until his sudden death from pneumonia January 3, 1901.

Johnnie Franklin (I don't know why so brave and staid a lad as he was in the old days should have always been called by a diminutive, but we cannot change the habit of youth now) was in many respects one of the finest combinations of mind and man in our class. I recall especially Lloyd Bowers' observation that he considered him perhaps the most remarkable man in '79. He had some little advantage over the rest of us in years while in college, but his intellect, though not rapid or scintillating, had the rare qualities of scholarship. On the other hand, his real business aptitude and personal experience in financial affairs added sense and discretion to purely intellectual traits. The combination resulted, therefore, as might be expected in a highly conscientious fellow, in that uncommon sort of minister who is at once a thorough scholar, an inspiring preacher, and a sympathetic worker among common people. His withdrawal from one of the principal churches of a great city and his absorption in the full maturity of his mental powers in several years of study abroad characterized the really noble ambitions which he evidently entertained for the employment of his brain. His devotion, after his return to Buffalo, to the perplexing problems involved in a mission church in the



JOHN LESTER FRANKLIN

suburbs indicates that spiritual grace which ever characterized his work and which those who knew him well or saw him thus employed would describe as saintly. Had he lived a score of years longer, I think the prediction involved in Lloyd's estimate would have been fulfilled, and Johnnie Franklin known widely throughout the country as a great minister. I have a number of newspaper notices and tributes printed at the time of his death. The funeral service, they say, was attended by a large proportion of the religious people of Buffalo. His genuineness, purity, and unselfishness had won him many friends, and his accomplished scholarship and clear thinking made him a marked man in his profession. The following is a portion of the tribute to his memory passed by the Buffalo Ministers' Meeting. It is couched in the vernacular of those who wear the cloth, but it is true and evidently deeply felt.

"The Lord hath visited His people, and the hush of a solemn awe has fallen upon us. God hath taken from our company our truly esteemed and deeply beloved brother, Rev. John L. Franklin. While we, members of the Buffalo Ministers' Meeting, reverently bow beneath the chastening hand that hath done all things well, we desire to place upon record our high appreciation of the many excellencies that marked our brother's life, that made his friendship precious, and make his memory blessed. We praise the Lord who richly endowed him with large gifts of mind and gave him opportunity and grace to cultivate them well. His interest in every subject was not only intelligent and keen, but always that of active Christian sympathy. His powers enabled him to lead and be led in the footsteps of the Lord who bade him follow. Loving devotion made all his powers obedience. His life said: 'I delight to do Thy will, O my God.' We join his sorrowing loved ones and say: 'Thy will, O Lord, be done.'"

He married, June 9, 1896, Anna Cornelia, daughter of Nelson M. Clute of Buffalo. Their only child, George Seagrave, was born in Buffalo January 27, 1898.

Mrs. Franklin lives at 370 Normal Ave., Buffalo, New York.

1959

HENRY SHERWOOD GREEN

Born in New Milford, Connecticut, November 12, 1854. Son of Ethiel Sherwood and Mariette (Seeley) Green. His father was of old New England stock, the family having lived for some generations in Litchfield County.

He passed his youth on his father's farm, and attended school for a year in Bridgeport when seventeen years of age, completing his preparation for college during three years in Williston Seminary. At Yale he played on the Freshman Football Twenty, rowed on the class crew, was elected one of our three Deacons, won a third Sophomore Declamation prize, and spoke on Junior Exhibition. He was, moreover, an editor of the "Courant" and of the "Lit.," besides compiling the "Banner" with Burpee. He was one of the historians at our Freshman class supper, and served on the class Picture Committee in Senior year.

After graduation he secured a place as teacher in the Wilkesbarre Academy, of which he subsequently became principal. Since the year 1889 he has been a professor of Greek in a college in Indiana, then in Bethany College, West Virginia, where he was given the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1901. For the past seven or eight years he has been Associate Professor of Greek in the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown. He has the distinction of being the only one of our classmates who has declined to answer any letter or questions written him for information to assist in compiling this record. His photograph was obtained through the kindly offices of Walter James.

He married, October 13, 1880, Martha Seeley. Their children are: Robert Rodman, born July 25, 1881; Harry Sherwood, born November 27, 1884, died in infancy; Ethel, born in 1886; Sherwood, born in 1888.

His address is 670 North High St., Morgantown, West Virginia.



HENRY SHERWOOD GREEN

ROBERT RYERS GRISWOLD

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Born in Binghamton, New York, July 20, 1856. Son of Horace S. and Louisa (Youmans) Griswold. His father, a lawyer of Central New York, was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, and held the positions of County Judge, Surrogate, and bank president. The family are descended from the ancient clan of that name who were among the earliest and most prominent Puritan settlers of Lyme, Connecticut. His parents both died before our classmate entered college from the Binghamton High School.

He returned, after graduation, to his native town, where he read law in the office of Chapman and Lyon until his admission to the Bar of the State in September, 1881. The following year was spent in the practice of his profession in Union, New York, but in 1883 he removed to Binghamton, and began business with C. D. Middlebrook and Company as a lumber merchant. Some years subsequently he became a member of the firm of A. Robertson and Son, manufacturers of lumber, in which concern he is treasurer. "My life," he says, "has not been accented by any special occurrences or honors. It is almost entirely one of business, and its good or bad chances (or luck, as you please to call it)." He is a Republican, and a good Presbyterian, — as good as the doors, sashes, and blinds which he turns out of his mill.

He married, January 25, 1882, Frances A. Pope of Binghamton. The names of their children, both born in that town, are: Horace Seth, born September 4, 1883; Helen, born March 18, 1885. Horace has entered the class of 1907 at Cornell, in the Civil Engineering Department.

His residence is 210 Court St., and his office, 313 Chenango St., Binghamton, New York.

***OTIS CLAY HADLEY**

Born in Danville, Indiana, October 25, 1856. Son of Nicholas T. and Mary J. Hadley. The Hadleys came origi-



ROBERT RYERS GRISWOLD

nally from Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, one branch settling in Massachusetts, one in New York, and a third in North Carolina; Nicholas was descended from the last. The mother of Otis was born in Indiana of Pennsylvania parents, who were of Dutch-English stock. His father was a lawyer, and clerk of the Circuit Court, in which Otis sometimes served as page; and in the last year of his parent's term of office he was able to do its work, while the clerk himself became the cashier of a bank. He spent two terms in Phillips Academy, Andover, and passed two years in Wabash before coming to join our class in Sophomore year. In college he was a shining member of the Gun Club and pressed Moke Story hard for the honor of being the best shot in our class.

Hadley was a type of the vigorous and alert Westerner, with a keen eye to the business end of a transaction, but with none of the crudeness that usually goes with the type. He owed much of his refinement, as he himself declared, to the influence of an Eastern college training, but whatever this may have done for him in the way of superficial finish, there is no doubt but that there was born within him an instinct for culture and conduct far stronger than in most of our class and generation. No member of '79 excelled Otis Hadley in the exercise of that perfect courtesy which befits a gentleman.

He joined our class, it will be remembered, at the end of Freshman year, from Wabash College, Indiana, — a change that he thought abundantly worth making, though it involved the loss of one year before attaining to his degree. After graduating at New Haven, he entered the Central Law School at Indianapolis, receiving a degree of LL.B. from that institution; but business had too great an attraction for him to remain in a law office. He accepted an offer to serve as cashier in the bank in Danville, of which his father was the head, remaining there from 1880 to 1885.

In the fall of 1886 he removed to Kansas City, where Fox and Jones of our class add lustre to the name of Yale. Here Hadley's business ability gained him responsible and profitable places, which he filled with success. He was at the time of his



OTIS CLAY HADLEY

death Vice-President and Treasurer of the Kansas City Omnibus and Carriage Company, President of the Atlas Carriage Works, and Vice-President of the Springfield, Yellville, and White River Railroad, in Northern Arkansas, a list which of itself speaks of unusual capacity in so young a man.

It is pleasant to know, also, that Otis was beloved by all those who were in the small circle of his intimate friends, as well as respected by his business associates. He was looked upon as one of the promising men in a community where success is only attained after strenuous effort in the midst of severe competition. The end came to him very suddenly, in the full tide of an active career, after an illness from typhoid fever, lasting only six days, November 16, 1892.

He married, September 29, 1886, Mary T. Harvey of Danville. They had no children. Mrs. Hadley resides in Danville, Indiana.

1959-1914 AMOS LAWRENCE HATHEWAY

Born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 25, 1858. Son of Amos Morris and Martha Sherman (Everest) Hatheway. His father's family on the paternal side are derived from Ebenezer Hatheway, a settler in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1723. On the maternal side, from Amos Morris, who settled and owned Morris Point on the New Haven Harbor, — "a man of large means, contributing liberally to the support of the American army, — a Puritan of the best type." The Morris homestead still remains with its date, 1673, — a landmark at Morris Cove. Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, father of Mrs. Hatheway, was a Congregational clergyman of Puritan descent and a graduate of Williams College.

Hatheway's family removed from Philadelphia to Willimantic, Connecticut, in his early youth. He prepared for Yale in the Natchaug High School, Willimantic. In college he won a first and a second Sophomore Composition prize and spoke at Commencement. He was appointed to the "Lit." Board, but resigned in May, 1878. After leaving college he spent a year



AMOS LAWRENCE HATHEWAY

in the law office of the late John M. Hall, in Willimantic, and a year in the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1882 to enter the office of Shattuck, Holmes, and Monroe, in Boston. Shortly after this change, being admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts, he began to practise in Boston on his own account, and has remained there ever since. He prepared an address, which was delivered at the Bicentennial Celebration of the town of Windham, Connecticut, June 8, 1892. He is a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church. He has travelled three times in Europe.

He married, October 7, 1884, Cora Lucretia Moulton of Windham, Connecticut. Their son, Philip Moulton, was born in Boston October 19, 1885. He is a member of the class of 1907 in the Sheffield Scientific School.

His residence is 259 St. Paul St., Brookline, Massachusetts. His office is 10 Tremont St., Boston.

1881-1914 WILLIAM WHITNEY HAWKES

Born in Davenport, Iowa, June 7, 1857. Son of Charles Morrill and Susanna (Whitney) Hawkes. Adam Hawkes, the founder of the family, was an English Quaker, who first settled in Saugus, Massachusetts, in 1630. The descent through nine generations from his time has been very largely through Quaker families. Susanna Whitney, the mother of our classmate, was descended from John and Eleanor Whitney, Puritans from England, and the parents, it is said, of all the New England families of that name. His mother's mother was the daughter of Sir Thomas Whitehead of Wellington's staff at Waterloo.

Billy Hawkes got his preparation for college in the Portland High School in the State of Maine. While in college he was a member of the committee appointed to establish a summer athletic association, and was awarded the first two prizes given by that organization. He was also a member of the Dunham Boating Club and rowed in some of its races. He mentions as his chief regret in reviewing his college course the fact that he did not play ball. Whether this is to be taken literally or

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figuratively he does not say. Since his graduation from the Yale Medical School; in 1881, he has been a medical examiner (deputy coroner) for two towns, an attending surgeon at the New Haven Hospital since 1888, and Lieutenant Surgeon of the Naval Battalion of Connecticut, being now on its retired list. He is also a director of the Connecticut General Hospital Society and of the Hoggson and Pettis Manufacturing Company. He has always, he declares, been a Republican, but has transferred his allegiance from the Congregational to the Episcopal Church, in which he is now a communicant. He is a Blue Lodge Mason,—an entirely appropriate kind, I suppose, if one has come from Yale. He has published a number of articles in medical journals and some addresses. His story for the rest is very completely told in his own words:

“The error of being born West was discovered and remedied when I was a year old by removing to Portland, Maine (my parents also coming), and we lived there until 1875. A taste for boating, yachting, and outdoor sports was developed early. I passed through public schools and was supposed at the time to be ‘fitted’ for Yale in the Portland High School with three others, who, however, failed to qualify, while the autobiographer just squeezed in, I judge. While in Portland High School I made a libretto to music of an operetta, the proceeds of which production started the school library. I did nothing notable in college, except to escape Johnny Peters, and wrote verse enough to know better. I taught gymnastics during my two-years’ course in the Medical School, and was offered the headship of a department of physical culture in college, but preferred to proceed to practice, and entered the Connecticut General Hospital as resident physician and surgeon, and at the close of a year formed a regular partnership with Dr. O. W. Gaylord, Yale ’70, in the practice of medicine, in Branford, Connecticut,—rather a rare thing for medical men to do. January 1, 1884, I removed to New Haven, and have had an office on High Street ever since. In 1888 I was appointed Attending Surgeon to the New Haven Hospital, and am still serving, being on the nineteenth year.



WILLIAM WHITNEY HAWKES

"Believing I was working too closely, I began annual vacations in 1888, and have continued since, visiting Europe some, South America a little, and North America rather extensively. During the last seven seasons I have taken up with much interest hunting and fishing in Maine and Canada woods.

"From the start practice has been active and engrossing, and, except for the first few years, the great bulk of the work has been in general surgery, resisting several temptations to specialize in branches, preferring general practice, in which for a modest man I have been comfortably successful in professional and in material results. I have lost a lot through bad business advice, but have enough left to feel easy, and earned it all.

"I was one of the organizers of the Connecticut Naval Militia, and its surgeon after the formation of the Battalion. When the latter was ordered into camp at the opening of the Spanish War I examined the recruits, and was ordered by the Commandant in charge of the second line of coast defense to be ready with hospital corps and equipment to establish a coast hospital station somewhere on the Atlantic border; but the emergency of the service quickly passed and the station was not required. I was recommended and approved by the Navy Department for appointment as surgeon for temporary service, 'but by reason of the early termination of hostilities and the exigencies of the service not requiring further appointments, the Department was not able to accept his services.' These are words in the certificate sent after it was all over. So near was I to being a 'naval hero'!

"In June, 1905, I moved eighteen feet south into a new office,—the first change in location since I had been in practice in New Haven eight months, or in over twenty years."

He married, June 4, 1890, Jennie Welton, daughter of George C. Pettis, a manufacturer of New Haven. They have no children.

His address is 31 High St., New Haven, Connecticut.

***HOWARD WORTLEY HAYES**

Born in Newark, New Jersey, May 9, 1858. Son of David Abbott and Caroline (Davis) Hayes. His father, who was a graduate of Amherst, in the class of 1830, died in 1875. The families of both parents were of New England origin.

Howard was sent to school in Newark until September, 1873, when he entered the Senior class in Phillips Academy at Andover, passing the entrance examinations into Yale in the summer of 1874. Being only sixteen, however, he wisely delayed his college course until the following autumn. He made no pretence of doing any work while in college, but had easily one of the quickest minds in the class. I recall being in the same eating club with him in Sophomore year, when some of his satire and repartee was as clever as any I have ever heard. On leaving Yale he spent two years in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1882, and as counsellor three years later, being also admitted to the New York Bar in 1901. Once entered upon his professional career, he became an indefatigable worker. He served as Assistant United States District Attorney in New Jersey from 1888 to 1890, and was police justice in Newark from 1891 to 1893. He was personal counsel for Thomas A. Edison and general counsel for the Edison Manufacturing Company. On the death of his father-in-law, Eugene Vanderpool, he was appointed to succeed him in August, 1903, as member of the Essex Park Commission. His legal practice, which was specially devoted to patent law, was of sufficient importance to necessitate the maintenance of the branch office in London which he visited nearly every year. He published annotations on the General Insurance Act of New Jersey and some historical notes on the "Home Lots of the First Settlers of Newark." He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, and at one time superintendent of its Sunday-school. He had a cottage on the Jersey seashore, where Tom Stiles used to visit him, and declared that



HOWARD WORTLEY HAYES

he was as enthusiastic a sportsman as ever. He succumbed to the effects of an operation at his home November 26, 1903,— a great loss to the community, in which he was accomplishing first-rate work, and where his influence was always wholesome.

He married, April 19, 1899, Mary, daughter of Eugene Vanderpool, President of the Howard Savings Institution, who survives him without children. She wrote me in July, after his death, "It is always good to hear from those who were among the first to recognize his rare ability and marvellously courageous nature and gentle character. No one ever lived who could compare with him. His loss is very great, and irreparable in every relation of his life." I hear she married again the following summer.

EDWIN COOPER HAYNIE

Born June 27, 1856, in Salem, Illinois. Son of Isham Nicholas and Elizabeth A. (Cooper) Haynie. His father, who was a descendant from Welsh-Irish stock that came to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, was the valedictorian of his class in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He served as a lieutenant in the Mexican War and as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry in the Civil War, from which he emerged with honors and the rank of Brigadier-General. He was Adjutant-General of Illinois from 1865 to the date of his death, in 1868. He also rose to some distinction in his profession of the law, being a judge of the District Court for Southern Illinois. He was also a member of the State Senate. The family of Mrs. Haynie are of French-English extraction.

Haynie fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was a member of our Ivy Committee, and one of the seven '79 men who rambled in Europe in the summer of 1878. After leaving college he passed through the Yale Law School, and, to adopt his own picturesque phraseology, "wore out the seat of his pants" practising law in Springfield for one year, then emigrated to St. Paul, where he engaged in the wholesale fur



EDWIN COOPER HAYNIE

business with a firm that passed under the name of Matheny, Haynie, and Company. His experiences during twenty-five years in St. Paul have been of a varied character not unusual in mercantile careers, but his reputation in that community is precisely what it was at Yale—that of an upright man, and most engaging companion. He has been, besides his membership in a business concern under his own name, a director of the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, the Minnesota state agent of the Union Casualty Company of St. Louis, agent of the Metropole Glass Company of New York, and general agent for his State of the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, which latter position he occupies at present. He is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

He married, September 14, 1881, immediately after completing his law school course, Minnie Pierpont Hall of New Haven. Their children are: Ethel Corinth, born in Springfield, Illinois, November 23, 1882; Donald Parker, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, March 18, 1884; Elizabeth Mercedes, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 16, 1886; Marguerite Pierpont, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, September 21, 1887. Donald Parker Haynie is a member of the class of 1906 at Yale, who was fitted for college at the high school in St. Paul. He was a member of his class Glee Club in Freshman year and of the Apollo Glee Club; he also rowed on his Junior Club crew. He intends to become a banker.

His address is 572 Iglehart St., St. Paul, Minnesota.

JOHN JACOB HILL

Born in Freeport, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1854. Son of Samuel Anson and Helen Mar (Alter) Hill. His grandfather, a man of Scotch-Irish family, came to America early in the nineteenth century. His father, a refiner of petroleum, was engaged during most of his business career in the oil country. His mother's family came to this country from Holland about the year 1704. He sends me the following interesting, though insufficient, sketch of his life:

"I lived in Pittsburg from 1862 to 1865, where I had three years in the public schools. During the next five years I was in Oil City with practically no school advantages whatever. Returning to Pittsburg in 1870, I attended the high school there, and was graduated in 1873. There also I served as a teacher until June, 1875, when I resigned my place to enter Yale. Aside from the high school instruction, I had no preparation for college other than I could pick up myself.

"While in college I did a good deal of shorthand work, and thus earned money to support myself. After graduation Lloyd Bowers and I by agreement returned to New Haven, he to a post-graduate course, and I to the Seminary, where we roomed together in East Divinity Hall. When he went abroad in 1880, I continued my divinity course, still supporting myself by shorthand work. During a part of this time I was Professor Brewer's stenographer, assisting in the preparation of his Report on Cereal Grains for the census of 1880. I got my degree from the Divinity School in May, 1882. I was married in June of that year, the morning after our Triennial Reunion. I then came to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in September entered the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I was stationed for a year in the Evergreen and North End circuits, next year, on Freedom and Boden circuits, the next three years at Homewood Avenue, Pittsburg, and the following four years at Elizabeth, Pennsylvania. Then I lived for five years in Washington, Pennsylvania, following which I spent eight years at Sewickley, Pennsylvania. I am now serving at Uniontown, having been appointed here in October, 1904. Nine children have been born to us, eight of whom are living. The latest was accidentally shot last April, and died at the age of four years.

"Few and insignificant have been the days and the deeds of my life. The only reason or excuse for detailing them as I have above is, that some classmate may be pleased to read the outline of my life, even as I rejoice to read all that I can ever find of theirs."

He has been out of the country but once, on a few weeks'



JOHN JACOB HILL

trip in England. He describes himself as being "mostly Republican" and knows of no advantages that he could not find which Yale ought to have offered him. His chief regret, like that of so many others, is that he did not read more and become more widely acquainted with the men of his college time.

He married, June 24, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Landon, daughter of Charles Russell Whedon of New Haven, a graduate of the Yale Law School in the class of 1873. Their children, constituting the record family of the class, are as follows: John Edward, born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1883; Harvey Charles, born in Freedom, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1884; Sumner Anson, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1887; Elizabeth Allen, born in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1889; Russell Whedon, born in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1891; Florence Gertrude, born in Washington, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1893; Donald Willis, born in Washington, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1895; Robert Franklin Wilkinson, born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1898; Lloyd Nelson, born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1900, died there April 10, 1904.

The oldest of this fine array of sons is at present a teller in the Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburg, the second has completed his preparation for the Sheffield Scientific School at the Hopkins Grammar School, and enters the class of '09; Russell graduated from the Pittsburg High School in July of this year, and proposes to study medicine.

His address is 60 West Fayette St., Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

JAMES WILLIAM HILLHOUSE

Born in Montville, Connecticut, June 21, 1854. Son of James William and Louisa Mulford (Dolbeare) Hillhouse. His father was a farmer, descended from the Rev. James Hillhouse, who came to New England from England in 1719. His mother's family are presumably also of English Puritan ancestry.

He was prepared for college at the Norwich Free Academy.



JAMES WILLIAM HILLHOUSE

During the two years immediately following his graduation, he completed the course at the Columbia Law School in New York, receiving there the degree of LL.B., but he has never actively practised his profession. After a brief interval of rest and some experimental enterprises, he became a member, in 1883, of the firm of Hillhouse and Taylor, lumber merchants of Willimantic, where he has employed himself and resided ever since. Sam Willard, who sees much of him, vouches for his character and conduct, and declares that "he is a man of the very best sort, who minds his business and does much good," a guarantee of character that any one of us might covet. He is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

He married, May 26, 1886, Annie Laura Niles of Newton, Massachusetts. Their children, all born in Willimantic, are James Theodore, born February 17, 1890; Kenneth Niles, born May 30, 1891; Eleanor, born May 23, 1894; Marion Strong, born February 23, 1900.

His address is Willimantic, Connecticut.

HENRY HITCHCOCK

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 6, 1858. Son of Hon. Henry and Mary (Collier) Hitchcock. The Hitchcocks of this family are descended from Luke Hitchcock of New Haven and Wethersfield, who, after coming from England, took the free-man's oath in New Haven, July 1, 1649, removing two years later to Wethersfield. He was so successful in cultivating the good will of the red men of that region that they gave him, in testimony of their attachment, a deed of the town of Farmington. It was a good title, but his wife thought so little of it as to use the document to cover a pie in the oven; so now Farmington belongs to others. His son, Deacon John Hitchcock, an ensign and lieutenant in the Colonial Wars, was a great Indian fighter during the process of civilizing the country. Judge Samuel Hitchcock, of the fourth generation from the founder of the family, was a graduate of Harvard in 1777, who, removing to Vermont, became a famous lawyer there, a



HENRY HITCHCOCK

member of the Convention of 1791 which ratified the Constitution, a founder of the University of Vermont, and Judge of the United States Circuit Court. He married a daughter of Colonel Ethan Allen. Their son, Judge Henry Hitchcock, after graduating from the University of Vermont, removed to Alabama and became Chief Justice of that State. A contemporary, General Grandey, describes him as "the best known, the most beloved, and most distinguished, the ablest, the most worthy, and most popular man in Alabama." This was before the war. Harry's father, Henry Hitchcock, 2d, after graduating from the college at Nashville in 1846, took the Junior and Senior years at Yale and graduated here in 1848. In 1875 this college gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Missouri State Convention of 1861-1863, a Major of Volunteers (1864), and on General Sherman's staff during the March to the Sea. He organized the St. Louis Law School, of which he was Dean in 1881. His brother, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, a former China merchant, is at present Secretary of the Interior. Harry's maternal grandfather, Peter Collier, came from England in the seventeenth century, and settled in Maryland. The family intermarried subsequently with the Morrisons and Sanciers. The stock is therefore Irish and French on this side, and English and Scotch on the paternal side.

Harry was fitted for college in the preparatory department of Washington University in St. Louis. He made a brief trip to Great Britain in the summer before entering Yale with our class. While in college he sang in the college choir, was a member of the Dunham Boat Club, and won the Runk Scholarship and a first Berkeley prize in Freshman year and a third Sophomore Composition prize. He made Oration rank on Junior appointments. After graduating from college among the first twenty in the class, he made another short visit to Europe, where I remember meeting him in Switzerland, just as he was about to ascend Mont Blanc. Returning home in the fall of 1879, he made a brilliant progress through the St. Louis Law School, securing his degree of LL.B. there, and began to practise his profession in the firm of his father in 1881. The fol-

lowing year he was admitted as a member of the firm, and was proceeding with rapid steps in emulation of his legal ancestry, when his health gave way and he was obliged to withdraw altogether from active life. He has been an invalid ever since, with little prospect, I am told, of recovery. He travels about the country from time to time, and, as I infer from a cordial note received at the time of our great reunion, he is not forgetful of his classmates or of his old college.

He is unmarried. His address is the home of his mother, 54 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

LOUIS HOWLAND

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 13, 1857. Son of John D. and Desdemona (Harrison) Howland. His father was a lawyer of Indianapolis descended from a Scotch-English family, the first of whom, Henry Howland, reached this country in 1621. The Harrison family, an English stock, settled first in Virginia in the seventeenth century.

After some experience in several schools both in Indianapolis and the East, he passed three years at Shattuck Academy, Faribault, Minnesota, where he was prepared for college. He read law after leaving college in the office of Mr. John T. Dye in Indianapolis, and tried to practise it for some years after he was admitted to the Bar. Politics and literature, however, interested him more than his profession. He did some active work in the Presidential campaign of 1880, contributing among others several articles to Sam Foster's paper, the "Dayton Record." In 1884 he began to edit a weekly civil service reform journal entitled "The Freeman." What became of this paper is not stated. He lived in New York City from 1888 to 1892, "doing general hard work on 'The Forum,' for political clubs, on a tariff reform paper, and as a correspondent." Returning to Indianapolis in 1892, he was soon appointed to the editorial staff of "The News," where he has since remained. He declares the greatest events in his life to have been the twentieth and twenty-fifth reunions of the class.



LOUIS HOWLAND

It may certainly be said that he has been a contributor of the first importance to the success of both those celebrations. Neither would this volume have any claim to distinction without his contributions. He was given the honorary degree of M.A. in 1901, and of L.H.D. in 1903 by Wabash College. He is a Democrat and a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, and considers that what has been most useful to him since leaving college he got from Professor Sumner's course.

He is unmarried. His address is News Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FRANK ELDRIDGE HYDE

Born in Tolland, Connecticut, January 21, 1858. Son of Alvan Pinney and Frances Elizabeth (Waldo) Hyde. His father, a distinguished lawyer of Hartford and graduate of Yale in 1845, was descended from William Hyde, one of the original settlers of Hartford, and subsequently of Norwich, and ancestor of perhaps one of the largest of the tribes of New England. The first settler of one branch of his mother's family in this country was the famous Elder Samuel Brewster, preacher on the Mayflower and pastor of the colony at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Think of the morality involved in descent from such a line!

Frank Hyde removed with his family to Hartford at the age of seven and was prepared for college in the Hartford High School, where he graduated with honors. In college he was early recognized as a leader in the affairs of his class, who will always remember him as "Prex," which may be conveniently interpreted as its official head and representative down to the end of time. He was a member of the Freshman Class Supper Committee and pulled on the University crews in 1877 and 1878, also rowing on his class crew for two years.

Supplementing what is quoted below from his own letter, it may be explained that his course in the Columbia Law School was interrupted by a serious illness in 1880, from the effects of which he was long in recovering. He obtained the degree

of LL.B. in the Yale Law School in 1881 and was admitted into partnership in that famous Hartford firm of Waldo, Hubbard, and Hyde after the death of Judge Waldo in that year. The firm subsequently became (1884–1893) Hyde, Gross, and Hyde. Since the latter date his professional associations have been in Paris with the American and International Law Offices, 1897–1902; with Valois, Griffin, Hyde, and Harper, 1902–1903; and Valois, Hyde, and Harper during the past three years. He was a Representative of Hartford in the State Legislature during 1887–1889. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church of his ancestors, and an F. and A. Mason of St. John's, No. 4 (Hartford). Since his removal to France he has travelled extensively in England and all the countries of the continent, but has indulged in no explorations in regions beyond. He writes characteristically about himself as follows (February, 1905):

“There is little of interest in my life. After leaving Yale I went for one year to Columbia Law School, and in 1880 entered the Senior class at Yale Law School, where I graduated in 1881. I at once entered my father's office in Hartford, and was in the active practice of my profession until I was appointed United States Consul at Lyons in 1893. I held that position until I resigned, at the beginning of 1897, to come to Paris to enter an association already established here in the practice of international law. I have remained here since, and am very much pleased with my life.

“Before leaving the United States I had been quite active as a Democratic politician. The movement for free silver in 1896 was more than I could stand. Now I am, owing to my long absence, an interested onlooker, and quite satisfied that the country is the grandest and best in the world, and is getting along all right, even without my assistance.

“I have attended every class reunion until the last, having crossed the ocean in 1894, 1899, and 1901, solely to be at college reunions. I never have been ill till this year. I had a very serious illness in February last, which threatened to leave me permanently blind. This prevented my being at the re-



FRANK ELDRIDGE HYDE

union in the summer of 1904. I am about recovered, and expect to be at our 50th, and at all reunions between if possible.

"I speak French, after twelve years' residence, with a pure Yale accent, and am a regular reader of 'The Yale Alumni Weekly.'

"I believe the police records of Hartford, Lyons, and Paris have no entries against my name."

He married, October 20, 1881, Caroline Adelaide Strong, daughter of a lawyer and Congressman of Hartford. They have had no children.

His office is 32 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

LEWIS HUNTINGTON HYDE

Born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 27, 1857. Son of Lewis Andrew and Mary Elizabeth (Huntington) Hyde, both of Norwich. Lewis, the fourth of that name in consecutive descent among the Hydes, is derived from the same ancestral William that has given us Frank Eldridge, and incidentally through its female lines, other members of the class. His father, Lewis Andrew, was Cashier and President of the Quin-nebaug Bank of Norwich. He married a daughter of Daniel L. Huntington, also derived from one of the early settlers of the town of Norwich.

Lewis Hyde was fitted for college in the Norwich Free Academy, one of the notable preparatory schools of New England. He spent a year in travelling, chiefly in Europe, before he entered Yale with our class. After leaving college he studied law in the Columbia University Law School, attending lectures there until May, 1881. He was admitted to the Bar of the State in that month without waiting to obtain his degree. He has practised law assiduously ever since, being associated with the law firms of Armstrong and Hyde, Hyde and Leonard, and later Hyde, Leonard, and Lewis. He is also director of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company of Hoboken, New Jersey. He has taken but little time from his profession for rest and recreation, having travelled abroad but



LEWIS HUNTINGTON HYDE

once in the summer of 1881. He is a Republican in politics, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a third degree Mason.

He married, April 28, 1897, Mary Marshall McGuire, widow of the late W. H. Stevens of New York City and daughter of a Virginia lawyer of note. She died in 1905. They had no children.

His residence is 32 Washington Square, W., New York City. His office is 141 Broadway, and his country cottage at Giron-dah, Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

WALTER BELKNAP JAMES

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 11, 1858. Son of Henry and Amelia Belknap (Cate) James. His father, a lumber merchant and a prominent and useful citizen throughout a long career in Baltimore, was descended from a family of Welsh stock, who first came to America during the Puritan immigration in the first half of the seventeenth century, and settled in Long Island. Thence the progenitors of this branch migrated to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and subsequently to northern New York. On his mother's side their ancestry is English, so far as Walter's own surmises and information go. Various members of the Belknap family (and I presume it is all one on this side of the Atlantic) have won distinction in America, notably the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, Revolutionary patriot and historian of New Hampshire, who was a Harvard graduate of 1762. Our classmate has three brothers who graduated from Yale.

Walter was sent early to school in the educational establishments of his native State, and completed his training for Yale, during the last two years of the course, in the Hopkins Grammar School.

On leaving Yale he studied a year in the Biological course in Johns Hopkins University, and then completed his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1883, successfully



WALTER BELKNAP JAMES

passing the usual severe competitive tests. He secured a position on the staff of Roosevelt Hospital in New York, where he remained a year and a half, then continued his medical studies for two years in Europe, and returned to practise his profession in New York City in 1887. He was made in turn Assistant Pathologist to the New York Hospital, Clinical Assistant in the Department of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, the same to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the same to Roosevelt Hospital, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then Lecturer on Medicine in the same institution, and in 1902 appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine, a position which he still occupies. He is shy as an orator upon his own performances, but here are a few things which he is willing to say about himself:

“My time is occupied chiefly with teaching medicine and with hospital work in Presbyterian and Roosevelt Hospitals. My chief interests outside of my family are the above, together with a moderate amount of medical practice, which is chiefly in the nature of consultation. Of other things that have happened, I do not think of anything else of special interest, unless you wish to put in the fact that last autumn [1904] my adopted medical Alma Mater—Columbia University—conferred upon my unworthy person the dignity of an LL.D.

“I lecture on the Practice of Medicine, and have written occasional articles in the same line, and have edited and assisted in a moderate number of medical publications, but have thus far managed to escape the microbe of *cacoethes scribendi*. As I go down into my old age I fear I shall probably become more garrulous with my pen, and consequently may more afflict my fellow medical man.”

He is a Democrat according to family tradition, and an Episcopalian under the same influences. As an exponent of his profession he is accounted among the most important of the diagnosticians in New York City, and, so far as both influence and reputation go, he may be considered as one of the shining lights of our class.

He married, February 20, 1894, Helen Goodsall, daughter of the late O. B. Jennings, and a sister of Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss. Their children are: Walter Belknap, Jr., born October 28, 1895, died June 15, 1897; Oliver Burr, born November 17, 1896; Helen, born August 16, 1898; Eunice, born November 24, 1900.

His house is No. 17 West 54th St., New York City. His country place is called "Eagle's Beak," Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

THOMAS ALLEN FRANK JONES

Born in Bartow County, Georgia, April 9, 1859. Son of Thomas A. and Susan N. (Masten) Jones. The families on both sides, so far as known, are of English descent. The family removed in 1868 to Missouri, where Frank obtained his education in the public schools. After graduating from Yale he studied for the Bar in a Kansas City law office, and was admitted to practice in the State of Missouri in the fall of 1881. He was for some time a partner in a law office with Fox of our class, but has been for twenty years or more conducting his professional operations alone. He speaks so modestly of his own work that it is impossible from his meagre report of himself to describe his career. It appears to have been an earnest, unremitting professional life, with little attention to politics or the church, and none whatever to society. Reports which come, however, from occasional callers in Kansas City indicate that Jones ranks among the very first of the citizens of that place in both character and ability.

He married, June 21, 1900, Jean L. Taylor of Higginsville, Missouri. Their children are: Jean Anderson, born in Kansas City July 21, 1901; Howard Franklin, born in Kansas City January 26, 1905.

His residence is 3820 Genesee St., and his office in the Nelson Building, Kansas City, Missouri.



THOMAS ALLEN FRANK JONES

1759-1914
ELISHA BROOKS JOYCE

Born November 14, 1857, in New York City. Son of James Follett and Harriet (Joyce) Joyce. His father, a New York merchant and member of the Produce Exchange of that city, married his cousin of the same family name; that was a time of rejoicing. The ancestral stock is said to have first come to these shores from England in the eighteenth century, prior to the Revolutionary struggle, of which its colonial members approved but in which they did not, so far as I am aware, participate.

"I attended," writes the Bishop, "various private schools in New York City, principally the Charlier Institute, from which I was graduated in June, 1874. After another year of study with a tutor at home I entered Yale with the rest of the class in 1875. Entering the General Theological Seminary in the year of our graduation, I obtained its degree of S.T.B. in course at its Commencement in May, 1882, being one of the three essayists of my class on that occasion. I was soon after ordained to the diaconate in St. John's Church, Trinity Parish, New York, and immediately took charge (June, 1882) of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, for the summer. In October of that year I became Assistant in Christ Church Parish, New Brunswick, where, on the death of its rector, I was made Minister-in-Charge December 12, 1882, was ordained to the priesthood May 20, 1883, and instituted to the rectorship on November 7 of that year. I have remained rector of Christ Church ever since."

The Bishop's first claim to distinction during his college course rests upon his record of having been able to abide unspotted during two years in the south entry of Farnam. A lesser trial bravely endured was his experience in Senior year as a "Courant" editor while that paper was in the hands of Poultney Bigelow. His life as a rector in one parish during his whole professional career has kept him worthily employed in the best business in the world, but has afforded him no op-



ELISHA BROOKS JOYCE

portunity for purely literary efforts. His only journeys abroad have been two brief trips to Europe in the years 1886 and 1888. He is a Republican, but unaffected for the most part by political affairs in the State where he resides.

He married, June 27, 1888, Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Josiah Davis, a merchant in Watkins, New York. Their children, both born in New Brunswick, are: Hewette Elwell, born November 26, 1890; Dorothy, born August 20, 1892. Hewette is at present preparing for college in Rutgers Preparatory School.

His address is Christ Church Rectory, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

BRUCE SMITH KEATOR

Born in Roxbury, New York, June 25, 1854. Son of Abram J. and Ruth (Frisbie) Keator. His father, a farmer and man of affairs in Delaware County, was favorably known in his community as the captain of one of the best drilled and equipped companies in the State Militia. His ancestors came to the Hudson Valley from Holland about the year 1700, one of them, a great-grandfather, being shot by the Indians while defending his home and family in the Catskill Mountains. Mrs. Abram Keator was the daughter of John Frisbie and Anna Smith, her mother being the granddaughter of John More, a Scotch Pioneer and patriot who located in Delaware County in 1772. The Frisbies are one of the old Puritan New England families. A brother of Bruce is the Hon. John F. Keator, a Philadelphia lawyer, who has been twice elected to the Legislature of that State. Bishop Keator of '80 is his first cousin.

Bruce was removed, after some years of early training in the old red schoolhouse in More Settlement, to Williston Seminary, where he was the star athlete of his time, and equally notable as the prize speaker of the school. He supported himself entirely while at school, and in great part at Yale, by managing eating clubs, and in other ways. His own account

of this part of his life is detailed in an interesting and informal way in a talk to the high school pupils of Asbury Park in March, 1901, from which I quote the following extract:

“At the age of seventeen years, after much urging and coaxing and many tearful interviews, I finally persuaded my father to allow me to attend school at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, preparatory to entering Yale. This was accomplished purely as a business proposition on my part, as I promised to ask him for no money or assistance, and even insisted on reimbursing him for my time, lost to him, when in after life I should be able to do so. Accordingly, in the fall of 1872, I arrived at Williston Seminary, a shy and timid country lad, with only a few dollars in my pocket which I had saved from trivial earnings. This was my first step from home, alone and without friends, three hundred miles away. Not a very flattering outlook, do you think? How was I to pay my way? To whom could I turn for advice or assistance? These were serious and all-important questions to solve for a poor boy of seventeen thrown upon his own resources. Indeed, as I look back on the past, I am wont to think of this trying ordeal as the most crucial testing period of all my life. Any faltering then, any lack of courage there, any turning backward then, might have resulted disastrously, and might have changed my entire career in after life. But I took courage. I cast about for ways and means, and I found them, as I believe any boy or girl can find them if he or she but looks diligently for them.

“First, I succeeded in getting my tuition remitted, but this was not enough. I must have other and greater resources; so, after some investigation and deliberation, I decided to run an eating club. This club was organized with twenty-five picked students chosen from my own class. I was steward of the club, from which, it was understood, I was to make my own expenses, but I had to assume all responsibility, meet all obligations, and pay all bills. The club members each paid \$5.00 weekly for board, which gave me a total of \$125 per week. Twenty-five dollars of this amount was paid to a lady who



BRUCE SMITH KEATOR

gave us the use of her house, cooked, and prepared all food and provisions, and served the same daintily on the table ready for eating. This left \$100 per week with which to pay all bills and meet my own personal expenses. All bills were paid on Saturday of each week, and so in a short time everything was running beautifully. The enterprise paid well. The club was a success; indeed, it became so popular that when any one dropped out there were many applicants to get in, and it was decided by a vote of all the club members who should be received. And, not to weary you further with details, let me say that in this way I paid all my expenses for three years at Williston Seminary, and later in Yale College as well, until in my Junior year, when outside assistance relieved me from any further necessity of working my way until I completed my college course.

“Right here, let me say, I believe that this business discipline, developed in earning my own way through college, has been worth to me almost as much as the college curriculum itself; nor did it interfere with other work or even recreation, for I found time in which to successfully compete for oratorical prizes both at Williston and at Yale, and I was captain and stroke of my class crew, which won nearly every boat race during the four years' college course. Likewise, in 1878, I was chosen as one of the University crew that rowed in the Yale-Harvard race at New London, Connecticut. But I fear I am talking too much of myself, — too much ego. I have done so, however, simply to show you how it is possible for any one, however poor, to go through college, if he or she but has the will to do so, and I know of no college that can afford greater advantages or better opportunities right along this line than can Yale. She has many scholarships amounting to thousands of dollars, and she gives over five thousand dollars each year in the academic department alone in prizes in the different lines of study. To those deserving it she remits their tuition, and she has actually established a ‘bureau of self-help’ to assist in procuring good positions for any desiring to work their own way. To such this bureau points out the very many ways open to them,

such as tutoring, monitorship, choir work, subscription work, typewriting, and stenography, reporting for the city papers, etc. Of the three hundred and twenty-seven members of the academic class graduated at Yale last June thirty paid all their own expenses, while sixty-nine paid their way in part. Still, not one of these men suffered the slightest in the esteem of his classmates because he was poor. Indeed, some of them were honor men."

From this record we see that he became prominent in boating while in college, captained our triumphant class crew during three years, and rowed against Harvard on the University eight at New London in 1878; he also won a single-scutt race in the spring regatta of that year, and was one of a picked six-oar Yale crew which triumphed over a Hartford gymnasium crew in the same season. Beside his boating successes he also divided a prize in oratory in Sophomore year with Billy Parker. Leaving our class at the end of Junior year he remained in New Haven while we were Seniors, studying medicine at the Medical School. Removing to New York the following year, he completed his course at the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1881, graduating there as valedictorian of his class. A few months later in the same year he obtained the same degree of M.D. at the Long Island College Hospital (allopathic). "The New York Tribune," in commenting on his oration at the graduating exercises of the Homeopathic Medical College, reports that "it was of more than usual merit, and delivered without manuscript with an ease and eloquence that held a large audience in complete quiet during the entire address." Thus a layman may discover how early in their careers young doctors learn the trick of hypnotizing whole assemblies.

As soon as his studies were properly concluded Bruce found a community well fitted to appreciate him in Asbury Park, New Jersey, where he at once obtained a large and lucrative practice. Before locating here he had already secured employment as a campaign orator of the Republican Campaign Committee in New York during 1880, when he made many speeches in the State for Garfield and Arthur. It was inevitable, therefore, that during the arduous campaign of 1884

he should be called upon to support Blaine and Logan before an audience of more than two thousand of his delighted townsfolk at Asbury Park. My table is covered with newspapers which have been sent me, containing speeches of this silver-mouthed orator upon political, municipal, educational, and a score of other topics. I wish I could quote them, but the abundant notice which he has received from the press during these many years is a true indication of the important place which he holds in a community *quorum magna pars est*. He has been a member of the Common Council of Asbury Park, a councilman-at-large, president of the Council and Mayor of the city. He has been elected for six consecutive years President of the Asbury Park Board of Trade, which office he still holds. He is a member of the Public Grounds Commission of that city and has been twice appointed by the Governor of the State as a commissioner of the New Jersey State Reformatory. Besides these offices he has been a director and vice-president of the Monmouth Trust Company, and a director of the First National Bank of Asbury Park.

His professional practice in that town naturally brought him into contact with many visiting families from Philadelphia. In consequence of their desire to retain his services at home, he opened an office at 1724 Chestnut Street in that city in the fall of 1890, where he continues to enlarge his practice; and this is what they think of him, if we may believe the extract which I quote from a sympathetic printed account of his career:

“Dr. Keator is a born physician. It is his natural calling. Kind, sympathetic, cautious, and considerate, yet bold and courageous when heroic action is needed, frank, liberal, and large-hearted, he is loved by all of his patients, who at once become his fast friends. He is a great lover of children, and seldom does he pass one in the hurry and anxiety of his business whom he does not greet with a smile and a pleasant word. The cheer that he carries with him dispels the gloom of the sick-room and makes his visits doubly welcome. He has a fine personality and an attractive manner, and is very agreeable in conversation.”

He is still loyal to the Republican party, which he has so often helped to keep in power. He is a member of several medical societies and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is, moreover, a steward in the First Methodist Church and has been appointed an exhorter by the Quarterly Conference of that society. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Order of United Friends, and other brotherhoods.

He married, October 23, 1895, Harriet, daughter of Rev. Ezekiel C. Scudder, D.D., of Asbury Park. Dr. Scudder, a graduate of Western Reserve College, was a son of the famous India missionary, John Scudder, who, with his thirteen children and his grandchildren, is said to have served the Lord more than five hundred years in foreign missionary fields. Their daughter, Ruth Frisbie Scudder, was born in Asbury Park December 5, 1896.

His address is Keator Block, Asbury Park, New Jersey. His house is at the corner of 4th and Grand Avenues, Asbury Park.

GEORGE MORRILL KIMBALL

Born in Dardanelle, Arkansas, June 27, 1855. Son of Samuel Sparhawk and Hannah (Mason) Kimball. His father, a merchant for many years in the South, removed to New England in 1864. He was a bank president for twenty years, and a railway director. The Kimballs are descended from Richard, who came to this country from Ipswich, England, in 1634, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and later joined the founders of the new colony of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1676. The Masons come from Robert, who is supposed to have been one of John Winthrop's company which settled the town of Roxbury in 1630. He appears as an original landholder in Dedham in 1642, where he died twenty-four years later, — an honorable and seemingly ancestral line on both sides, but one which makes no individual claims to high distinction.



GEORGE MORRILL KIMBALL

At the age of nine George removed with his family from Arkansas and began a residence in Concord, New Hampshire, which has never yet been broken. His preparation for college was obtained in Phillips Academy, Andover. After leaving Yale he completed the four-years' course in Harvard Medical School, but delayed taking his degree there until he was able to complete a year's practical work in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He became an M.D. in June, 1884, but remained for two years longer performing hospital service in Boston. His life in Concord, which has followed the completion of his professional preparation, has been rather less that of a practising physician than of an active business man. He has been indeed entirely occupied during the past few years with important responsibilities as President of the Boscawen Mills and Director of the New Hampshire Spinning Mills. He is also a trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank and of the Concord and Montreal Railroad. If there is anything in the biblical injunction that "ye cannot serve God and mammon," I infer that George is no longer serving patients in the town of Concord. He declares modestly that he has occupied no public offices worth mentioning, but also states that he generally votes a mixed ticket, and perhaps might be called an Independent Republican. Presumably the one statement explains the other. He has a pew in the Congregational Church.

He married, October 14, 1886, Anna Louise Gage of Boston. Both their children were born in Concord. They are: Robert Gage, born April 15, 1888; Louise Gage, born June 2, 1896. Robert is preparing for the class of 1911 at Yale, in St. Paul's School in his native town.

His address is 266 North Main St., Concord, New Hampshire.

SAMUEL AYER KIMBALL

Born in Bath, Maine, August 28, 1857. Son of John Hazen and Anna Whitmore (Humphreys) Kimball. His father, a lawyer, ship owner, and railway director in Bath, was descended



SAMUEL AYER KIMBALL

from the same ancestral stock as that of George Kimball. On his mother's side Samuel derived great respectability from the Humphreys and Whitmores of colonial New England.

Sam's preparation for college in the public schools of his birthplace and at Andover Academy was supplemented by a year at sea before he entered Yale with our class. Like his cousin George, he proceeded promptly after graduation to the Harvard Medical School, and after taking his Doctor's degree he studied another year in the Boston University School of Medicine (homeopathic). Here he received the degree of M.D. a second time in 1883. He began the practice of his profession in the fall of this year in Melrose, Massachusetts. He has removed more than once since that date, and in 1894 re-established his office in the city of Boston, where he enjoys the confidence of the distinguished residents of the Back Bay district. He has combined some original researches with the pursuit of a general practice of medicine. The results of his studies have been printed in the homeopathic journals, and in a volume entitled "A Repository," published in 1888, a compilation of symptoms from the *Materia Medica* covering certain conditions of some of the bodily organs, and forming a useful reference book for the profession. Persistent devotion to the practice of medicine has left him no time for outside interests or journeys abroad. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Masonic Order, and an Independent Republican.

He married, October 17, 1883, Belle C. Trowbridge, of Portland, Maine. Their children are: John Hazen, born in Melrose, May 6, 1886; Joseph Stickney, born in Boston, May 20, 1889. John is at present engaged in business in Boston, but Joseph expects presently to enter Yale. "They are both," adds their father, "Yale men, and don't you forget it."

His address and office are 229 Newbury St., Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KIRCHWEY

Born in Detroit, Michigan, July 4, 1855. Son of Michael and Maria Anna (von Lutz) Kirchwey. His father, a Prussian

man of business, came of a line of merchants of good standing. He was educated, somewhat irregularly, for the Roman Catholic Church, but revolted, became an exile from home, a soldier, and afterwards an officer in the French Foreign Legion in Algiers. He repaired later to this country with his wife, settling in Michigan and subsequently in Albany, where he died. The maternal line is derived from the minor nobility or gentry of Würtemberg, where Mrs. Kirchwey was born. Her father was a local dignitary, and the line appears to have been a strong one, though not prominent in history.

George was removed with his family to Chicago in his second year, where he passed his earlier school days until 1870, when the family went to Albany to reside. He was prepared for college in the Albany Boys' Academy with Ten Eyck, Eaton, Fleischman, and others of our group, all of whom he has survived. His career in college includes the capture of two Sophomore Composition prizes, the Junior Exhibition prize, and a Townsend premium in Senior year, as well as the Presidency of the resuscitated Linonia. It culminated, as we well remember, in his appointment by vote as Class Orator, the result of which was an address on class day of unusual dignity and importance.

He pursued the study of law in Albany after his graduation, and was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1881, commencing practice immediately thereafter in that city. After this period of apprenticeship as student and clerk in the office of Stedman and Shepard, he formed a partnership with Jim Eaton under the firm name of Eaton and Kirchwey, which lasted from 1882 to 1891. The literary and theoretical side of his profession has always appealed to him more insistently than its practice as a paying business. He was made editor of the historical manuscripts of the State of New York, during the years 1878 and 1888. In 1889 he accepted the position of Dean of the Albany Law School and Professor of Law in Union University, where he served for two years. Following upon his very acceptable service as administrator and instructor, he was called in 1891 to a Professorship of Law in Columbia University, New York. Appointed Nash Professor of Law there



GEORGE WASHINGTON KIRCHWEY

in 1898, he was made in 1901 Kent Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School. In this latter position he has already won for himself a distinguished name among those conducting legal institutions in the country.

His publications, thus far mostly professional, are "Readings in the Law of Real Property," 1900; "Select Cases of the Law of Mortgage," 1902; and "The Education of the American Lawyer," 1905. He is the author, moreover, of many separate papers and reports, among them "The Columbia Law School of To-day," "The Athletic Problem," and a memorial address on Henry A. Holmes, LL.D., delivered before the Albany Institute in December, 1887. He is, he frankly confesses, a Mugwump Republican, and a trustee in the Unitarian Church which he attends. He declares, as most of our classmates do, that his greatest gains from college were an intellectual stimulation and life-long friends. Some of his criticisms or ideas of what ought to have been are worth quoting as the ideas of one who knows. They are: "First, more definite direction of my energies; the personal influence of some one older and more experienced than myself. I was left, I think, too much to chance direction of my casual interest and associations. I wasted one third of my time in finding myself. The college should have saved me this. Second, more of the kind of education which trains the reasoning powers. We were told to learn, not to think. This would not have called for a different curriculum, but for different methods and a different attitude of the Faculty toward the student. Third, methods of teaching the languages, ancient and modern, which would have enabled us in the time we devoted to them to acquire a sound and thorough knowledge. Fourth, more and better instruction in History. Fifth, better teachers. The men in our time who showed any capacity, either to inspire the student or to instruct him in his work, could be counted on the fingers of one hand."

He married, October 31, 1883, Dora Child Wendell, daughter of a minister, author, and editor of Wilmington, Delaware. Their children are: Karl Wendell, born in Albany, April 10, 1885; Dora Browning, born in Albany, September 3, 1888;

Mary Frederika, born at Lake Placid, September 26, 1893; George Washington, Jr., born in Brooklyn, September 20, 1897, died May 17, 1905. Karl Kirchwey, who entered Yale with the class of 1907, being absent the greater part of last year on account of ill health, proposes to join and graduate, if he may, with the class of 1908. The two daughters are preparing for college at the Horace Mann School, New York.

His residence is 908 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City. His address is School of Law, Columbia University.

GILBERT DIMOCK LAMB

Born in Franklin, New London County, Connecticut, October 20, 1857. Son of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Dimock) Lamb. His father, a farmer, was descended from Isaac Lamb, a Puritan colonist, first of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and later of Groton, Connecticut, where he was one of the organizers of the settlement, an officer of the first Baptist Church in the State (1705), and later, in 1714, purchaser of a tract of land in what is now known as Mystic, Connecticut, a locality ever since occupied by his descendants. The father of Mrs. Lamb was Ira Dimock, an inventor, of the lineage of Thomas Dimmick, first of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635, and later of Barnstable, in the history of which town he figured for many years as Elder Dimmick. He is said to have come from England before the year 1635.

Gilbert Lamb was fitted for college at the Natchaug High School in Willimantic, where he was first in his class. He studied French and German in the Amherst School of Languages during the summer following his graduation from Yale. Later he taught school and studied law in Norwich, and was employed as sub-master in the Washington Public School at Hackensack, New Jersey, during 1880-1881, while outside of school hours he also taught classics and read law. He was admitted to the Bar of New York State November 5, 1883. For some years thereafter he was employed in various law offices. From 1893 to 1904 he was a member of the firm of Lamb, Osborne, and Petty.



GILBERT DIMOCK LAMB

One of his partners was Mr. James W. Osborne, a name well known in New York City as its Assistant District Attorney. Since his withdrawal in 1904, the firm continues in the general practice of law under the name of Lamb and Petty, the junior partner being Professor of the Law and Contracts of the New York Law School. Lamb has varied his professional career by seven summers spent in travelling through the principal countries of Europe and in Asia Minor.

He married, November 25, 1902, Blanche Dominick, daughter of Simeon Baldwin, banker and broker of New York City, and a graduate of the College of the City of New York. Their son, Gilbert Baldwin, was born in New York City April 10, 1904.

His residence is 2 West 94th St., New York City. His office is 253 Broadway.

CHARLES HENRY LEETE

Born in Potsdam, New York, March 17, 1857. Son of Charles Ward and Eliza (Willes) Leete. His father, a merchant and manufacturer of Potsdam, descended from William Leete, a Puritan magistrate, Deputy Governor, and Governor of New Haven Colony, and also of Connecticut, who came over in 1639 from Cambridge, England, where he had been Registrar of the Bishop of Ely's Court. He settled first near Guilford, Connecticut, where Leete's Island was named after him, and where many of the family still remain to-day. His issue have done their duty to their country by taking part in the wars of the Revolution, of 1812, against Mexico, and in the Rebellion. One of them, Colonel George K. Leete, was on General Grant's staff. The father of Mrs. C. W. Leete was Jabez Willes, an assemblyman and State Senator of New York, whose father, the Rev. Henry Willes, was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1715, and lived in Franklin, Connecticut.

Charles Leete was prepared for college at the State Normal School in Potsdam, from which he entered Syracuse University, where he remained during Freshman year. He joined our

class in September, 1877, and worked quietly and most effectively with the best scholars amongst us during the remaining three years of our course. After he left college he spent a year in the State Normal School at Potsdam, studying the theory and method of teaching, geography and philosophy, after which he taught school for six months from January to July, 1881. In the fall of 1881 he was engaged as an instructor in Dr. Sachs' School for Girls, where he still remains as head master and associate principal. His life as a teacher was interrupted by a three years' course in the universities of Halle, Berlin, and Leipzig in 1887-1890, when he obtained from the latter the coveted and well-deserved degree of Ph.D. His specialties as a teacher have been Pedagogy, Geography, and Economics, in the first of which he is probably now the ablest and best equipped authority in our class. He has published "Exercises in Geography," 1900, and, in co-operation with Chisholm, Longmans' "School Atlas" and Longmans' "School Geography," both in 1890. He printed two articles, one in 1897, upon National Prosperity, in "Science," and the other on Australian Development, in the "New York Evening Post." He has published an address on Realism in Education, delivered before the New York Schoolmasters' Association in 1892, and one on the teaching of Geography, delivered before the New York University Convocation in 1893. His associations with his old home have been continued in his capacity as proprietor of the Potsdam Foundry and Machine Shop since 1890, Trustee of the Potsdam State Normal School since 1900, and Trustee of the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam since 1903. His travels abroad, which were pretty extensive throughout Europe, were confined to his stay there while in the German universities. He considers himself an Independent in politics, and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

He married, July 26, 1883, in Burlington, Vermont, Isadore A., daughter of the Rev. William H. Kelton of Scituate, Massachusetts. Their son, Edward Hokynton, was born in New York April 16, 1894.

His address is 67 West 68th Street, and his school, 116 West



CHARLES HENRY LEETE

59th St., New York City. His country place is in Potsdam, New York.

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Born in Mansfield, Connecticut (a place now known as Storrs), October 15, 1856. Son of Rev. Aaron Russell and Mary Gay (Skinner) Livermore. His father, a minister in the Congregational Church, was interrupted in his collegiate course at Amherst in the class of '37 by the death of a brother. He studied in the Divinity School of Lane Theological Seminary instead of rejoining his college class, and ultimately graduated from East Windsor Hill Theological School (now the Hart Seminary) in 1889. He was sixth in descent from John Livermore (also written Lyvermore and Leathermore), one of the first proprietors in Watertown, Massachusetts, and Wethersfield, Connecticut, who arrived in Boston from Ipswich, England, in 1634. He was one of the original party who removed from Wethersfield in 1839 to the new settlement of Quinipiac, where he was several times made a selectman. There have been several distinguished members of this family, notable among them Samuel, a Chief Justice of New Hampshire; George, author and scholar of Boston; and Arthur and Edward St. Loe Livermore, both judges in Holderness, New Hampshire. His forefathers appear to have called themselves indifferently both Livermore and Levermore. Our classmate, becoming convinced while in college that Levermore was the older and more historic form of the name, adopted in consequence this amended edition of his own title after graduation. The family of his mother was one of the first of the settlers in Connecticut Colony at Hartford. No one who has ever investigated New England genealogy can be unmindful of the importance of that stock in the country during the past two centuries and a half. Mrs. Livermore's father, the Rev. Newton Skinner, was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1804.

Charles Levermore removed in early youth with his parents to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he was taught the elements in



CHARLES HERBERT LEVERMORE

an old-style country way at home. After three months of school in Monson, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1872, he removed with his parents to North Haven, and was prepared for college during the following three years in the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. His college career involved at first some playing on the Freshman football eleven, and an important place in both the choir and Glee Club, but was for the most part employed in profitable studies, which landed him upon the Commencement platform on the day of graduation. He also served on the Class Day Committee at this busy time.

On leaving college he occupied for four years a position as principal of the Guilford Institute, — an excellent old-fashioned, partly-endowed academy, — where he exerted the wholesome influence of his literary tastes upon both the pupils and the entire population of the shore settlement of Guilford. In the spring of 1884 he was appointed a Fellow in History in Johns Hopkins University, remaining there for a year. In 1885–1886 he was an instructor in Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, where he was enabled to complete his studies for the thesis upon “The Republic of New Haven,” in fulfilment of the requirements for his degree of Ph.D. awarded him at Johns Hopkins in 1886. This thesis was also honored with the Marshall prize offered by that University, and ranks among the most important historical monographs published in its well-known series. He narrowly missed an appointment as Professor of History and Political Economy in Wesleyan University, to which he was recommended by that Faculty, but obtained on the whole a more valuable experience in an instructorship in History in the University of California during the years 1886–1887. In January, 1888, he began work as professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, where he also served as chairman of the committee charged with the management of one of the departments known as Course IX. Here he remained until 1893. In the fall of this year he accepted a call to preside over the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn. He is now President of Adelphi College, the dignity of the institution and office having been enlarged under a new charter

with power to confer degrees in the year 1896. He is a Republican, and attends occasionally the Unitarian Church.

The following list of his publications is one that his classmates may take pride in; it vindicates the high hopes of his scholarly activity entertained by those who knew him well in school and college:

The New Economic Association : New Haven Morning Journal and Courier, Oct. 23, 1885.

Witchcraft in Connecticut, 1647-1697 : New Englander, Nov., 1885.

The Town and City Government of New Haven : J. H. Univ. Stud., 4th Ser., No. 10.

New Education Run Mad : Education, Vol. VI., No. 3, Boston, 1886.

The Republic of New Haven, A History of Municipal Evolution. J. H. Univ. Baltimore, 1886, pp. vii, 342. Extra Vol. I of Studies in Historical and Political Science.

The Problem of Europe : The Berkeleyan, May, 1887.

History of the City of New Haven. By Edward E. Atwater. New York : Munsell, 1887. [The chapters on the Town Government and the City Government, pp. 422-458.]

Political History since 1815 : In collaboration with Davis R. Dewey. Boston, 1889. Revised Edition, Boston, 1893.

Witchcraft in Connecticut, revised article : New England Magazine. Vol. VI, N. S., June, 1892.

University Foundations : The Congregationalist, Aug. 29, 1889.

Isabella as she was : The Woman's Journal, Oct. 12, 1889.

Pilgrim and Knickerbocker in the Connecticut Valley : New England Magazine, Oct., 1889.

A Plea for Endowed Newspapers : Andover Review, Nov., 1889.

The Church in Modern Society : The Religious World, Nov. 14, 1889.

Two Centuries and a half in Guilford, Connecticut : New England Magazine, Dec., 1889.

Impressions of a Yankee Visitor in the South : New England Magazine, Nov., 1890.

Henry C. Carey : Political Science Quarterly, Dec., 1890.

Pride in Brother Jonathan : Boston Herald, June 15, 1891.

Methods and Results of Instruction in History : School and College, April, 1892.

The Academy Song-Book, for use in Schools and Colleges, pp. xvi, 367. Boston, 1895.

The Whigs of Colonial New York : American Historical Review, Jan., 1896.

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The Abridged Academy Song-Book, for use in Schools and Colleges, pp. xiv, 298. Boston, 1900.

Thomas Hutchinson, Tory Governor of Massachusetts: New England Magazine, Feb., 1900.

A Little Stream among the Hills: A Poem in the Alkahest, May, 1900. Atlanta, Ga.

The Rise of Metropolitan Journalism: Am. Histor. Rev., Vol. VI, April, 1901.

He married, September 4, 1884, Mettie Norton Tuttle, daughter of Cornelia (Lewis) and Horace L. Tuttle, a sea captain of Cappahosic, Virginia, and Fair Haven, Connecticut. Their children are: Myra, born in Fair Haven July 10, 1885; died July 14, 1885; Charles Lewis, born in Berkeley, California, November 5, 1887; Margaret, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, August 4, 1889; George Kirchwey, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, April 8, 1891; Lilian, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 11, 1892; Elsa, born in Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1896. They are all attending various classes in the Adelphi Academy, preparing for college.

His residence is 30 St. James Place, and his address, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, New York. He has a cottage at Douglas Hill, Maine.

GEORGE LESTER LEWIS

Born in Buffalo, New York, May 31, 1857. Son of Loran Lodowick and Charlotte E. (Pierson) Lewis. The parents on both sides are presumably of American ancestry; no details are given. His father was a State Senator and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. George Lewis entered Yale from the Buffalo High School, and while in college sang in the choir and Glee Club, and served on our Junior Promenade Committee. He repaired to his father's office immediately after leaving college, and read law there until he was admitted to the Bar in 1881. He became a partner a few years later in the firm of Lewis and Moot, and has remained a more or less assiduously practising lawyer ever since. During recent years, however, he has been profitably employed in



GEORGE LESTER LEWIS

business enterprises, being a trustee of the Trust Company there, and President of the Buffalo and Williamsville, and Buffalo, Batavia, and Rochester Electric Railway Companies. He is recognized as quite at the head of several considerable projects on foot for covering the western part of the State with a network of co-operating trolley lines. Lewis is a Republican, and a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian Church, by which combination we recognize the secret of his success. He has travelled abroad more than once, and has, during the past two years, followed the progress of Yale's football teams from New Haven to Cambridge in his automobile.

He married, May 31, 1883, Nellie Augusta Sweet of Buffalo. Their children, all born in Buffalo, are: Lester Sweet, born April 29, 1884; Margery, born April 1, 1886; Jessica, born May 22, 1889; Clement Buffum, born April 29, 1893. Lester Lewis is a member of the class of 1907 at Yale. Margery is in the Sophomore class at Smith College.

His address is 197 Summer St., Buffalo, New York.

***GEORGE SIGMUND LINDE**

Born in Liegnitz, Prussia, October 20, 1856. Son of Jacob Baer and Johanna (Engel) Linde. The family on both sides were natives of Prussia during many generations. His parents removed to this country in 1863, when his father established in New Haven a drugstore, which has been continued under his name ever since.

Linde completed the entire five-years' course in the Hopkins Grammar School, where, as well as during his college career, he earned some part of his own keep by assisting operations in the paternal drugstore. For this reason he had but few intimacies among his classmates in college, but none, especially of his old schoolmates, will fail to recall his cheery smile as he greeted them. Perhaps the crisis of his college career may be said to have been attained when he stoutly protested in the recitation room against the accuracy of Zacher's pronunciation of German; there was never a prettier illustration of the



GEORGE SIGMUND LINDE

old adage that two wrongs do not make one right. I have sometimes wondered in my own ignorance as to which of these two was the more serenely unconscious of the amusing situation.

Linde, who was never idle for a moment, I think, so long as he lived, may be said to have passed his entire adult life in the apothecary shop conducted by father and son on Congress Avenue in New Haven, and the firm of J. Linde and Son was known and respected by all in the community in which he lived. "My life," he wrote me in the spring of 1905, "has been an uneventful one, having confined myself to attending to my business. At present I am so incapacitated by rheumatism that I am unable to do anything, having been on the sick list since September 1, 1904, and just returned from a trip to the South, where I have passed the last few months." He never recovered from the slow and dreadfully painful advances of the disease to which he refers. He died at his home, 88 Lafayette Street, New Haven, January 6, 1906. A small delegation of his classmates living in town attended his funeral, which was conducted by the Rabbi of the Orange Street Temple, in which he had always consistently worshipped.

He was a Democrat by political preference, and an officer of some distinction in Masonic fraternities, being Past Chancellor Commander of Sheffield Lodge, Knights of Pythias, a member of Horeb Lodge No. 25, I. O. B. B., of Br'ith Abraham, and of Hiram Lodge, F. A. M. Thus, though he was elected to nothing while at Yale, he became a society man of considerable prominence after leaving college. He was very loyal to his Alma Mater, and never omitted our class reunions.

He married, December 12, 1883, Mary Bretzfelder, daughter of a well-known manufacturer of New Haven. Their children, both born in New Haven, are: Simon M., born September 11, 1884; died November 12, 1884; Joseph Irving, born April 1, 1886.

Linde is survived by his widow, two sisters, and a brother, as well as by his son, who is at present completing his course in the Yale Medical School.

*EDMUND PENDLETON LIVINGSTON ⁴⁷

Born in New York City September 21, 1857. Son of Herman Tong and Susan Bard (Rogers) Livingston. His ancestry is given in the sketch of his elder brother Herman's career. Ed was prepared for Yale in St. John's School, Sing Sing, and entered with our class. He rowed in two class races, and in several tests during his college course proved himself to be champion single-sculler in the college. He rowed a plucky race in 1879 against Goddard of Harvard at Lake Quinsigamond, in which he was defeated.

I reprint Julian Curtiss's sympathetic tribute from our "Decennial Obituary Record":

"When the Class, at our Decennial, selected me to write this short memorial sketch of Edmund Livingston, it was with many misgivings that I accepted. I knew full well my inability, and yet thought perhaps the hand of love might trace a few lines that, although simple in themselves, might possibly be what he would most have wished. My very love led me to fear that I might express myself in what would seem to others, less near to him, an exaggerated style; yet the exact justice I have tried to do him makes the words, in reading them over, seem all too cold.

"The story of his life's work is a short one. After graduation he went to New York and secured a position of trust in the National Park Bank. This position he filled in the most painstaking way until the confinement of the city became unbearable, and, influenced by the glowing reports of cattle raising in the Far West, he gave up the place he had filled in the bank, to the regret of all of its officers, and started for Wyoming. This change was most natural in a disposition such as his. He loved the country and hated the town. The artificiality and confinement of city life he could not endure, and he longed for the simplicity and freedom which the boundless prairies seemed to promise. How often has he spoken to me of it, and how deeply he felt it!

"His ambition also led him on, and he was exceedingly ambitious in its noblest sense. Then again, all those who knew

him well remember the intense pride of his nature; not that he was proud in the ordinary meaning of the word, for a more democratic man never lived; he had the pride of fine feeling and high aspirations, and not that born of conceit and shallowness. All these forces urged him to the deliberate choosing of this life, so impossible to many and yet simply characteristic of him.

“His course in the West was marked by the same indomitable will which he displayed in college. There was no one in our class more truly the essence of pluck than he. In the bow of our class crew, his sturdy spirit animated us all and did much to lead us to victory. He carried it with him, poor fellow, and much he needed it. Shortly after his arrival in Wyoming came that series of disasters which brought ruin and failure to nearly all the great cattle ranches, but he merely put his teeth together, as he used to do in the last quarter mile at Saltonstall, and by superhuman work (I use this adjective in its most literal sense), — by superhuman work he escaped the ruin and failure that others suffered, and finally emerged triumphant.

“It was his last race; with victory won, the poor overworked body, which his dauntless soul had driven on, gave way under the strain, and one day came a message to his brother Herman to come to him. There, wasted to a skeleton with quick consumption, brought on entirely by exposure, Herman found him, and together they hastened home. It seemed at the time an impossible journey for him, but Ed's wonderful pluck carried him through, and he arrived at last at the dear old home that represented so much to him and that he loved with all the passion of his noble heart.

“Hearing of his illness and return, I at once went up to see him, and it was a lesson I shall never forget. The resignation, the patience, the heroism of the dear boy! The same bright smile hovered over the wasted cheeks and the old glad welcome was mine. Two weeks afterwards a few of his nearest friends and relatives saw him exchange his bed of sickness and suffering for his last earthly abiding place among the hills overlooking the Hudson, which he loved so well.



EDMUND PENDLETON LIVINGSTON

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“Such is the story of an heroic life: a life that, summed up, would be best described as follows:

“Edmund Pendleton Livingston, born September 21, 1857, died December 10, 1888. A graduate of Yale College in the class of '79, and an honest gentleman.

“JUL. W. C.”

1914

HERMAN LIVINGSTON

Born in New York City June 24, 1856. Son of Herman Tong and Susan Bard (Rogers) Livingston. The father, a ship owner and merchant, belonged to the well-known family descended from the Scotchman, Robert Livingston, who settled in Albany in 1673, and got from Governor Andros the famous “Manor and Lordship of Livingston” in the Hudson River Valley in 1686, and married the widow Van Rensselaer, daughter of Philip Pietersen Schuyler.

Herman was fitted for college by D. S. Everson, in New York City, and entered Yale with the class of 1878. He joined our company with other delegates from that collection in Sophomore year, and was a distinguished member of the University Crew in the regattas of 1877 and 1878. He had previously rowed in the '78 class crew (Freshman and Sophomore), and won a single-scul race in the fall regatta, 1876. The first year after our graduation was spent in the pineries of Wisconsin, the second as a clerk in the paternal business house in New York. Since these *Wanderjähre* he has pursued the useful but uneventful career of a country gentleman, conducting the plantation on the Hudson handed down to him through many generations, and occupied with the varied interests involved in the conduct of a large estate. “I do some mining and farming,” he adds, “get all the sport I can out of ice and sailboats, and take considerable interest in local politics up to the point of holding office, and there I draw the line.” He has been present at every reunion of the class, and has travelled occasionally in Europe. His favorite recreation, yachting, carries him much about the waters of our coast during the summer, but he indulges in no racing. He is a Republican



HERMAN LIVINGSTON

of more than local importance in his State, having been a Presidential Elector in 1892. He is, moreover, a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, Catskill. He lives serenely in the ancestral home, far removed from the strain and turmoil of modern life, but not without proper interest in the events of his time. He failed to secure his diploma with the class, but was given the honorary degree of M.A. and that of B.A. in course in 1899.

He married, November 9, 1882, Emeline Cornell Hopkins, the daughter of Henry C. Hopkins, a New York merchant. Their three children are: Herman, Jr., born August 18, 1883; Henry Hopkins, born February 5, 1887; Edmund Pendleton, born October 23, 1889. Herman, after a brief sojourn at Yale, transferred his allegiance to Williams College, where he was graduated with the class of 1905. Henry is a member of the class of 1909 at Yale, and Edmund is preparing for college at Taft's School at Watertown. They have great traditions to live up to when they reach Yale, seven of the ancestral house having been in this college in the eighteenth century. There is no single family, except the Massachusetts Adams, that has given more names of note to American history.

His address is Catskill Station, New York.

1904

GEORGE LODOWICK McALPIN

Born in New York City January 4, 1856. Son of David Hunter and Frances Adelaide (Ross) McAlpin. "On my father's side," he writes, "we are Scotch, but on my mother's side we go back to the Stantons; and some of the people who take great stock in this sort of thing insist that the first Stanton came over in the 'Mayflower.' Whether he did or not I can give you no guarantee." The firm of D. H. McAlpin and Company established by his father became before his death a well-known name in connection with important operations both in leather and tobacco.

George was prepared for college in private schools in New York City, entering Yale with the class of '78, which he left at the end of Sophomore year. While a Senior he was a mem-



GEORGE LODOWICK MCALPIN

ber of the Senior Promenade Committee, and of that singular committee of three appointed each year in the days of old "to extend the thanks of the college to the crew." I never learned how they did it. Soon after graduation he entered upon a business career, which was only terminated recently upon his transfer of the major business interests of the D. H. McAlpin estate to the Tobacco Trust. His life has been broken by a few travels to Europe and several journeys in this country, many of them, unhappily, to health resorts, in search of relief from rheumatism. He was at one time a member of the staff of the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York State Militia, and has now and then supported by his presence the games and interests of the University and New York Athletic clubs, but ill health has in recent years, unfortunately, limited greatly his physical capacity for active exercises. He is devoting the year 1906 to a journey in Egypt and the East.

He is a Republican, and belongs by hereditary right to the Presbyterian Church, though he attends the Episcopal Church when he is able to go.

He married, February 10, 1886, A. Blanche Benjamin of Ossining, New York. Their children are: Dorothy, born in Yonkers August 1, 1887; Jeanette, born in New York April 13, 1891; Flora Blanche, born in New York January 21, 1894; George Lodowick, Jr., born in New York September 25, 1896.

His address is 55 West 33d St., New York City. His country house is "Dune Alpin," East Hampton, Long Island.

***HUGH COPELAND McCORD**

Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 21, 1856. Son of John and Jane (Copeland) McCord. His father, a retired merchant still living in Bridgeport, was born in Clare House, County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, which involves some of the Clares, Mathewsons, McCleods, and others known in the Hebrides. Two notable names in this ancestral line are Sir Robert Kerr Porter, P. P. S. A., and his sister, Jane Porter, author of "Scottish Chiefs" and other familiar books.



HUGH COPELAND MCCORD

Jane Copeland, who was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, was also related to the Scotch Armstrongs, Nixons, and other noted names in border balladry.

Hugh McCord was prepared for Yale by the Rev. J. K. Lombard, in Fairfield. After leaving college he obtained the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1883. He then proceeded to Tacoma, Washington, where he practised his profession for about two years. Returning to the East in 1886, he established a practice at 129th Street, New York City, until his wife's death, in 1890, when he removed to Bridgeport and Seymour, Connecticut, and ultimately to New Haven. During a part of this time he suffered from a long illness, which entirely incapacitated him. Owing to this circumstance and to his unfortunate habits, his fortune sank to a very low ebb, as many in the class to whom he appealed for pecuniary assistance may have occasion to remember. He appears also to have seen nothing of his family during the whole of this time. In 1894, however, after a second marriage, he settled down to a more serious life, and seems, during the two years previous to his death, to have done fairly well in building up an old-fashioned family practice in New Haven. There were several rumors which found their way to the newspapers to the effect that his marriage was an elopement. It is said to-day that this is completely disproved by the testimony of the curate at the Trinity Clergy House in New York who married them. Neither is there any more ground for a painful report spread abroad in 1895, to the effect that he had become insane. The passionate devotion to music that marked him in his college days continued through his life and redeemed it from entire failure. While in college he was organist for the South Congregational Church in Bridgeport; subsequently he played in St. John's and in Christ Church in that city. He was also organist in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Tacoma while there, and after settling in New Haven, held the same position in the Grace Methodist Episcopal and in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension between 1899 and 1904. He travelled twice in Europe,

was a Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He died in the New Haven Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage August 27, 1904.

He married, first, in 1888, Jane Lydia McKee, the daughter of a lawyer in Washington; she died in New York in February, 1890; second, October 5, 1894, Rose Dayton, daughter of George W. Dayton of Fair Haven, Connecticut, who survives him. He had no children.

MALCOLM McIVOR McKENZIE

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12, 1857. Son of Edwin and Helen Rebecca (Denslow) McKenzie. His father, a dealer in crude oils for many years, and a resident of New Haven, was a son of George McKenzie, who immigrated to New England from Scotland about the year 1770. His mother, a sister of Professor Denslow, now of Union Theological Seminary, once one of our tutors at Yale, is descended from English Puritan stock that came to this country in the seventeenth century. Two of her great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War.

Malcolm passed five years in the Hopkins Grammar School, all the time at the head of his class, and entered Yale probably as well equipped as any one in our class. He secured while in college a Hurlburt Scholarship, and graduated as our salutatorian. The strain of his close and persistent studies in school and college cost him dear. During the years 1879-1885 he was compelled almost continuously to travel and exercise in pursuit of health. His journeys, though confined to our own continent, took him first and last to almost every part of the United States, but he has unfortunately never been entirely successful in securing even a reasonable degree of physical strength. He studied Chemistry for a brief time in Harvard University, but anything like vigor for continued laboratory work has been denied him. "The longest period devoted to any one line of occupation," he writes, "was that from 1885-1892, which years I gave to teaching in various capacities. I was



MALCOLM MCIVOR MCKENZIE

occupied mostly with high school work in various towns, the most attractive position held by me being that of head of the Scientific Department of the High School of Binghamton, New York, for the two years 1898-1890. In 1892 considerations of health compelled me to relinquish teaching altogether, and after ultimately regaining what health I have, I followed soliciting lines, mostly in the West, as you see are indicated by the names of the firms and corporations with which I have been connected. They are: Dodd, Mead and Company, New York Life Insurance Company, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company in Minneapolis, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee, and Rand, McNally and Company in Chicago."

He is a Republican, but not a church member.

He considers a training in scientific subjects to have been the best thing he got out of his college course. He regrets chiefly the postponement of elective studies in our time to Senior year, and thinks that we ought to have had more European history and more laboratory facilities in the academic department.

He is not married, and while travelling from place to place in our Middle West, gives as his safest address, Care Rev. H. N. Denslow, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York.

HENRY HUBBELL McNAIR

Born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, September 7, 1854. Son of William R. and Mary Williamson (Mann) McNair. His father, a farmer, was descended from Robert McNair, who first came to this country from Scotland about 1790. The maternal line on this side comprises the family of Warners who are descended from one of the founders of Plymouth Colony. They were warm and ardent supporters of the struggle for independence, and boast one family of a father and twelve sons, who were all enrolled in the Revolutionary army. The family of Manns were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and these, as well as that of the Burroughs,

into which his grandfather married, took part in the Revolution and held office in colonial armies.

Henry McNair was trained for college at the Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo. "I went directly from college," he writes, "to a New York law office, and remained there till December, 1880, when the condition of my health compelled me to leave. I went to my father's home in Western New York and remained there nearly a year without any apparent betterment. Then I went out to Cleveland, Ohio, and taught school for three months, getting some better. But I was not in physical condition for that work, and about March 1, 1882, I closed my school and started for Dakota, — really had 'Dakota Fever.' I took up land and lived out of doors during the summer and fall of 1882, — yes, till midwinter, 1883. Then I entered the employ of the Merchant's Bank (E. P. Gates) of Grand Forks, and continued that work in various phases till May 1, 1885. I then returned to New York State for a season, but Dakota called me West again in the spring of 1886.

"I have done some political work, but found our party so mechanical that I would not ask nor give a favor. As the machine has continued to rule I have been out of the race. In town affairs, I think I may claim the honor of being the only mayor Portland ever had with *backbone* enough to do what he thought was law and right, regardless of consequences.

"The mercantile firm of which my wife was a partner ceased business in 1899, and I moved our family out on to Pleasant View Farm, where we still live."

His tenures of office in Portland were two terms as Mayor in the years 1893 and 1894, a term as Town Justice, 1895, and some other minor offices. He is a communicant in the Congregational Church and its Sunday-school superintendent. As a Freemason he has attained all degrees of the "Blue Lodge," including that of Past Master. His reading and study have been devoted to agricultural and mercantile pursuits during all his business career. He has written some letters for the press, mainly on political or fiscal subjects, but says he has kept no record of them. He attributes to his college training



HENRY HUBBELL MCNAIR

“ a greater ability to think and to do whatever my hand found to do.”

He married, June 16, 1888, Ella G. Olsen of Portland, North Dakota. Their children are: William R., born April 22, 1889; Anna G., born February 25, 1891; Ernest Neste, born March 7, 1892, died May 11, 1893; Henry Warner, born March 17, 1894; Ruth B., born November 13, 1895; Frances S. F., born February 15, 1898; Ione L., born May 3, 1900.

His address is Portland, North Dakota.

HENRY MALTZBERGER

Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1858. Son of Charles Coleman and Margaret Catherine (Haas) Maltzberger. His father, who was a merchant of Reading, descended from one of the German emigrants out of the Rhenish Palatinate to this country in the eighteenth century. His mother, born at Zanesville, Ohio, was the daughter of parents who came to this country from Würtemberg early in the nineteenth century.

Henry's preparation for college was begun in the public schools of Reading and completed at the Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. He studied law at home immediately after leaving college and was admitted to the Bar of Burks County in November, 1881. He has since been admitted also to practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, and in the United States Courts for the Eastern Districts of that State. “Up to this time,” he adds modestly, “I have been a good deal of a failure. For a number of years after my admission to the Bar I was greatly discouraged on account of weak eyes and rather poor health, but my bodily condition improving, I have gradually acquired practice enough to keep me continually at work. So far as results go, however, I cannot say that it has been lucrative. I have had more business concerning real estate transactions than in any other kind, and I have had a general country practice of all sorts. I have also been an unsuccessful candidate for appointment to office at a time when my candidacy was approved of by fellow-



HENRY MALTZBERGER

members of the Bar to a gratifying extent, though otherwise it ended in failure." Since writing these lines Maltzberger has been appointed United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (1905). He is a Republican in politics, but owns allegiance to no church or spouse.

His residence is 234 North 5th St., and his office in the Baer Building, Reading, Pennsylvania.

1639-1914
FRANK WANZER MARSH

Born in New Milford, Connecticut, May 28, 1855. Son of Ebenezer B. and Hannah Briggs (Wanzer) Marsh. His father, who was a farmer of Connecticut, derived his descent from William Marsh, a brother of Captain James Marsh, who was beheaded by Charles I at Hedgehall. William, from motives which we may divine, hurried over to this country and landed at Salem about 1630. He subsequently went to Boston, where he was made a commissary in the Indian War of 1636. The mother of our classmate was descended from Abraham Wanzer, who came to this country from Germany among the early immigrants of that race in the eighteenth century.

Frank Marsh, after his earlier instruction in the district school of his birthplace, attended a military academy there called The Adelpic Institute, and later completed his preparation for Yale at Williston Seminary. The process of this schooling was interrupted at times by work at home on the paternal farm. It developed in the end a sturdy youth, who played upon our Freshman football team, and graduated with a rank of Oration as well as with the honor of pronouncing a speech upon the Commencement platform. He remained in New Haven, supporting himself by tutoring, and studied in the Law School until he obtained the degree of LL.B. there in 1882. His life has been industrious but perfectly uneventful, practising steadily in his profession at New Milford from the fall of 1882 until the present day. During most of that time he has been attorney for the New Milford Savings Bank and various other corporations thereabouts. He has also, he says,



FRANK WANZER MARSH

dealt more or less in real estate. He is a communicant of the Congregational Church, and presumably a Republican, though he does not confess it.

He married, February 9, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Clarke of New Haven, who died December 24, 1893. Their children, both born in New Milford, are: Harold Clarke, born August 24, 1884; Mabel Frances, born September 12, 1892.

His address is New Milford, Connecticut.

THOMAS BRUNTON MARSTON

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 2, 1857. Son of Thomas and Emma Louise (Catherwood) Marston. His father was of English birth, and came to this country in 1849. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Tom was transferred with his family to Chicago in 1861 and was prepared for college at the Chicago High School. He was a member of the college choir and of the Yale Glee Club during three years of his course, and may be said to have therein contributed to the harmony of our class. After leaving college he studied law successively and for brief periods at Michigan University and the Union College of Law at Chicago, where he also entered the law office of Lawrence, Campbell, and Lawrence. He was admitted to the Bar in October, 1881, and has been continuously in the practice of his profession ever since in the firms of Jameson, Marston, and Augur; Marston, Augur, and Tuttle; and Marston and Tuttle. He is at present a director in the Chicago Title and Trust Company, The Ewart Manufacturing Company, The Link Belt Engineering Company, and The Link Belt Machinery Company.

He is a Republican, and a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Chicago. He has travelled in Europe and Mexico, and even wandered as far as Japan. His chief regret concerning his college life was the limitation in the musical and artistic opportunities offered then. He thinks he would be better satisfied to be here now.

He married, October 22, 1896, Julia Dale Ewart, daughter



THOMAS BRUNTON MARSTON

of Judge Ewart of Chicago. Their children are: Dorothy Ewart, born in Chicago September 22, 1897; Thomas Ewart, born in Chicago November 7, 1904. Dorothy is at present in the University School for Girls in Chicago, where her father is presumably fulfilling the intention so often declared in college to

“ . . . dress her up in blue
And send her off to Saltonstall
To coach the Freshman crew.”

His address is 126 Cass St., Chicago, Illinois. His office is in the Tacoma Building.

***IVAN MATTHIAS MARTY**

Born in Monroe, Green County, New York, September 14, 1856. Son of Matthias and Amanda (Pierce) Marty. His father, a Swiss, emigrated from Canton Glarus in the early fifties, settling in Wisconsin. His mother, of Yankee descent, came from New York State. When about four years of age Ivan was ill with typhoid-pneumonia, and for days the attending physician gave little hope of his recovery. At this time his father consecrated him to the service of his Master, and this purpose was afterwards ever uppermost in the son's mind.

Marty's family settled in Kansas City, Missouri, when he was nine years old, and here Ivan was first sent to the public schools. He was ever a quiet, thoughtful, studious boy. He passed through the different grades without attracting especial attention from his teachers or schoolmates until he graduated from the high school, in June, 1874, valedictorian of his class. The two years following graduation at Yale were spent with Merritt in the Union Theological Seminary at New York. In 1881 he removed to California, where he continued to reside until about two weeks previous to his death.

“Of his last illness,” his father writes, “but little can be said. His family at home did not realize how ill he was until



IVAN MATTHIAS MARTY

the very last, he having always written in cheerful strain that, while he was suffering from a severe cold, he thought it would be but a little time until he would be well again. It was only upon the receipt of a letter from his classmate and companion for years, Rev. W. C. Merritt, telling of his condition, that his relatives at home knew of his severe illness." His elder brother immediately went to California and brought Marty and his family back to Kansas City. He lived but a short time after his arrival there, and early one Sunday morning "he fell asleep, mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, to whom his life is an incentive to higher efforts."

Of his life and work in California his college chum and intimate friend, Merritt, writes as follows:

"As a preacher Marty was a growing man. His purpose was to preach so as to 'convict in respect of sin, out of righteousness, and of judgment.' He reached the intelligence, the conscience, and the soul of his people. The older members of his churches honored and trusted their pastor; the young people loved him and were enthused by him. His ministry was a fruitful one, not only in conversions but in the development and growth of Christian character.

"Marty's weakness was physical inability to do what his heart and mind aspired to do. Had bodily strength and vigor matched his intellectual and spiritual equipment, he would have risen rapidly to pastorates of commanding influence. As it was, he filled two short pastorates only. A little more than two years were spent at Rio Vista, California, his first charge; but those two years saw that church so thoroughly established that it has continued to move forward aggressively ever since. In September, 1884, he took charge of the Congregational Church at Petaluma, California; here he labored and was happy until failing health compelled his resignation December, 1887. The battle *for life* was upon him, and he seemed to need all his lessening vitality for himself, when suddenly his wife was prostrated with a fatal sickness, from which she died January 4, 1888. He soon afterwards removed with his three motherless daughters to a small fruit farm near Saratoga,

California. There I visited him in August, 1889, and was shocked at the physical wreck I found. As I returned to Honolulu, a few weeks later, while on the steamer I wrote to his older brother, telling him what I had seen and feared. Immediately upon receipt of the letter the brother started for Saratoga, gathered up Ivan and his children, and returned at once to Kansas City. For one week, father, mother, brothers, and sisters ministered to him, and on Sunday, September 29, 1889, he quietly passed from earth.

"Marty was a man of thought and reflection. Owing to his natural quiet and reserve, he mingled little with the fellows and lived largely with his books during our college days; not his text-books, for although a good student and a high-stand man, his inclination was to break away from those lines of constraint into the larger world of literature, with wider thought and higher flight. He loved the poets, and Tennyson, Whittier, and Longfellow were often and much in his hands. He aspired to live in two worlds,—the world of reality and the world of imagination. He was too practical to abandon the former, and at the same time believed too thoroughly in the *seer* to undervalue the latter. As a preacher he longed to clothe his message with beauty and fill it with truth. After six years of intimate comradeship, as we were about to separate in May, 1881, he gave me a copy of Professor Schaff's 'Christ in Song,' and in it a slip of brown paper, upon which were written some impromptu lines, closing with these words:

'But when the end cometh, may it glow, I pray,
Like yester eve, prophetic of a glorious day.'

Prophetic wish, beautiful realization."

He married, June 9, 1881, Alla Anna, daughter of Charles A. Proctor of Westport, Missouri. She died January 4, 1888. Their children are: Eva Alla, born in Oakland March 23, 1882; Sara Martin, born in Rio Vista June 21, 1884; Ruth Pierce, born in Petaluma, January 16, 1886. Eva, a graduate of the University of California, is now pursuing graduate studies at Berkeley; Sara graduated from Mount Holyoke College in

June, 1906, and Ruth is a member of the class of 1908 in that college.

CHARLES LOVELAND MERRIAM

Born in Meriden, Connecticut, October 9, 1855. Son of Edwin Julius and Harriet Newton (Bradley) Merriam. His father, described as "a machinist and soldier," was a lieutenant in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Deep Bottom in the attack on Richmond, August 2, 1864. The Merriam Post, G. A. R., of Meriden is named after him. The family, which is well-known in Massachusetts and Connecticut, is derived from one of the earliest groups of Puritan settlers in Massachusetts Bay. One branch of its present representatives is notable as the publishers of Webster's Dictionary in Springfield. On his mother's side Charlie Merriam is a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustin, — that redoubtable heroine of colonial times who saved her family from slaughter by the Indians, was captured by the savages, and subsequently, like Jael of old, slew her adversary with her own hand, coming scathless out of the fray.

Though born in Meriden, Charles passed the greater part of his early childhood in Durham, Connecticut. His own account of his life, which I insert verbatim, needs no comment and little addition from my pen.

"Just after the volleys were fired over my father's grave Chaplain Wayland touched me on the shoulder, saying, 'You are the man now.' These words made a deep impression upon my boyish mind. We were left quite poor. I had no luxuries in my boyhood days. Books were too expensive; I therefore studied some of my lessons from the pages of my seatmate's books.

"When I was twelve I went to work on a farm, and at the close of that experience until I came to Hopkins Grammar School I attended school a part of the time and worked on the City's Engineering Corps during the other part. Before I entered Yale I became quite proficient in civil engineering.



CHARLES LOVELAND MERRIAM

“I came to the Hopkins Grammar School in 1873. Those were wonderful years to me. I awoke to a keener realization of some of my gifts. I gained a firmer grasp on my artistic and literary powers. I well remember the emotions of awe and delight which stirred my heart when my first production (a humorous poem) appeared in ‘The Critic.’ I won the Middle Year Literary prize and thereafter honors came upon me, arousing in me a deep gratitude to my schoolmates and a strong determination to prove myself worthy of their confidence and regard. I was elected to Sigma Tau, and to ‘The Critic’ editorial board, eventually becoming chairman of that august body. I also became chairman of the Glee Club Committee and of the Athletic Sports Committee, and substitute on the crew.

“When I entered Yale my limited means rendered my course at times very painful to me. I was terribly cramped for money—the more so as I had a horror of borrowing. My voice and my pencil brought me some financial aid, as did my knowledge of engineering during my vacations. My classmates were very kind to me, a kindness I can never forget. They generously opened doors to social and other privileges which otherwise would have been shut to me.

“I did a great deal along musical lines, singing in Christ Episcopal Church, Dwight Place Congregational, in the Church of the Redeemer, and in the College Chapel. Missionary work occupied most of my Sunday afternoons at Yale, the superintendency of a large Sunday-school of colored people becoming my task for the Senior year. I took part in a few of the dramatic and musical events of the larger life of New Haven and made numerous friends among the citizens of that city.

“Following my graduation I passed three blessed years in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. While at Andover I gave lessons in drawing and was musical instructor in Phillips Academy. I was called to the Mayflower Congregational Church of Kingston, Massachusetts, ere I left the Seminary. Since that time I have never been without a parish. My ministerial record is briefly set forth as follows: Mayflower Congregational Church, Kingston, Massachusetts, 1882–1885:

Auburn Street Congregational Church, Paterson, New Jersey, 1885-1891; Highland Congregational Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, 1891-1900. The arduous work of two city parishes, continuously maintained for nearly sixteen years, almost wrecked me in 1900. During the period of recuperation I served a small country church in Pelham, New Hampshire, from 1901 to 1903. I was called to the Central Congregational Church of Derry, New Hampshire, January 1, 1903, and I am still in that parish. Derry is a delightful educational centre, being the seat of Pinkerton Academy, one of the best endowed institutions in New England. I am a trustee of this institution and preacher to the Faculty and students. My sojourn in New Hampshire has been one of the happiest in my ministry. The people of this State have received me most cordially, and have accorded me more honors than I have deserved.

"I still enjoy my music, my drawing, and my books, and for the last four years have been playing on the violoncello.

"But without any cant I must testify to the increasing joy that I have in the ministry of Christ, to which I believe God called me in my boyhood days."

More specifically, he captured while in college a third Sophomore Composition prize and the "Courant" Cartoon prize. He was one of the founders and editors of the "Yale Daily News." He sang tenor habitually in the college choir; "this night," he wisely subjoins, "come under the head of college athletics." He was a member of our Freshman Football Team and of the Dunham Rowing Club. On the whole, Charlie Merriam can be described as constituting a pretty good part of our class while in college. He went out with something of a blaze of glory, not so much because of his very creditable stand, as on account of the brilliant and facetious illustrations that adorned the Campus trees at the time of our graduation, imploring a wondering world to buy our old furniture and let us leave the college in peace. He has been busy with both pen and pencil since leaving Yale, having written and published a number of short stories and poems and delivered several easel lectures before Chautauquas, colleges, schools, clubs, and lyceums. These easel lectures were

illustrated by rapidly executed crayon sketches. He illustrated Dr. Merrill's "East of the Jordan," published by the Scribners a score of years ago. He has also furnished caricatures for the daily press as well as for all his friends, and probably will never get over the habit of doing so. His more serious literary work comprises "The Present School System," 1884; "A Memorial of the Life of the Rev. Joseph Peckham," 1884; "The Problem of the Country Town," in the "Andover Review" of October, 1888; "The Power of Moral Manhood," in the "Derry News," 1903; also three baccalaureate sermons, printed in 1903, 1904, 1905. Other published addresses are: a sermon entitled "The Ideal Manhood," delivered before the students of Bowdoin College, and orations on "The Rank and File" and "The Private Soldier," delivered before several Grand Army Posts in the East.

His denomination, as he has already told us, is Congregational. He is a Republican in politics. While at Lowell he was commander of the Second Massachusetts Battalion, Boys' Brigade. He is a trustee of Pinkerton Academy, New Hampshire, and during the years 1882-1885 was Secretary of the School Board and Acting Superintendent of Schools in Kingston, Massachusetts. He was a founder and director of the Paterson (New Jersey) Y. M. C. A., Secretary of the Northern Conference of Congregational Churches of New Jersey, and President of the Passaic County C. E. Union, New Jersey.

He married, first, Alice Phelps Davis of Andover, Massachusetts, June 26, 1883, who died February 3, 1884; second, Lydia Spencer McLauthlin of Kingston, Massachusetts, May 2, 1886. Their children are: Ruth Bradford, born in Paterson June 23, 1887; Paul Bradley, born on a Fall River steamer August 1, 1890, died August 3, 1890. Ruth is a graduate of Pinkerton Academy, June, 1906.

His address is 11 Crescent St., Derry, New Hampshire. His country cottage is called "Edgefield," overlooking Plymouth Bay.

1809-1914

WILLIAM CARTER MERRITT

Born in Barry, Illinois, August 25, 1846. Son of Rev. William Chambers and Mary Lockwood (Carter) Merritt. The paternal family are originally of French origin,—the de Merritts, Huguenots, who were driven out of France at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They settled first in Wales, and subsequently, dropping the *de*, emigrated to New Jersey at some time unknown, but probably early in the eighteenth century. The Rev. William Chambers Merritt was a graduate of Illinois College in 1842. He was a home missionary in the rapidly settling frontier of our Middle West, and served as chaplain in the First Illinois Light Artillery from 1862 to the end of the Civil War. The family of his wife in America sprang from Samuel Carter, who was born in London in 1665, and removed to Deerfield, Massachusetts, in time to suffer in the disastrous raid upon that place from Canada in 1702, when his family was carried off to captivity while he himself was absent. One of his sons was Captain John Carter, who served in the War of the Revolution. I repeat here a part of the biographical sketch which appeared in our "Sexennial Record":

"Deacon Merritt was the only one of our number who reached manhood in time to rally 'round the Flag during the Civil War. In 1864, shortly after his eighteenth birthday, he enlisted in Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery. He was at once assigned to detached service in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General for Illinois at Springfield. There he served until his health broke down, and he was obliged to go home before his term of enlistment was completed. Forthwith he beat his sword into a ploughshare and renewed acquaintance with the plough-handle. In 1868 he moved to Johnson County, Kansas, where he spent a year on the 'Black Bob Reservation.' During that summer he turned over sixty acres of prairie sod, and helped to make and put up one hundred tons of prairie hay. The Kansas chapter of his life closed his bucolic achieve-

ments. Thenceforward he began to turn toward books. In January, 1870, he went to California over the newly built Union and Central Pacific railways. In the autumn of the same year he began to study and teach, at first in the public schools of Santa Barbara County, afterward at Oakland, in the Preparatory Department of the State University, and finally for two years in the Golden Gate Academy. In these duties he was occupied until May, 1874. In August of that year he sailed from San Francisco for New York via the Isthmus, and in September he entered the Senior class of the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven."

Here is a letter to one of his classmates, in which he describes characteristically the way in which he got to college: "But you men of the East can never understand the disappointments and deprivations in these ways that belong to one who lives in this far northwest corner of our country. Perhaps the moral of it is that I should not have gone so far away to school. But I did, and it is all right. I should love to meet with you, and to see again the man who so kindly and helpfully assisted me, as a stranger, to get my start in school work. I had just landed from my voyage from California, via Panama, seeking a place to prepare for Yale. I was no 'kid,' having spent my twenty-eighth birthday on the Pacific Ocean, en route, studying 'Hadley's Greek Grammar.' I had a note of introduction to Professor Cushing; he was engrossed with entrance examination work when I met him at the Hopkins Grammar School building. Reading my letter, he said: 'Can you wait and see me at four o'clock?' I did. At that hour I again called; he was just ready to leave the building, and asked me to walk with him, and we moved off toward the 'Green.' After a little talk he said: 'Mr. Merritt, if you care to attend our school you may have "carte blanche" to enter any class in which you can study with profit.' I replied, 'That settles the question; I will go no further' (I was faced towards Andover). And Mr. Cushing was as good as his word. I went into the Virgil class, — class of '76. I tried the '75 Greek class. They were reading Herodotus, — it was worse than Greek to me. I went



WILLIAM CARTER MERRITT

to him after school that first day — a day so full of toil and perplexing duties to any principal (as I know from after experience) — and told him I could do nothing in that Greek class. The result of our conference was that I took a private tutor for the next three and a half months, paying two dollars an hour five and six days every week out of the little money I had, but at the end of that time I went into the Homer class with '75 under Mr. Cushing himself. It was a year of struggle with me. 'Two years in one' was my stent. In May, 1875, I became discouraged, and concluded Yale was beyond my reach that year. I again conferred with Mr. Cushing, and told him I thought I would better go elsewhere, but he said, 'Try here first.' I did, taking conditions in 'The Anabasis,' 'Cicero,' 'Latin Prose,' and 'Greek' or 'Latin Syntax,' I forget which. I had read only two books of 'The Anabasis,' and no Herodotus, — hence my condition. I had not touched 'Cicero' or 'Latin Prose,' so it was not strange I was conditioned in these. That summer I went out to Huntington, Connecticut, studied every forenoon by myself without a tutor, and worked on a farm in the afternoons for board and health, and came back in September and got my '*white paper*.' I knew little of H. G. S. '75 — you knew little of *me* — until the later years of college life. But, boys, I have a very tender regard for the man you honor and I honor to-day as the royally manly Principal of the Hopkins Grammar School. Give him a '*three times three*' and a '*tiger*' for me, and for his kindness to the 'stranger within the gates' in those far-away yet ever-near days of school life. We all need to be mindful continually of the refrain of Kipling's 'Recessional,' 'Lest we forget.' And if his later message to America in 'Take up the White Man's Burden' is a message to us, I want to say that, in the great, onward, upward march of humanity, if we do our part, if we show ourselves to be worthy sons of these schools, each of whom we call '*Alma Mater*,' we shall achieve in proportion as we make Christ Master and do whatsoever *He commands*."

The story of his educational career is a genuine *katabasis*, in which the man proved from the outset of his career how well

he deserved the family name. Such efforts and experiences as his make the commonplace graduates appear by contrast as very little and unimportant boys. While in college he was perhaps chiefly notable, and will ever be remembered, as our Senior deacon, with personal influences for good upon those of his classmates whom he could reach far transcending the usual exercise of that office. After graduating from Yale, he entered Union Theological Seminary with Marty, his chum, engaging while there in missionary work, and, during a part of the time, preaching in the little town of Monroe, Connecticut. For some months in 1881 he had charge of a church at Kingston, Massachusetts, of which Merriam afterward was pastor. The third year of his theological training was spent in the Senior class at Andover Theological Seminary, where he found Carrier and Merriam. He secured the degree of B.D. in June, 1882, and remained in the East just long enough to attend our triennial dinner, and returned once more to his chosen field of work, the Far West. After teaching a short time in San Francisco, he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church of Woodland, California, April 10, 1883. Here he remained until shortly after his marriage in the fall of that year, when he undertook a new enterprise as President of Oahu College in Honolulu. He resigned this position after seven years of very acceptable service in August, 1890. He left the college in the Hawaiian Islands in a stronger condition than when he took it, as respects endowment, equipment, and general morale, but his heart then, as ever, was set upon a life of more varied activities than those involved in the conduct of a superior high school. Settling for a year in Tacoma, Washington, he gave his attention partly to the settlement of some personal concerns, and then, after six months, assumed the position of Acting Home Missionary Superintendent of the Congregational Church of Western Washington. In May, 1892, he assumed charge of the First Congregational Church of Snohomish, Washington, where he remained until September, 1897, building up an admirable little church, stimulating the people who attended it to a realization of their moral duties, and showing them some

new views of the Christian life. But the real work for which the deacon was designed in this world was evidently that which he now assumed as general worker for the development of Sunday-schools about the frontier. He was made President of the Washington State Sunday-school Association in April, 1897, when he returned to Tacoma, which has been his headquarters ever since. Two years later, however, he resigned the office of president as restricting too much his fervid plans, and assumed the more modest title of that of State Field Secretary, to which he added also the editorship of the "Washington State Sunday-school Worker," an eight-page monthly that most of us have received from his hand. Here is an extract from a letter sent to me three years ago, which will describe as well, perhaps, as any other the character of his work from his own standpoint:

"I think I am the only fellow of '79 in this neck of the woods. I have not seen a '79 man for years. Plenty of Yale men herabouts, — some of them the finest on the range. They had a Yale dinner in Seattle a few weeks since, but before I knew of it I had made an appointment some sixty miles beyond, and so I was not in it. I am doing a pioneer work in this coming Empire State. I do not know that '79 men will live to see it, but the day is coming when another New York City — greater than Greater New York of to-day — will be the Queen of the Pacific on Puget Sound. Nations with an aggregate population of nine hundred millions border upon the rim of the Pacific, and when enlightened so as to demand the commerce of civilized peoples, the fleets of the Pacific will be as much vaster as the fleets of the Atlantic as it is greater in area. Do not be frightened, and all leave the Atlantic Coast at once; it might tip up the continent. Neither will it do to be faithless, for it is coming, and we of this Pacific Northwest are now laying the foundations of the coming years. Roosevelt said not long ago: 'To conquer a continent is rough work. All really great work is rough in the doing, though it may seem smooth enough to those who look back upon it, or gaze upon it from afar. The roughness is an unavoidable part of the doing of the deed.' We, out here, are engaged in the last great

labors of the material conquest of the continent, and if you could take some of my trips with me you would find it still pretty rough. *Everywhere* we are engaged in the moral and religious conquest of the world. Its rough work is not all done. It is about you, as it is about me, and let us glory in the work even if some of it be rough. Captain Mahan wrote not long since: 'On the Pacific Coast, severed from their brethren by desert and mountain range, are found the outposts of civilization,' etc., and 'Our own civilization less its spiritual element is barbarism; and barbarism will be the civilization of those who assimilate its material progress without imbibing the indwelling spirit.' Believing, as I do, that *what is to appear in the religious life of the future must be incorporated into the child life of to-day*, I am giving whatever of strength I have to problems of that kind.

"If any of the fellows come this way let them find me out. I love the boys and I love Yale, and I hope I may yet see you and meet with the class some day. Loyally yours."

If it is any reward to him, I think I can tell him that Deacon Merritt probably stands to-day higher in the affection of his classmates than any other member of the group. No one who attended our great reunion in 1904 needs to be told that while Julian Curtiss took the cup at that entertainment, the deacon filled it with the right spirit. I cannot forbear quoting here at least a part of his own description of that reunion published for Western readers and sent subsequently with his regards to all his classmates:

"That evening came the 'class supper' of '79, — the choicest event of the week. We could not if we would — we would not if we could — put the hallowed memories of those hours into cold print. It belongs to the privacy of the home circle. But as those men sat about those tables, — men of affairs; men of the largest business successes; professional men, college professors, clergymen, editors, lawyers, — as they sat there and became boys again in spirit, — a spirit mellowed, ripened, beatified by the years, — it was the communion of love. You may have two little peeps behind the scenes, — one incident off

and one on the program. As the class president rose to announce the literary program of the evening, 'Bob,' one of the very popular men of the class,—he loaned me his 'swallow-tails' in which to deliver my Commencement oration, bless him! — rose and demanded the floor. Rather puzzled, 'Jule' sat down, and 'Bob' began to felicitate the class on 'Jule,' and 'Jule' on the class, closing by presenting him with a beautiful silver 'loving cup' from the boys. The puzzled look on 'Jule's' face had turned to amazement, and when he took the cup and tried to speak, he broke down completely, — that splendid, great-hearted business man! A college song was started, and after it had been sung his voice was recovered and thanks returned. The other incident grew out of the writer's address, when he was called upon 'to bring glad tidings from the great West.' Of course he told of the classmate who had made it possible for him to attend, but who had concealed his identity so completely that 'I can only thank him by thanking you all, and love you all in loving him,' when more than one of the boys jumped up and shouted, 'Three times three to the classmate that brought Deacon Merritt on!' and they were given with a will. Oh, it was a tender and a loving time, and only comes once in a lifetime! That night, between eleven and twelve, as the class was marching up Chapel Street, at the corner of the college Campus, the writer heard a voice saying: 'I believe that is President Merritt; I am going to see.' And immediately a young man appeared at my side, and asked, 'Is this Mr. Merritt, who used to live at Honolulu?' 'It is; who are you?' 'Maurice Damon,' came the answer; 'I thought I recognized you. I am a member of the class that graduates tomorrow.' When we left Honolulu in 1890 he was a lad of eight; now a Yale graduate. It illustrates what the years, as they fly, are doing for the boys and girls."

The last change which has occurred in the Deacon's professional work he considers to be a great step forward in the furtherance of his ambition. For some years he has been endeavoring to secure the appointment of a field worker in the Far Northwest, who could devote himself especially to the needs

of the whole region, including Canada. He was appointed, August 29, 1905, International Field Worker of the International Sunday-school Association. "The appointment," he adds, "has come absolutely unsought by myself. My great desire has been that the work should be done. With this expressed judgment on the part of many that I should do this work, I shall attempt the service assigned. I had resigned my office as General Secretary of Washington expecting to re-enter the pastorate, which would have been a privilege, but if it is my duty to take up this difficult and very needy work, Mrs. Merritt and I acquiesce."

He is a Republican, though, as he adds, "with the right of independent voting." His military record, unique among our contemporaries in college, notes that he enlisted in Battery F, Second Illinois Light Artillery, October 5, 1864, and was discharged on account of severe illness December 5, 1864. He had been kept on detached service in the Provost-Marshal-General's office in Illinois. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

As editor of the "Sunday-school Worker" he has been, of course, a writer all the time for nearly ten years, but his only published works are a Thanksgiving sermon, 1885, and an address to the Tenth International Sunday-school Convention at Denver, 1902. His only journeys outside of the country were those by Panama to New York in 1874, and to the Hawaiian Islands in 1883.

He married, September 13, 1883, Marie Thompson Dickinson of Oakland, California, daughter of Ansel Dickinson of Amherst, Massachusetts, who removed to Wisconsin at the close of the Black Hawk War. Their only child, William Howard, was born October 17, 1885, in Honolulu, and died there May 21, 1886.

His address is 1110 South 4th St., Tacoma, Washington.

1883-1914 **JAMES STETSON METCALFE**

Born in Buffalo, New York, June 27, 1858. Son of James Hervey and Erzelia Frances (Stetson) Metcalfe. His father

was a banker and scion of one of the old English families settling in Virginia in colonial days.

Jim Metcalfe grew up in Buffalo, attended the Briggs School and the Central School in that town, and entered Yale after a final preparatory year in the Andover Academy. He left college before completing his Junior year, and began at once the training in the newspaper work, which he has ever since pursued. Owing to the merit of this work and his success as an author, he was given the degree of M.A. by the corporation of Yale in 1891, and admitted thereby to a place in our ranks in the triennial catalogue as a son of Yale. During the years 1883 and 1884 he was the editor of "The Modern Age," a monthly periodical, a position exchanged in 1884 for that of editorial writer on "The Buffalo Express," and in 1885 for that of editor of the "People's Pictorial Press," the felicitous alliteration of which title did not long detain him. He became the managing editor of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" in 1895. Besides these literary ventures he has, since 1887, been the dramatic critic and one of the editors of "Life." He has been a not infrequent contributor to various publications. In 1886-1887 he was Manager of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association,—an arduous position, involving great responsibilities. He is author of "Mythology for Moderns," 1894, a popular and singularly successful little comicality, and "The American Slave," an historical series contributed to "Pierson's Magazine," and published in 1901. I have just re-read his article in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1905, entitled, "Is the Theatre worth while?" the sanest discussion of our American stage and its problem I ever saw. Here is his concluding passage—well worth quoting:

"The final answer to the question as to the value of the theatre must be a qualified one. As the theatre now is, it is doubtful whether, even as an amusement, and as a relief from our other occupations, it is worth what we bestow upon it in time and money. There are other, saner objects, which, with equal support, might bring us greater and more beneficent relaxation. But if we grant to the present situation a more



JAMES STETSON METCALFE

careful consideration of the theatre, and a greater discrimination in our theatre-going, — in other words, if we use a certain moderation in our American extravagance where the theatre is concerned, — we can do much, and all that is within our power as individuals, to make the theatre really worth while as an American institution. As it exists, it is a creature of haphazard growth, kicked and petted by turns, in whose present formation there have been at work so many ill-advised influences that it is like an over-indulged and spoiled child, with too many relatives who do not care for its future if only they can get from it the moment's pleasure. It needs discipline before it can become at once our joy and pride. A judicious denial to it of the favors which have pampered it into an exaggerated idea of its importance in our lives would be the best thing that could happen to the theatre to-day. Such a deprivation of popular favor is a deprivation easy to be brought about when we realize that we are none of us really too busy to give a little thought to what should be an important national institution, and that as a people we should be a little ashamed of our indiscriminate encouragement of the theatre as it is in America. Once we make it a discredit for the individual to lend his or her support to what is cheap or tawdry or inartistic on the stage, we shall bring about a speedy and affirmative answer to any question as to the theatre's value as an asset in American culture."

He has made several trips to Europe, and in 1895 visited Japan. He is a Cleveland Democrat, and in 1903 ran as Democratic candidate for the State Assembly from the Nineteenth District in New York City. He came out one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, but was defeated. He has achieved honorable distinction during the past two years in a contest, in which he was at first single handed, against the Theatre Trust, owing to which, in the winter of 1905, he was barred from forty-seven New York theatres on the ground of his criticism upon the methods of the combine. The contest has latterly been brought into the courts with some gratifying results thus far for the little David and against the great Goliath; but the end is not yet.

He married, first, August 27, 1896, Edith Williams of Batavia, New York, whose father was a graduate of Rochester University and a member of the New York Stock Exchange; second, July 14, 1904, Elizabeth Tyree of New York City. No issue.

His residence is 65 Central Park West, New York City. His office is in the Life Building, 17 West 31st St.

CHARLES MILLER

Born in Williston, Vermont, April 5, 1857. Son of Charles Elliot and Emily (Clark) Miller. His father, a Vermont farmer, came from ancestors of that name who have lived in New England since the days of the early Puritan settlers. A near relative was Jonathan P. Miller, known as "The Hero of Missolonghi," a lawyer who volunteered in the war for Greek liberation in 1824 and fought at the siege of Missolonghi, April, 1826. He brought to this country Lord Byron's sword. After lecturing in behalf of the wretched Greeks he returned to that country to distribute several cargoes of clothing and provisions to the sufferers in their struggle for freedom. He was later, until his death in 1847, active in furthering the anti-slavery cause in this country. The ancestors of Emily Clark are supposed to have been among the early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. Some of them fought in the Revolutionary War.

Charles Miller attended school at Williston Academy, then at Wysox, Pennsylvania, and ultimately completed his preparatory course at Siegler's Newburg Institute in the town of that name on the Hudson. While in college he played on the football scrub team, and secured a second Sophomore Composition prize. He studied a year in New Haven in the Graduate Department on the Douglas Fellowship, when he devoted his attention to History and German. Leaving New Haven in June, 1880, he spent four years as a civil engineer in the South and in Iowa. During this time he was employed in a construction company building the Texas and Pacific Railway and as resident engineer on the New Orleans Division of that railroad after its completion. Later he served on a locating party for the Rio Grande and



CHARLES MILLER

Mississippi Railroad in Texas, and afterward he became resident engineer on the Northern Dakota Extension of the Burlington and Cedar Rapids Railroad. This varied experience culminated in an attempt in 1885 to extract gold out of a mine in the Black Hills country, which proved to be unsuccessful. In the fall of this year he found occupation in a bank in Red Oak, Iowa, where he remained four years. He moved in 1892 to Newman Grove, Nebraska, where he has since remained engaged at first principally in real estate and loan business, later in the grain business, and, since June, 1904, as proprietor and editor of the "Madison County Reporter" of that town. "I edit this newspaper" (he replies to my impertinent query as to whether he is to be described as a journalist or grain merchant) "from love of it, and cheerfully accept the meager cash emoluments connected therewith. Only one thing mars my pleasure, — I commenced it twenty-six years too late." He has been, for the past ten years, a member of the town School Board, and has secured by sturdy efforts an honorable position as one of the most successful men in the community where he lives. He is an Independent in politics and a deacon in the Congregational Church, in spite of which he confesses "I had a joke once published in 'Harper's Monthly' for which I received two dollars. Being now the owner of a small newspaper, I can publish anything I can write."

He married, December 19, 1888, Betsey Hawley Hitchcock of Des Moines, Iowa, whose father attended Columbia University. Their children are: Margaret, born in Red Oak, Iowa, November 20, 1889; Helen Scribner, born in Newman Grove, Nebraska, September 7, 1893. Margaret is at present at Grinnell College, Iowa.

His address is Newman Grove, Nebraska, where he is generally known as Charles A. Miller — the A being introduced to gratify the national appetite for middle names.

GEORGE DOUGLAS MUNSON

Born in Wallingford, Connecticut, July 5, 1856. Son of Medad Douglas and Laura Sophina (Gordon) Munson. The

first of the family to come from England, and the progenitor of all the Munsons in America, was Thomas Munson, one of the original settlers of New Haven, in 1638. His grandson Samuel (1643-1693) was the common ancestor of the two Munsons in our class. A distinguished member of the family was Dr. Æneas Munson (Yale 1753), a chaplain in the army and subsequently a professor in the Medical School and a great physician in these parts. George's grandmother was descended from Colonel William Douglas, who served in the Revolutionary Army and was given his commission by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. The father of this officer, Lieut.-Colonel John Douglas, took part in the war with the French in Canada. Mrs. Medad Munson was a daughter of Washington and Tryphena (Augur) Gordon.

He was prepared for Yale, after leaving the lower school of his native town, at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. While in college he was one of our class ball nine and played on the University Football Team in the fall of Freshman year. In October, 1879, he took a position in the office of one of the great manufacturing establishments in Wallingford, and here and in other firms he has been steadily employed ever since. He has filled from time to time various positions, from assistant shipping clerk to superintendent. Among these firms there have been, G. J. Mix and Company, The R. Wallace and Sons Manufacturing Company, The Watrous Manufacturing Company, of which he was treasurer and manager, and its successor, The International Silver Company of Meriden, in which he is a director as well as manager of factories H and P. He is, moreover, a director of the Dime Savings Bank of Wallingford. He describes himself as being a Republican and a communicant of the Congregational Church of his forefathers. He leads a life of steady activities, but not of such exhaustive cares as to prevent him from joining occasional parties or entertainments or attending smoke talks at the Graduate Club in New Haven, where I have seen him not infrequently in the course of several years. He married, June 16, 1884, Mary Atkinson, daughter of J. Craig Clark, a graduate of Bowdoin College and a business man of New York City. Their children, who were both born in Wal-



GEORGE DOUGLAS MUNSON

lingford, are: Margery Jean, born April 10, 1887; Craig Douglas, born February 16, 1889. Margery is at present attending the school known as Rosemary Hall in Greenwich.

His address is Wallingford, Connecticut.

ROBERT HALLAM MUNSON

Born in the town of Bradford, Steuben County, New York, January 27, 1857. Son of Edgar and Lucy Maria (Curtis) Munson. His father, a lumberman and man of affairs of Michigan and New York States, was a descendant in the paternal line from Thomas Munson who came to the colonies from England in 1636, settling subsequently in New Haven. Other ancestors on this side were Nathaniel Merriam, who came in 1634, Matthew Gilbert, William Judson, and, most notable of all, William Brewster of Mayflower fame. John Curtis, the first ancestor of Mrs. Munson in America, reached New England in 1632. She is also descended from Thomas Johnson, who arrived here in the same year.

Robert Munson removed with his family from Bradford to Meriden when he was thirteen years old. While living in Connecticut he was prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, an institution not unknown to fame as having educated John Pierpont Morgan and Professor Andy Phillips in their first knowledge of figures. Bob was examined with and entered the class of 1878 at Yale, but spent a year employed with his father, then in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, before beginning his college course. While at Yale he rowed in the Dunham Club, and did a great many other things not written down in books. After his collegiate course was creditably completed he rejoined his father in the timber and lumber business at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he remained continuously from 1880 to 1891. By this time, the State of Pennsylvania having been pretty completely denuded of its forest growth, he removed to Bay Mills in Michigan, where he built a town and plant, living there until the fall of 1904, and occupying the office of Vice-President of the Hall and Munson Company.



ROBERT HALLAM MUNSON

He has also been made President of the Cowlitz Lumber Company in the State of Washington, and of the Lumber Anti-Stain Company of Wilmington, Delaware. He is a director in the Superior Mining Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. He describes the places and subjects of his studies since graduation as being the United States of America and human nature. He has travelled in Europe three times since leaving college, and describes his life broadly as being spent "part of the time in the woods and some of the time in eastern cities, where I have eaten, slept, worked, and travelled, and always had lots of fun with my family."

He is a Democrat by inherited influence, but considers himself educated to independence in politics. He is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. "Yale's product," he says, in reference to deficiencies in our time, "is always diamond, but could stand a little more polish. Her strength and democracy might gain something from Harvard without running any risk of dilettanteism."

He married, June 18, 1884, Olivia McKee of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Helen McKee, born in Williamsport September 25, 1887; Curtis Burton, born in Washington, D. C., February 9, 1892; Alexander McKee, born in Detroit, Michigan, January 8, 1894. The two boys are preparing for college in St. Paul's School, Concord.

He spends his winters in New York. His summer address is York Harbor, Maine.

1759.114 HOWARD DUNLAP NEWTON

Born in Norwich, New York, November 18, 1857. Son of Isaac Sprague and Jane Campbell (Dunlap) Newton. His father was a lawyer and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1848, the college as well of his uncles, Prof. Hubert A. Newton, 1850, whom most of us can recall, and Dr. H. G. Newton, in the class of 1859. Two of Howard's brothers have been graduated since his day in the classes of 1888 and 1897. The family are of straight English descent from the first settlers



HOWARD DUNLAP NEWTON

who came to Connecticut and Rhode Island about the year 1660. On his mother's side the Campbells and Dunlaps are of Scotch ancestry, coming originally from Ayrshire by way of North Ireland to Cherry Valley, New York, in 1741. A generation after their arrival the family became deeply and very creditably involved in the Revolutionary struggle throughout that region.

Howard Newton came to the Hopkins Grammar School from his native town two years before entering college. While in college he maintained the family tradition by securing a mathematical prize, but did not specialize in any interest or subject. After obtaining his degree he was occupied for eighteen months in a bank in his native town. In January, 1881, he began reading law in the office of his father, with whom he was associated in legal practice after his admission to the Bar in 1883 till the death of the senior partner in 1889. Since that time he has continued in practice alone, devoting himself chiefly to his profession, but identified as well with many enterprises of financial, manufacturing, and commercial character. "I suppose," he writes, "my career has been like that of the great majority of graduates, especially like active lawyers. My life has been one of constant and perhaps of increasing activity, though without any efforts that are worthy of more than passing interest. I have never been in politics, and so I have never held any public offices of any importance. As far as business occupations are concerned, I have been interested in a great many; though they have, as a rule, been so local in their nature as to be of little interest to the class." At present his practice is chiefly connected with the enterprises with which he is identified. Some of these are the National Bank of Norwich, the Sherburne National Bank, and the Norwich Water Works. He has been a visitor in Porto Rico, but has never been elsewhere outside of the country. He is a Republican, and a trustee of the Congregational Church, but not a communicant.

The sober Howard never pleased me better than when, after writing in 1885, not without some tinge of contempt, that he was not likely to be married, he sent me notice in the fall of his marriage to Jane Vernetta Martin on November 18, 1885.

She was the daughter of Cyrus B. Martin, for many years editor of the "Newburg Journal," and later a bank president of Norwich, New York. Their children, all born at home, are: Anna Martin, born November 5, 1887; Margaret Dunlap, born May 6, 1889; Lawrence Howard, born June 30, 1892, died February 5, 1900; Jean May Dole, born December 7, 1894; Elinor Butler, born July 16, 1896. These girls are preparing for Wellesley College in local schools of Norwich.

His address is Norwich, New York, where he lives on a farm just outside of the town.

EDGAR BARLOW NICHOLS

Born in Easton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, February 25, 1855. Son of Charles and Polly Lavinia (Jennings) Nichols. The founder of the family in this country was Sergeant Francis Nichols of a regiment of London Horse Guards and a cousin of Richard Nichols, first English Governor of the Colony of New York, who migrated to Boston in 1635 or 1636 and thence removed as early as 1639 to Stratford, Connecticut. Isaac, his son, through whom our classmate derives his descent, married a daughter of Israel Chauncey, one of the founders of Yale College. Other members of the ancestral stock were Jehu Bun, founder of the Bun family of this country, and Nathan Gould, one of the leaders of the county, and a Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut Colony in its infancy. These families are at present represented by numerous descendants, to be found all over the country. The father of Edgar lived the simple life of mechanic and farmer, and held some minor offices in his township. On the maternal side the Jennings are descended from Joshua, the first of that name in America, who appears in the Hartford records as early as 1648. Mrs. Nichols' mother was a Barlow, also descended from one of the original proprietors of the town of Fairfield, a family to which Joel Barlow, poet and scholar, belonged.

Edgar Nichols obtained his preparation for college at Easton Academy and Staples' Academy, Stratford, at that time under

the principalship of Beach Hill and the Rev. Artemas A. Murch, both graduates of Yale. Attendance at school was marred by occasional periods when he was compelled to wait and make his living by farm and carpentry work or teaching a district school. He joined our class at the beginning of the second term, Freshman year, and considering the fact that he was obliged to support himself throughout most of his college course, he secured a high rank as a student and maintained the esteem of all who knew him well. He obtained the first Winthrop prize for the best examination in the Greek and Latin Classics in his Junior year. After graduation he read law in the office of Henry A. Strong (Yale 1873), in Cohoes, New York, and was admitted to the Bar at this place in May, 1882. While at work here he also taught privately, and was made Clerk of the City Board of Education during 1881-1882. In the fall of 1882 he was appointed principal of Leavenworth Institute, Wolcott, New York, where he remained for two years. In 1884 he terminated his career as teacher and formed a co-partnership with Edwin A. White for the practice of law at Ithaca. In January, 1885, the firm was dissolved, and Nichols returned to Cohoes to practise law there with Isaac Hiller. The firm of Hiller and Nichols continued until 1890, when a new partnership was made with Daniel J. Cosgrove, an association which lasted from 1890 to 1895, since which time he has practised law without any associate. In the course of this career he has been Clerk of the Board of Education, 1881-1882; Recorder of the City of Cohoes (criminal cases), 1892-1896; and City Judge (Civil Court), 1903, for a term of four years. He has made no journeys abroad and permitted no interruptions in his business career. He is a good Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has been a trustee for the past four years. He considers that he got "love of learning, power of analysis, method and strength of character" from his college course. "I have always considered Yale," he adds, "the most nearly perfect institution of learning of which I have knowledge. In fact I have never thought it failed to afford every advantage.



EDGAR BARLOW NICHOLS

Possibly more attention to English would have been an improvement."

Quoting still further: "My life," he says, "has been uneventful. For the past twenty years I have been engaged in the general practice of law in a small town of only twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Since Cohoes is a manufacturing town where the social and intellectual element is greatly subordinated to the industrial, such a life is necessarily monotonous. However, I have been moderately successful in a material sense, and having started with no pecuniary means, have established for myself a home in which I am contented and happy. Work is a pleasure, and fortunately I possess such a measure of good health as to permit my uninterrupted attention to business.

"At times I have taken a hand in local politics, for which also I have felt some inclination. In leisure moments, which grow fewer as time advances, I enjoy reviewing the text-books of college days, which I have carefully preserved and cherish as old companions. I have thus succeeded tolerably well in keeping up my studies, and by going a little further in some cases or adding new subjects in others, I have in a measure supplemented, as I believe, the knowledge which I acquired at Yale. Everything, however, that has any connection with my Alma Mater is very dear, and the old text-books are in higher esteem than any revised or later ones.

"In conclusion I may say that age has not yet taken away all ambition, though the hopes of early years may be less sanguine now. I still feel youthful, and do not despair that my opportunity may yet come to achieve something above the ordinary."

He married, July 18, 1883, Clara Belle Clark of Cohoes. Their only child is Florence Elizabeth, born February 14, 1895, at present a very promising little student of the public schools, and in hopes of some day securing the valedictory in college.

His address is 146 Continental Ave., and his office, 76 Mohawk St., Cohoes, New York.

1909-1914

EDWARD McARTHUR NOYES

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 12, 1858. Son of Rev. Gurdon Wheeler and Agnes (McArthur) Noyes. His father, a Congregational minister, who was nearly forty years in the service, was a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1848, and pastor, at the time of his son's birth, of what is now known as the Howard Avenue Church in New Haven. He was descended from Rev. James Noyes, D.D., pastor of the Newbury College Church, who migrated from England in 1634. The family name was de Noyers in William the Conqueror's time. One of its members was an attorney-general under James I. More important to our minds was that later descendant, the Rev. James Noyes of Stonington, who was chairman of the little company that founded Yale College in 1701. His son, the Rev. James Noyes of New Haven, was one of the trustees named in the Yale Charter of 1745. New England ministers of credit, if not always of high renown, have been produced by this family in every generation since the days of the Newbury pastor. Others who have acquired repute are Professor Noyes of Harvard and the Hon. Edward Noyes of Ohio, some time our Minister to France. Mrs. Noyes was born in Kircudbright, in Scotland. Her father, James McArthur, was an elder in the Free Kirk, and a Highlander. Her mother's mother was a schoolmate of Robert Burns.

Edward Noyes was prepared for college at General Russell's School in New Haven. He secured a Berkeley premium in Latin Prose Composition while in college, was a member for a brief period of the first Board of the "Yale Daily News," and refers modestly to an inglorious activity on the scrub football and baseball teams in Freshman year. His theological training was obtained during four years of study in the Divinity School at Yale. Upon the conclusion of his professional studies he assumed the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Duluth, Minnesota, where he remained from July, 1883, to September, 1894. In October of the latter year

he assumed his present charge in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, where he has since remained. He has written a number of fugitive articles in religious periodicals and published occasional sermons, being a member of "The Monday Club," which publishes a volume of sermons each year on the International Sunday-school Lessons. He is a Republican in politics. Two trips to Europe in 1892 and 1904 have broken the continuity of his work. He has no complaint against the Yale of our day, and thinks "the narrower curriculum had advantages which are lost in the more complete optional system of to-day, and not altogether compensated for by the immensely greater advantages in other respects." I add a little sketch of himself in his own words:

"I have nothing of general interest to record. Trained in a parsonage, surrounded with books, with seven brothers and sisters, my memories of childhood are singularly happy. Entering the church fellowship at eleven years of age, by hereditary instinct and the bent of my natural endowment drawn toward the ministry, I have had an uneventful but very happy ministry. I went West in '83, and took a small church in a rapidly growing city. It increased ten-fold in the eleven years of my pastorate, and we built a new stone church, lost it by fire, and rebuilt it. I lost my little daughter, and my wife a year later, by typhoid fever, and my health gave way under the strain of anxiety, grief, and overwork. Against my own wish and the unanimous vote of the church I had to seek another climate and learn to sleep again. In Newton Centre my pastorate has been very happy. My church has grown steadily, and we have just built and paid for a handsome stone edifice. In a charming suburb, only eight miles from the State House, with a pleasant home and a united and cordial church, with constantly widening opportunities for service, why should not a man be happy in his work? After living twelve years a widower, I did a rash and proverbially dangerous thing, — married a young lady who is a member of this church, daughter of a Yale man. The parish, instead of being disturbed, were so much pleased that they sent us to Europe on a wedding trip.



EDWARD MCARTHUR NOYES

“If I had to choose my profession again, I should certainly choose the ministry. I hope I should make a better record in it, if I had another chance. I hope to make the remaining years of my service in it count for more — *far more* — in the upbuilding of the divine kingdom and of doing good to my fellow-men. It's a good world. I am glad to have lived so long in it, and hope to have many years more. Its friendships are precious and the service of God in it rewarding. And when I get through, I hope my boy will pick up the torch and carry on the long succession of ministers of our name in this land.”

I have an account before me of the First Congregational Church in Newton Centre to which he alludes, — a particularly beautiful building in a spacious lot adjoining a park. The style is an adaptation of English fifteenth-century Gothic, with a massive square front tower and a chapel and Sunday-school building against the rear, the whole structure being so planned as to provide for future enlargement. Upon its completion the church celebrated its two hundred and fortieth anniversary, during which time it has had but ten pastors, our classmate being the tenth.

He married, first, July 3, 1884, Mary Caroline, daughter of Thomas Simpson of Bath, Maine, and sister of our classmate, Frederick T. Simpson. She died July 30, 1892. Their children were: Margaret Elizabeth, born June 15, 1885; Alice Louise, born February 26, 1887, died May 19, 1891; Edward Simpson, born May 1, 1892. He married, second, at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, July 6, 1904, Grace Brewster, daughter of Rev. Frederick Alvord (Yale 1855), a direct descendant through her mother of Elder Brewster of Plymouth. Their son, McArthur, was born May 5, 1905.

His address is 136 Warren St., Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

1914 WILLIAM NEWTON PARKER

Born on Elm Street, in New Haven, January 17, 1855. Son of Frederick Sheldon and Martha (Newton) Parker. His father, a manufacturer, was a descendant of Edward Parker,



WILLIAM NEWTON PARKER

an English Puritan who settled in New Haven in 1644, soon after the founding of the colony. The family has remained in and about New Haven County during the past two and a half centuries, and produced many of the well-known personages of that name in our country. The family of Newton came from Thomas Newton, who settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1639, and the Newtons likewise have increased and multiplied throughout Connecticut, more or less in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

The upholder and representative of the virtues represented in the union of these admirable families in our class was taken in childhood to New York, where he studied so zealously in school as to exhaust his strength. He believes that if he had not been so unhappily stimulated in his earlier scholastic exercises he might have preserved his health into manhood. His preparation for college was obtained at Phillips Academy in Andover. While in Yale he was a member of the Glee Club for three years, and its president in 1878–1879, and elected to the Junior Promenade and Class Day Committees. He also won a Declamation prize. At the conclusion of his college career he travelled for a few months in Europe, and on his return entered the office of Vermilye and Company, New York brokers. The strain of too steady application to business soon told upon his health, and he was obliged in 1887 to withdraw from this firm. He subsequently formed a connection with the firm of Hazard and Parker, New York City, but presently, his health failing him again, he was compelled to leave the pursuit of business in the city altogether. By way of recuperation he made a journey to Japan, finding there both rest and intellectual stimulus, as well as courage for new enterprises, which he undertook upon his return. The latter now brought him to New Haven in 1894, where he was engaged for a number of years in the manufacture of scientific instruments of precision. Here for a time he was much to be seen by his friends, and for several years the chance of meeting Billy Parker may be said to have added appreciably, in the mind of many, to the privileges of life in New Haven. So, indeed, it does still, though

for two or three years he has been confined almost entirely to his house. Here, however, he greets you with the same cheer and preserves untarnished into his second half-century the perennial charms of old friendship. There is not much at first sight in the material aspects of such a career, blighted as it has been in a worldly way by constantly recurring illness, yet, for my part, I am free to maintain that the courage and character thus developed are witnesses of greater value than I am able to find in the lives of most of our classmates who are deemed successful. He is a Republican, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

He remains unmarried.

His house is 43 Park St., New Haven, Connecticut. His address is P. O. Box 303.

CHARLES BOOTH PECK

Born in Trumbull, Connecticut, June 4, 1857. Son of James L. and Charlotte A. (Booth) Peck. There is not much doubt of his New England ancestry on both sides, but I have little reliable data on this or any of the other facts relating to him.

Peck was educated in a military and classical school in Bridgeport until 1872, when he spent twelve months as a book-keeper, and then completed his interrupted studies at Phillips Exeter Academy during eighteen months, entering college with our class. He was president of the Gamma Nu Campaign Committee, in Freshman year. He remained in New Haven after our graduation, supporting himself by tutoring, and studying in the graduate department. He obtained here the degree of M.A. in 1881, when he was awarded the Larned scholarship, and, entering the law school, secured his degree of LL.B. and admission to the Connecticut Bar in the summer of 1883. He removed in this year to Minneapolis, where he began the practice of his profession, and seems to have continued as an attorney with a fair amount of business for five or six years. Since that time he has disappeared from the knowledge of his classmates except for some furtive and sporadic visits that have taxed



CHARLES BOOTH PECK

certain of these more heavily than they care to remember. He was last seen, so far as I can discover, in the spring of 1904 in Chicago. At this time he had been for several years connected with the legal department of the Chicago Street Railway, which has its cable and trolley lines on the south side of the city. I received in September, 1903, an irate account of him from an entire stranger, who had yielded to what he was pleased to call "the influence of one of Peck's fairy tales. He was 'on his way to his old home in Connecticut for a much needed vacation, which was well earned, etc., and had stopped en route longer than he had anticipated, therefore had become a little short, and would I do him the favor, etc.'" The gentleman writes with a certain tropical fervor upon this subject, but the information conveyed is of rather an old and familiar sort. He says in the same letter that he had not only left the Chicago City Railway, but a wife and children in the same city.

His first nuptials occurred in New Haven December 18, 1879, when he married May D. Tyrrell of this city. A son was born there September 2, 1880, but died soon after. Mrs. Peck was subsequently relieved from the bonds of matrimony. His own reference to this in a letter written May 27, 1892, is: "I ignore entirely, as I have almost forgotten, my early and unfortunate matrimonial venture in New Haven." He married, second, December 8, 1886, Mary A. Williams of Minneapolis. Their children are: Ethel Williams, born January 4, 1888; Wilbur Willis, born September 4, 1889.

His present address is unknown.

ISAAC PECK

Born in Flushing, Long Island, January 15, 1858. Son of Isaac and Abby Phelps (Beers) Peck. His father, an insurance man, was descended from Deacon William Peck, who landed in Boston from England June 26, 1637, and was one of the founders of New Haven Colony in 1638. His son, Rev. Jeremiah, who came with him, was head of the Collegiate School in New Haven Colony and afterward a Congregational minis-

ter. The family remains one of the most numerous and respectable of old New Haven County names to this day. Peck Slip in New York City receives its name from one of them. The grandfather of our classmate, after whom he was named, was a property owner of considerable business importance in Flushing, Long Island. "Through my mother's line," writes Isaac the third, "I go back to her grandfather, Judge Isaac Mills (Yale 1786), whose homestead site is now occupied by the Yale Law School. He, July 4, 1805, representing the owners of half a million acres in Ohio, called the 'Sufferers' Lands,' granted in 1783 by the State of Connecticut, to the sufferers from the British raids, was one of three commissioners to make a treaty with the Indians. This was ratified by Thomas Jefferson, President, and James Madison, Secretary of State. In the previous generation was Judge John Phelps of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, an ardent and influential patriot whose foundry furnished many cannon used against the British. He was a member of the Congress that ratified the Constitution of the United States. Further back was the Colonial Governor, Robert Treat." Isaac's mother was a daughter of Dr. Timothy Phelps Beers (Yale 1808), a Professor of Obstetrics in the Yale Medical School, and a veteran of the War of 1812. Her grandfather was Deacon Nathan Beers, paymaster of the Connecticut troops in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the founders of the Order of the Cincinnati. The first Beers ancestor reached Boston from England in the "John and Mary" in 1636.

"Born," he says, "January 15, 1858, I was present in New York City at the celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. If I here gave not the Yale cheer, there was evidence of strong lungs. Living on the edge of New York City, I have some memories of the Civil War. With negroes hiding in our house, and sentinels policing before, the Draft Riots impressed me deeply. After boyish escapes from drowning, being shot, and killed by horses, I finally in 1875 left school — the Flushing Institute — for Yale, with an idea of my own importance and knowledge which was there soon banished. A business career



ISAAC PECK

was once my ideal, but I was dissuaded from it. For my years in Yale sufficient is it that I was a member of '79 and lived as such.

“After graduation I spent a year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, studying medicine and life. 1880–1883 I was at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut, learning theology from Bishop Williams. I was ordained Deacon by him May 30, 1883, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Connecticut. That fall I went to Christ Church, Laredo, Texas, for missionary work under Bishop Elliott. I had plenty of room with only two parishes near, — the nearest 180 miles, — and as much of Mexico as I could cover. Here I worked about a year. I was ordained Priest in St. Mark's Cathedral, San Antonio, Texas, April 9, 1884. My first baptism here was the child of a Mexican mother. The first one I was asked to bury was the engineer of a bullion train, killed in Mexico, when bandits robbed the train. The first pair married came two hundred miles from Monterey, Mexico. This wedding was arranged by telegraph. The life on the border was full of excitement and enjoyment and not without results. I largely built the church there. Texas fever almost ended my experience here and drove me North. 1884–1885 I was Rector of Trinity Church, Tilton, New Hampshire. A rectory marked a year's work here. Too cold, and had to go South again. 1885–1886 was spent in charge of Emmanuel Church, Anacostia, D. C. Sickness caused my departure, but I left them a substantial nucleus toward a new church. For two years, 1886–1888, I had All Saints' Church, Littleton, New Hampshire. My father's decease required my being nearer New York, and so I had to sever my pleasant pastoral relations here. A commodious rectory, free of debt, was left as evidence of something accomplished. From 1888 to 1892, four years, I was Rector of St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, New York. My labor here was not in vain, and had many gratifying returns. Not the least of these was the finding of a helpmeet, the sweetest little woman and the best. We were married October 2, 1890, in the Church of the Holy Communion,

New York City, by my old rector, Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith (who had been with our family for five generations), assisted by my uncle, Rev. Dr. S. H. Haskins, and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Mottett. About a year after this my mother's affairs required my being near her on Long Island; so I took charge of Trinity Church, Roslyn, where I have been ever since. Roslyn is noted as the place of residence of William Cullen Bryant, the poet.

"There is nothing striking or remarkable in the annals of a quiet country parish and the life of the incumbent. My parish has brought me in contact — sometimes very close — with men prominent in all walks of life. For these, in public and in private, I have had the one message, the grandeur of the Christian life, — the life of loving service for Christ and men, — the life which Yale has always put in its due proportion and position, magnified and glorified. It is pleasant to trace descent from men of note, but far better is descent of worth, Christian ancestry. I thank God all my forefathers, as far back as I can trace, have been faithful and devoted disciples of Jesus Christ. Christian manliness is man's highest aim and achievement, true Life Everlasting.

"My whole interest is summed up in a son, now thirteen years old; and as I impress upon him, so I hope and pray that he may with this ideal go to Yale, and there be made more of a man by the sound and wholesome education of the dear Alma Mater, may be true to his Christian heritage, and do all that doth become a man and *bona-fide* Christian. 'Uprightness rather than riches' has for generations been the motto of our family, and in my generation I have tried to be true to this in life and effort. Where my life has touched and influenced others I trust it has ever rung true to this."

His published work is a sermon entitled "Life and Work of Washington," preached by request before the Masons, St. George's Church, Flushing, September 31, 1899, at the Centennial Masonic Celebration of Washington. He is an Independent in politics, and Master Mason, Chaplain Cornucopia 563.

He married, October 2, 1890, in New York City, Mary Constantia Smith Heyward, daughter of a Southern planter, and

descendant of Judge Thomas Heyward, one of the signers from South Carolina of the Declaration of Independence. Their boy, Isaac Heyward, was born in Roslyn, New York, June 10, 1893.

His address is Trinity Rectory, Roslyn, New York.

CHARLES ROLLIN PENCE

Born in Peru, Miami County, Indiana, July 3, 1858. Son of Rollin and Elizabeth (Phillips) Pence. His father, a physician and a graduate of the Medical College of Cleveland, was of Holland-Dutch descent, from a family which first located in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, about 1750. His mother was of English ancestry on her father's side and Pennsylvania-Dutch in the maternal line.

I repeat the following brief statement from our "Sexennial Record": "Pence's experience in American institutions of learning has been varied and interesting. In 1872 he was among the first students to attend Smithson College at Logansport, Indiana, an institution started by the Universalists. A few months before its dissolution, in 1875, he repaired to Bucktel College at Akron. After studying there a year, he concluded to allow himself a brief respite from the fatigues of Western university life until the fall of 1877, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he was prepared for the Junior year at Yale, when he entered our class." The summer after graduation he spent in travelling in Colorado and New Mexico. After six months of study in the University of Michigan Law School at Ann Arbor, he completed his professional preparation in the law office of Claypool and Ketcham in Indianapolis. He was admitted to the Bar of Indiana in September, 1881, and formed a law partnership in the following year with W. E. Mowbray in Peru, which continued until the fall of 1884. At this date he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit of Indiana, retaining the office for two years. Later he was associated with the firm of Scammon, Stubenrauch and Pence, 1891-1892, and Paterfind and Pence,



CHARLES ROLLIN PENCE

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1892-1899. He continues at present in the practice of his profession by himself. His chief regret concerning his college career is that he did not confine his attention and studies more closely to the curriculum instead of indulging so much in desultory reading. "I would advise a son of mine," he adds, "to give more attention to athletics than I did and take more exercise and recreation in the open air." "Yale," he continues, "ought to have a course in the fundamental principles of ethics and religion — business and professional ethics, and rational and national religion — taught in a manner to impress the mind of a young man and influence his conduct after he leaves college. It should include a course of reading and study of the great ethical and religious books of the world, Oriental and classical as well as Western and modern, and not exclusively Christian." Is this not rather a counsel of perfection that comes to us from Kansas City?

He is a Republican, and a member of the Blue Lodge, Masonic Order, but of no Christian church. He has contributed an article on "Time in Contracts for the Sale of Chattels," to the "Central Law Journal" of St. Louis, March 7, 1889, and on "The Construction of the Fourteenth Amendment" to the "American Law Review" of August, 1891. He is a lawyer, I am told, of the highest character, and of a professional reputation that is widely known in the Middle West.

He married, June 30, 1897, Jean Howard Calhoun, daughter of a civil engineer in Kansas City. Their daughter, Katherine Calhoun, was born there August 18, 1901.

His address is 210 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

WILLIAM WARNER PENFIELD

Born in New Rochelle, New York, July 5, 1858. Son of Hon. George Jesse and Louisa Ann (Disbrow) Penfield. His father, an insurance officer, was descended on the paternal side from Thomas Penfield, an Englishman who came to New England in 1693, and on the maternal side from Peter DeMilt, a Huguenot who came in the Puritan emigration in 1643. The family of



WILLIAM WARNER PENFIELD

Mrs. G. J. Penfield is derived on her father's side from Thomas Disbrow, landing in 1661, and on the maternal side from John Pell, founder of Pelham, who came from England in 1663.

William Penfield was sent to school in New York City and ultimately prepared for college under the tuition of Duane S. Everson. For several years after graduating with our class he was engaged in the grain and produce business in New York, but at the end of a few years gave it up, either because he did n't like it or the business did n't like him. He entered the Law School of the University of the City of New York and diligently pursued the two years' course, obtaining the degree of LL.B. in 1889. His career as a lawyer has been in marked contrast to his experience as a business man. His practice and his interests have been largely confined to that portion of Westchester County which is included within the city limits and suburbs. He was president three times of the village of Wakefield, a member of its Board of Education, corporation counsel and chief of its Fire Department before that district became known as the Borough of Bronx. He is at present serving a ten-year term as Justice of the First District Municipal Court of the Borough of the Bronx. He is a Democrat, a communicant and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and a Blue Lodge Mason. He has been editor and publisher during three years of the "Eastchester Citizen."

He married, December 15, 1897, Jean Nelson of Greencastle, Indiana. Their children were: Jean Louise, born July 13, 1898, died July 31, 1898; William Warner, Jr., born December 25, 1899, died April 19, 1900.

His address is Wakefield, Bronx Borough, New York City.

JOHN ORLANDO PERRIN

Born in Rossville, Indiana, January 17, 1857. Son of James Joel Botts and Margaret Neil (Cason) Perrin. The Perrin family, for the most part, made Connecticut their home from the time of their landing from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Thomas Perring, who reached Massa-



JOHN ORLANDO PERRIN

chusetts in 1690, was the founder of the Hebron family and great-grandfather of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin and of the two brothers in our class. Among those of other names who partake of this family heritage through intermarriage are the well-known Porter, Kellogg, Wolcott, and Dewey clans, all of them more or less distinguished in Connecticut annals. A lot of old deeds still in the possession of the Perrin tribe indicate that the Hebron outfit thought well of Connecticut real estate. The grandfather of our classmates removed to Virginia, and thus it happened, despite their Puritan ancestry, that their father grew to manhood as a slave-holding planter. The opportunities offering better prospects in the Middle West attracted the young man later to Central Indiana, where by energy and enterprise he attained prominence. In the '60s he organized a bank at Lafayette, of which he was continual president until his death in 1903. His wife, the mother of these Gracchi, was a daughter of Judge Samuel Cason of the Circuit Court of Indiana, also a man of affairs, and, until his death, president of the First National Bank of Thorntown, Indiana. The family originated in South Carolina.

Jo Perrin was taken with his family in 1870 to Lafayette, where he studied at home until 1874, when he entered Wabash College. He remained there only a year, and entered Yale with our class in the fall of 1875. For ten years after leaving college he was a hardware merchant with his brother William in Lafayette. At the end of this time the brothers appear to have been subjected to the family penchant for finance, and organized with their father the Perrin National Bank of Lafayette. In 1900 Jo made a venture by himself in establishing the American National Bank of Indianapolis, to which place he removed his residence. The venture has proved thus far a success little short of phenomenal. "Our first five years," he writes, "ended on February 4, 1906, and the American National Bank leads all other banks in the city in total resources and in capital and surplus." The bank has bought the old post-office building in Indianapolis, where, with its combined capital and surplus of \$2,000,000, it appears likely to control the financial future of

the community. Its president is a conspicuous example of the advantages which an old-fashioned college education may bestow upon a man who devotes his abilities to a business career, but the extraordinary success achieved in his case must be attributed chiefly to native capacity and an inherited instinct for financial transactions. I take it for granted that Jo is a Republican and a Presbyterian. They usually are both when they succeed.

He married, October 3, 1883, Ellenor, daughter of the late Major Hervey Bates, who served as Major of the 132d Indiana Regiment in the War of the Rebellion. His family touches Yale and Connecticut in two points. He was a descendant of the rector, Abraham Pierson, and also of Obadiah Bruen, a Royal Charterer of 1662. We are not surprised to learn in addition that Major Bates was at one time cashier of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and that his father before him was a bank president in Indianapolis. The two sons of this union are: Hervey Bates, born in Lafayette November 8, 1884; John Bates, born in Lafayette January 16, 1887. Hervey is in the class of 1907, and John of 1909, at Yale.

His address is the American National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LEWIS ALFRED PLATT

Born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 21, 1854. Son of Clark Murray and Amelia Maria (Lewis) Platt. His father, a well-known manufacturer of Waterbury, and whose business his son inherits, came from the progenitor of this family, who settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1656. The senators, Orville H. and Thomas C., who so long represented the States of Connecticut and New York in the upper house at Washington, are both members of this family, as well as Orris S. Ferry of Connecticut. The founder of the Lewis line settled in Simsbury soon after his arrival from England, about the year 1660.

The boy was sent to school in his native town and completed his preparation for college in 1874 at Williston Seminary, Easthampton. After passing the entrance examination for Yale, he returned in the fall of that year to Easthampton



LEWIS ALFRED PLATT

with the intention of spending a year in supplementary studies. Some account of the varied experiences of this year are detailed in our "Sexennial Record." He was always prominent as a baseball player in college, and may be said to have been the only member of the University Team which our class produced. He could throw a ball further than any one of his time at Yale. He was, moreover, one of the "Record" editors in Junior and Senior years.

His whole life since leaving college has been passed at Waterbury, where he entered the great button factory of Platt Brothers and Company and of the Patent Button Company of that place. He has also been a partner in R. H. Brown and Company of New Haven, hardware manufacturers, and is a director both in the Fourth National Bank and the West Side Savings Bank in Waterbury. He has also been identified, both before and since his father's death, with an insurance company. He has persevered in his allegiance to the Republican party, and, while he has accepted a few minor offices connected with the city government of Waterbury, he has steadily refused the temptations of politics upon a larger scale. He has travelled both in Canada and in Mexico, but thus far has never ventured across the ocean. He is a member of the Continental Lodge, F. & A. M. of Waterbury, and in 1868 joined the Second Congregational Church of that town. "I have n't been there," he says, "in about twenty-five years, so I don't know whether I am a member now or not."

He married in New Haven, June 20, 1882, Ellen Elizabeth Brainard of that town. They have no children.

His address is 36 Buckingham St., Waterbury, Connecticut.

ADRIAN SUYDAM POLHEMUS

Born in Astoria, New York, January 3, 1856. Son of James Suydam and Harriet Byron (Martin) Polhemus. His father's family was among the earliest Dutch settlers who founded New Amsterdam, its original ancestor coming over to the colony as the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Flatbush. Mr. J. S. Polhemus was a New York merchant, residing all of



ADRIAN SUYDAM POLHEMUS

his life in that city. His wife, who belonged to Avon, New York, was a lineal descendant of that Henry Seaborn Martin who was so named by his parents because he was born at sea while they were following across the Atlantic upon the track of the "Mayflower." Some of the earlier generations of the Martin family settled in Sudbury, Connecticut, from whence Mrs. Polhemus' father removed to New York.

Polly was prepared for Yale first at the College of St. James at Hagerstown, Maryland, and during three years at Phillips Academy, Andover. While in college he rowed upon the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior class crews and in Senior year was one of the substitutes for the University crew. We all remember him as a good all-round, out-of-door athlete, successful in anything that required headwork and strength rather than quickness; his invariable "There's no hurry, fellows," will ever remain in our memories as one of the watchwords of our class in moments of emotion. I recollect being on the Sound with him in a catboat during a sharp squall when his judgment and coolness arose to the occasion and showed him to have all the qualities of a born commander, and incidentally very likely saved all our lives. Before I give the sketch of his career which follows in his own words, I may quote his record from the army list. He is there put down as:

"Graduate of Phillips Academy, 1875; Yale, A.B., 1879; Bellevue Medical College, New York, M.D., 1882; appointed from New York in permanent establishment Assistant Surgeon, December 3, 1883, accepted February 19, 1884; Captain Assistant Surgeon, December 3, 1888; Major Surgeon, February 2, 1901, in Volunteers, with highest Brevet rank beyond lineal commission; Major Brigadier Surgeon, June 4, 1898, accepted June 23, 1898; honorably discharged April 30, 1899; retired from active service 1904."

He considers the greatest gain which he received at Yale to have been "general culture and mental training, which I began to realize at the very outset of my career and which I have felt very strongly ever since to have been of inestimable value and help to me in the study of such a subject as medicine. More-

over, the delightful and enduring associations of friendships formed in college have not only been a source of pleasure and benefit ever since, but have brought me quickly and readily into sympathy with all the college and West Point men with whom I have been thrown in daily contact."

Personally, he declares that his sympathies have always inclined him toward the aims and policies of the Republican party, but army officers are supposed to have no political affiliations. We shall be sympathetic in learning of the almost continuous ill health that has dogged the steps of our classmate through the greater portion of his career and forestalled the hope which he declared to us in his report to our "Sexennial Record" that he would retire as a colonel at sixty-four; but there is something better than a story of good fortune in what he says. It reflects the philosophy of a really great soul. He writes as follows:

"The autumn after graduation I took up the study of medicine in New York at Bellevue, my roommate during most of the time being 'Bob' Terry. After graduation I passed a competitive examination for Charity Hospital, where I spent eighteen months as interne, and at the end of this time passed a competitive examination for the Army Medical Corps, and on entering the service was ordered to San Francisco, spending five or six years at various army posts there and in Nevada. From there I was ordered to Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where I spent four years. From there I was ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, and at the end of three years was ordered to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where I remained till the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, during which I served at Chickamauga, St. Augustine, Florida, Knoxville, etc., after which I was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there to the Philippines, where I spent three very arduous but extremely interesting and pleasant years. On my return was ordered to Fort Crook, Nebraska, and at the end of my tour of duty there, finding my health permanently impaired, chiefly from overwork and acute attacks of illness during the war and while living in the tropics, I applied for retirement

from active service. This request having been granted, and having been found incapacitated for active duty by the customary Examining and Retiring Board, I was ordered from active service for disabilities incident to the service December, 1904. In addition to the posts and service mentioned I was assigned to a number of other stations for a short time and given many special tours of duty incident to army life, — at West Point, Mount Vernon, Alabama, duty in the field for six months on the Geronimo campaign in Arizona, in Oregon, and Washington, etc. On the whole, my life has been a very active and interesting as well as a very pleasant one. Army life has its special hardships and drawbacks, but in general is a peculiarly fascinating and pleasant one, and nearly all officers become greatly attached to it; all of which I mention to encourage classmates who have sons growing up and beginning to reflect on what occupation and career to embrace, to turn their thought in this direction, and assist them to get a commission, either in the Staff or the Line; for should they succeed in such a patriotic and honorable ambition and secure such a commission, I feel sure that, if they have any natural love and fitness for the life, they will not only like it but find it peculiarly interesting and enjoyable, with possibilities of special distinction, advancement, and usefulness far beyond what is commonly supposed. The service has many fine Yale men in it already, especially in the medical department, all of whom stand very high in the estimation and esteem of their military superiors and brother officers. I am sure that every youngster who may join the colors with such a fine start and big recommendation in his favor as the ability to claim a '79 man for his 'dad' will receive a warm welcome, with many a helping, friendly hand at the outset. And that boy himself will live up to the best traditions of the past and follow so closely in the footsteps of his predecessors as to continue to make old Eli as honored and beloved as he has always been, and his sons as distinguished throughout the service as in all the other great professions and honored walks of life, where Yale men are always in the van and high up toward the top."

He married, April 28, 1886, at the Presidio Army Post, San Francisco, Frances Ainsworth, daughter of Colonel Geo. H. Weeks of the Artillery, a West Point officer subsequently appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army by President Cleveland. Their children are: Adrian Kenneth, born at Fort Gaston, California, May 27, 1887; George, born at Fort Gaston, California, December 3, 1889. Kenneth is preparing for West Point at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake. George is at the Western High School in Washington, preparing for Yale or Cornell.

Major Polhemus has been living during the past year in Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland. His permanent address is still in care of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

***THOMAS EDWARD ROCHFORT**

Born in New Haven August 30, 1857. Son of Thomas and Catharine A. (Jackson) Rochfort. His father's family was Irish, originally of French extraction, and came to America in the nineteenth century. His aged mother, who died in New Haven on the anniversary of her son's death this year (1906), was of New England stock. Tom prepared for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School, where, as during his college course, he had to support himself by his own efforts. He played on our Freshman football team, was appointed financial editor of the "Record" in Junior year, but resigned in June, 1878, read one of the class histories at Commencement, and won High Oration rank, Junior appointment.

No one who knew Tom Rochfort as a boy ever doubted, not only of his success in life, but that if he got his deserts he would win national reputation. His was the fibre that great men are made of, and it was not unnatural that when the news of his sudden death came to his old home and college town each of his classmates should have felt, in addition to his personal bereavement, a sense of the calamity which our body suffered in the loss of this one member. He was a lawyer by instinct



THOMAS EDWARD ROCHFORD

as well as by training, firm of front, trenchant in dispute, holding to his point with a tenacity that was a little grim, like that of a bulldog, and frankly glorying in his successes, even brandishing them somewhat in the presence of intimate friends. But which of these will fail to recall his loyalty and tenderness when, putting off the lawyer, he became the sympathetic comrade in an hour of difficulty? One never knew Tom who has not heard him say in such a pass, "My dear fellow, how sorry I am for you; but let's see if something can't be done," — and something was already done by the healing in his tone. It was his peculiar and self-imposed mission to seek out men in trouble and address his wits to the business of remedy and relief with the swift and sure manner of a physician. His experiences in this non-professional practice must have been manifold, and many tales might be told of Tom's part in the *vie intime* of some of his classmates, were these not secrets too sacred for repetition. The gift of winning confidence is a rare one, and still more rarely exercised in Tom's deft way. From this it came about that he knew more of the real lives of his friends than perhaps any other member of our class; an hour of his talk by the fireside was a valuable budget of news accompanied by some shrewd estimates of character.

Having secured his degree in the Columbian Law School in Washington, D. C., where he supported himself by teaching in one of the public schools, Tom came to New York and entered into partnership with William J. Hardy, under the firm name of Hardy and Rochfort. In 1884 this arrangement terminated, and the firm of Rochfort and Barbour was started, with offices at the same address, the new partner being an old friend of Tom's (as he was of many of us) in college. Barbour's departure in 1888 to Denver broke up this combination, when Tom removed his office to 67 Wall Street, where he rented rooms from Burnett and Whitney, — the latter of '78, and later Assistant United States Attorney-General. His last partnership was formed May 1, 1891, with Mr. William H. Stayton, under the firm name of Rochfort and Stayton.

"I should say," writes his partner, "that the most impor-

tant work undertaken by Rochfort was that in opposition to the codification of the laws of evidence and to the codification of the general statutory laws of the State. The Bar Association decided that that portion of the law which could be advantageously codified was already embraced in the Civil Code, the Penal Code, and the Code of Commercial Procedure, and that any further codification would be inexpedient. A committee, of which Mr. James R. Carter was chairman, was selected to oppose the proposed codification. This committee selected Rochfort to actively represent the Bar Association before the Legislature. Year after year attempts were made to pass the codes, but largely through Rochfort's efforts all such attempts were defeated, until finally they ceased entirely at Mr. David Dudley Field's death. The service was one in which Rochfort was called on by his brother lawyers of this city to represent the entire New York City Bar. Perhaps the most considerable business upon which we were engaged, as a firm, during his partnership was that of the 'New York Recorder,' for which we were counsel, and the Hetty Green litigation."

Those who watched that combat in Albany between the unknown lawyer and the veteran jurist, when every device of an old and skilled tactician was met and parried by his indefatigable opponent, declare it to have been one of the most remarkable encounters in the legal annals of New York. It would be difficult to find a match for it in the career of any lawyer, but Tom's practice was full of instances showing the same kind of grit. In the case of Ferris against Aldrich, an action against the owner of Aldrich Court to recover damages for personal injuries, the matter was tried three times before a jury. On the first occasion the complaint was dismissed; an appeal was taken, a new trial granted, verdict for plaintiff; again an appeal and a new trial, verdict for plaintiff on third trial; once more an appeal and new trial granted, but by this time the plaintiff became discouraged and dropped the case. It was time; he had Tom Rochfort against him.

"Mr. Rochfort was not what is called a specialist," says one

of his professional assistants, "but was a general all-round practitioner. In fact the greater part of his work was office work. He was slow and careful, taking up each case in its order and getting up every detail with great care. To my own knowledge he used to pass at least four evenings a week working in the Bar Association Library. During the sessions of the Legislature he spent, on an average, three days each week in his campaigns against the Field Code."

Such a life of strenuous endeavor was not one which included many social delights. Two years before his death he joined the Century Association and the Church Club, but though not a club man in any sense he eagerly embraced those opportunities which brought him into friendly intercourse with people of culture, whatever their social position; and considering his total lack of such advantages as family influence and relationship bring, the number of those who welcomed him to their houses in New York and Brooklyn was significant as an indication of his character. It was his habit to spend at least two Sundays of the month at home in New Haven, where lived the mother whose idol he was.

He first became ill in May, 1893, but the illness was not thought serious, and Tom kept in harness until November of that year, when the doctors decided that the trouble was pulmonary and sent him to the Adirondacks for the winter. He battled valiantly for life, and though often in great physical distress, managed to write regular and cheerful letters to his widowed mother, whose advancing years he was determined to protect from every possible anxiety. "Keep all knowledge of my condition from her," he begged one of his friends; "it may be acting a lie, but, God help me, I can't distress her, — and perhaps she'll go before I do, and be saved one sorrow." Returning to New York in March, he was bidden to go directly to Colorado, and very reluctantly obeyed. On his way to Denver, while staying for a few days in a Cincinnati hotel, an abscess which had formed in his lung broke, and he died almost instantly, April 1, 1894.

He was unmarried.

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1914

ROBERT SIMPSON RODMAN

Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1855. Son of General Thomas Jefferson and Martha Ann (Block) Rodman. His father, a Brigadier-General of Ordnance in the United States Army, was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1841. During the War of the Rebellion he was in command of Watertown Arsenal, though often detached for various services, especially supervising tests and construction of cannon. His title to fame rests largely upon his invention of the Rodman gun and powder, both associated with his name. He was also a designer and builder of the Rock Island Arsenal. The family are of Quaker stock, who came from England to this country shortly after 1620. On his mother's side our classmate derives his spirit and ability from an old Scotch-Irish line of soldiers and divines. One of his forbears, Gabriel Thomson, fought at the battle of Bothwell Bridge June 22, 1679. The Rev. John Block, father of Mrs. Rodman, was a graduate of Glasgow University, who came to this country and was made Professor of Ancient Languages at the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Bob was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, after a few years of preliminary schooling in western Pennsylvania. He entered the Columbia Law School immediately after graduation, but was soon compelled to give up work there on account of ill health. This affliction, which developed, in spite of his reasonable precautions, into a complete nervous breakdown, frustrated his plans for a professional career and condemned him for a number of years to the miserable existence of a wanderer in search of health. He travelled for a time in Europe and in the West, venturing in the fall of 1885 as far as the Hawaiian Islands, where he was the guest of our classmate, Chun Lung. He has been, since the partial recovery of his health, during the last ten years, employed in the open air upon his plantation and orchard in Lakeport, California. He has been associated during a part of this time, moreover, with the Sixes Mining Company.



ROBERT SIMPSON RODMAN

He is a Republican, and a Presbyterian of course. He remains unmarried.

His address is Lakeport, California.

1909-1914 **HENRY LINCOLN ROWLAND**

Born in Southport, Connecticut, July 15, 1858. Son of Samuel Sherwood and Emily Cole (Thorp) Rowland. His father was a farmer of Fairfield County, to which place the first American ancestor of the family came with its original settlers in 1639. Probably all the Rowlands notable in American annals were descended from this progenitor, including a large number of divines and men of science. The late Prof. Henry A. Rowland at Johns Hopkins University was one of the near kinsmen of our classmate. On his mother's side he is likewise of New England Puritan descent.

Henry removed with his family soon after his birth to western Connecticut, where they remained until 1870. He was then sent to boarding-school in the town of Wilton during three years. He subsequently completed his preparation for college in the Stamford Military Institute, popularly known as Betts School, and under the tutorship of Mr. Hiram U. King, a Stamford schoolmaster of ability and of the highest character, who has sent many a good boy on his way rejoicing into Yale. After graduation Henry Rowland completed the two years' course in the Columbia Law School, but has never practised law as a profession. He has been employed actively and for the most part in the insurance business in Waterbury since the termination of his career as a student. He has been agent and representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, as well as in general insurance business. Life has proceeded uneventfully with him during the past quarter century, though he occupies, I am told, by no means an unimportant position in the town where he lives. He is a Republican, has a pew in the Episcopal Church, and is a Knight Templar.

He married, June 23, 1887, Esther Maria, daughter of



HENRY LINCOLN ROWLAND

Edward R. Lampson of Waterbury. Their children are: Sherwood Lampson, born June 22, 1888; Maurice Trumbull, born November 14, 1889; Henry Samuel, born August 23, 1893. The oldest boy is studying at Dr. Holbrook's School in Ossining. Maurice attends Taft's School at Watertown. Both are hopefully on their way to Yale.

His residence is 18 Johnson St., Waterbury, Connecticut. He has a country cottage at Watertown, not far away.

HENRY CHAUNCEY SAVAGE

Born in Philadelphia February 26, 1856. Son of William Lyttleton and Sarah (Chauncey) Savage. His father, a lawyer and graduate of the University of Virginia, also a gentleman farmer and, later in life, director in several railroad companies, was a descendant of Thomas Savage, who reached this country in 1608 with the early settlers of Jamestown Colony. He is said in Captain Smith's "History of Virginia" to have come from Chester in England. The family are supposed to have been originally of Irish extraction and the name to be a corruption of Silva. Two or three Savages (not meaning the aborigines) are mentioned with praise in histories of the Virginia colonies, but none have obtained positions of commanding distinction in our national history. The Lyttleton family include among their progenitors that Lord Lyttleton who is celebrated among lawyers in "Coke upon Littleton," in the preface of which Coke gives an account of him. The Chaunceys, according to the roll of Battle Abbey, were among the companions of William the Conqueror in his invasion of England. An offshoot of this distinguished line reached Virginia in the seventeenth century and gave a number of its celebrated descendants to enrich American history.

Henry Savage had to contend much in his early youth against physical weakness and ill health, on which account he went to no preparatory school, but fitted for college at home under the direction of Mr. Alfred Bacon. He entered Yale with the class of 1878, but was obliged, on account of ill health,



HENRY CHAUNCEY SAVAGE

to break his course, rejoining his college with our class at the beginning of Sophomore year. Since graduation he has made Philadelphia his headquarters, though often travelling abroad for considerable periods of time. He attended several graduate courses in the University of Pennsylvania, but with no intention of preparing himself for any professional career. His trips in Europe have been chiefly for the purpose of recreation and for improving his health, which has never been satisfactory since his early boyhood. This must account also for his brief and rather fitful association with one or two business enterprises that have engaged his attention during the past twenty years. "I went twice to the Far West," he writes of himself, "with some thought of engaging in business there, and rode on horseback a good deal over eastern Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. There seemed to be several good reasons, however, for my not remaining in the West, so after my return home I took a position in an oil company manufacturing car grease chiefly. Car grease in the South, however, seems to be superseded by oil, as at the North, and by the end of 1885 the affairs of the company were wound up and I returned to Philadelphia." There is something finely consistent in Savage turning from his classical education here to further use of the horse out West and then to the manufacture of grease. He now lives serenely and quietly with his brother, Dr. A. L. Savage, formerly of '78, in Philadelphia, prevented by constitutional weakness from participating in those activities into which his predilections and social position might otherwise have attracted him. His only comment upon his college course, after a grateful acknowledgment that it prepared him "for reading and study in other subjects," is that he wishes he had taken more time for each recitation and more interest in the studies taught him.

He remains unmarried.

His address is 1223 Walnut St., Philadelphia, and his country cottage at Chestnut Hill.

1994-10-10 WILLIAM GRAYDON SEELEY

Born in Essex, Connecticut, November 27, 1856. Son of John Henry and Sarah Augusta (Stevens) Seeley. His father, a merchant in Connecticut and New York, was descended from Captain Robert Seelye (or Seeley), an immigrant from England to these shores in one of Winthrop's fleets in 1630. The race has been prolific in New England, and produced among their sons of quality and renown President Julius Seelye of Amherst College and his son, Clark Seelye, now president of Smith College. Mrs. Seeley was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens of Plymouth, immortalized by the poet Longfellow.

Willie Seeley was brought up until the tender age of twelve in New York City. He prepared for college in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in the summer of 1874. Owing to delicate health, perhaps the continuance of those tender years, he was taken to Europe for rest and travel, entering college with our class in the fall of 1875. After a summer vacation, following his graduation from Yale, spent mainly along the salmon banks of Canada, he entered Columbia Law School, New York, but broke off his course there at the end of a few months in order to visit and prospect areas of mining districts in California and the territories. After his return to New York in the fall of 1880 he was admitted to the firm of Seeley Brothers, manufacturers in New York City. By them he was sent to Chicago as the Western agent of the house, and remained in that city for several years. Subsequently he was connected with the firm of Arnold, Cheney and Company, importers and East India merchants, when he transferred his residence to their headquarters in Boston. There he has remained ever since. He refers in a letter to me to an absence of two months on a trip to the Pacific Coast in the spring of 1904, during which, he says, "for the first time since graduation I was ill, and have returned so thin, peaked, and unlike myself that I would n't have a picture taken now for a farm.



WILLIAM GRAYDON SEELEY

It is a great disappointment, for I am one of the very few men with any hair left." Those of us who were assembled at our reunion that summer will recall the fact that he was taken ill again while in New Haven, and was unable to attend the dinner. It was a great price to pay for the few remaining hairs which still adorn his head. His political party is Republican, and his church denomination Unitarian, which combination makes it easy and respectable for him to live in the neighborhood of Boston. He thinks the greatest need at Yale in our time was a "faculty of public speaking."

He married, January 3, 1884, Maude, a daughter of George A. Cheney, one of the famous silk manufacturing firm of South Manchester, Connecticut. Their children are: Muriel, born October 15, 1888; George Henry, 2d, born February 8, 1894. Both children are in the Brookline public schools preparing, the one for Smith, the other for Yale.

His address is 32 Kennard Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. He has two country cottages, one at Essex and another in Westbrook, Connecticut.

1009-1914

SEVERYN BRUYN SHARPE

Born in Kingston, New York, January 1, 1857. Son of George Henry and Caroline Hone (Hasbrouck) Sharpe. The paternal line is descended from Jacob Sharpe, a settler from the Palatinate of commingled French Huguenot and Dutch stock, who came to Columbia County, New York, in 1712. He was one of the three trustees for the Palatine of Germantown in that county. A descendant, George Sharpe, served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and another, Peter, was speaker of the New York State Assembly in 1820-1821. Severyn's father graduated from Rutgers College in 1847, studied law at Yale, and served in the Civil War with distinction as Colonel and Brevet Major-General, being upon the staffs of Generals Hooker, Meade, and Grant. He was State Department Special Agent in Europe in 1867, and later United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, where he took



SEVERYN BRUYN SHARPE

the census that demonstrated the great election frauds of 1868 in New York City. He was Surveyor of Customs at that port from 1873 to 1878, and member of the State Assembly 1879–1883, being the speaker of the House in 1880–1881, where he cast the deciding vote that sent Platt to the Senate. He was a United States Commissioner to the South American Republic, 1884–1885, and United States agent and appraiser in New York, 1890–1899. On the maternal side Severyn is of Dutch descent, derived from Abraham Hasbrouck, who settled in New Paltz, New York, in 1675. One of the forbears on this side, Colonel Abraham Hasbrouck (1707–1791), was a member of the New York Provincial Assembly for thirty years, and, after commanding a regiment in the Revolutionary Army, again returned to the State Assembly upon the acceptance of the Constitution. Our classmate's grandfather, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, was a member of Congress in 1825 and President of Rutgers College from 1840 to 1850.

Severyn was prepared at Phillips Academy in Andover for Yale, which he entered with the class of '78. He joined our company with Herman Livingston and McAlpin in September, 1877. After graduation he studied law at Columbia University and at his home in Kingston, where he was admitted to practice at the Bar in 1881. He began the practice of his profession in that town in his father's office, but removed to New York City in 1883 and entered the office of Alexander and Green. After several years in the city he became interested in politics, and removed his headquarters once more to his native town. There he was elected Chairman of the Republican Committee of Ulster County for three years. In January, 1898, he was appointed County Judge of Ulster, and in November of that year elected to the position for the full term. In 1904 he returned again to New York City, where he resides, and continues the practice of a profession which is largely devoted to the legal interests of banking and railroad corporations. He has made several trips to Europe for recreation. He is a Republican, and holds a pew in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. There are few in our class who have been more regu-

lar and interested in attendance at our reunion dinners, both here and in New York, and none who care more for the solid friendships engendered in college.

He married, February 17, 1897, Frances Paynter of Kingston. Their only child, Katharine, was born in Kingston, New York, July 2, 1901.

His residence is 31 East 39th St., and his office at 62 William St., New York City.

***ALBERT WILLIAM SHAW**

Born in Buffalo April 16, 1858. Son of Edwin A. and Clara Shaw. I have no report of his ancestry, but have little hesitation in considering him to be of New England-English descent. He was prepared for Yale in the Buffalo High School, and graduated from college with an Oration stand. Awarded the Larned Scholarship on graduation, he began studying for the degree of Ph.D. in September, 1879, but was compelled by ill health to desist and take up a business career in Buffalo during the ensuing winter. The following September (1880), receiving an appointment as Instructor of Physics in the high school, he entered upon his career as a teacher. The next year found him principal of one of the large grammar schools of the city. Some years later he became Instructor in Ancient Languages in the normal school. In 1889 Shaw branched out for himself and established a preparatory school for boys. The school was named the Woolsey School, after one of Yale's most honored presidents.

In his professional work he was very successful, and exercised a considerable and wholesome influence in the community. He was also an earnest worker in the church. At the time of his death he held the office of deacon in the Lafayette Street Presbyterian Church and was the head of the Young Men's Association connected with this church.

He died, after a brief illness of typhoid fever, November 25, 1890.

He was unmarried.



ALBERT WILLIAM SHAW

1859-1914 JOHN WOODRUFF SHEPARD

Born in Essex, Connecticut, July 15, 1858. Son of Dr. Frederick William and Maria Theresa (Green) Shepard. His father was a graduate of the Yale Medical School and a practising physician during the greater part of his life in the town of Essex. He was a son of Job Shepard of Plainfield, Connecticut, and one of the descendants of Ralph Shepard of Stepney, a part of London, in England, who came to America with Thanklord, his wife, in 1635, settling ultimately in Concord, Massachusetts. Dr. Shepard's mother, Azubal Clark, was the daughter of Deacon Rufus Clark and Lydia Bushnell, both of Saybrook, Connecticut. The Shepards for many generations have been farmers. Mrs. Shepard was a daughter of Timothy Green of East Haddam, Connecticut, a merchant and shipbuilder and a presidential elector of the first President Harrison. His parents were Captain James Green of the Second Connecticut Light Horse Regiment, who served against Burgoyne, and Ruth Marshall, a descendant of a brother of Gov. Edward Winslow. Captain Green had two great-grandfathers in the first Mayflower company. A brother of our classmate graduated from Yale in 1873 and compiled an admirable history of his class.

Upon the death of his father in 1860, Jack Shepard was removed to Hartford, and there obtained his preparation for college in the public and high schools. During his summer vacations while at school he found temporary occupation as bank clerk, thus gaining an early and practical familiarity with figures which has been profitable to him in his career. After a year spent in the Harvard Medical School, he was obliged to give up the attempt to prepare himself for the practice of medicine, owing to unfortunate financial investments. It was a disappointment, but he would probably now agree that no great harm was done. He entered at once into the employ of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, where he met with the recognition which his talents deserved in rapid



JOHN WOODRUFF SHEPARD

promotions during the years 1883-1889, while he remained with them. In the latter year he was appointed to the important and responsible office of Assistant Treasurer in the Title, Guarantee and Trust Company of New York, an institution which has secured its great reputation largely through the financial and administrative genius of Clarence Kelsey of '78, its President. Shepard is not perverted by his taste of the fleshpots from his original desire to follow the professional career of his father. "By the increase in the value of the stock of the company I am in," he writes, "I have accumulated all the worldly goods I deserve to have, but even now I would gladly exchange it all for the respect and love felt for a faithful physician by the community in which he has labored." A trip to Europe with his wife in the summer of 1896, when they visited the cathedral towns of England on their bicycles, constitutes his longest and most ambitious peregrination. He calls himself a Republican and a Mugwump, and since his marriage has been a communicant in the Episcopal Church, which leads us to infer what marriage will sometimes accomplish. His military record consists of three years' service as a private in Company K, First Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, while he was a boy in Hartford.

He married, September 3, 1890, Alice Spencer, daughter of Dr. Horace Burr, a graduate of the Yale Medical School and a physician in Westbrook, Connecticut, and Wilmington, Delaware. Their children are: Frederic Burr, born December 18, 1891; Ralph Hungerford, born May 12, 1899. The elder boy is on his way to Yale in the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn.

His residence is in Brooklyn, his office at 146 Broadway, New York City.

7-14
FREDERICK THOMAS SIMPSON

Born in Bath, Maine, July 3, 1857. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Titcomb (Mitchell) Simpson. His father was of New England ancestry derived from William Simpson who

first came to America from Scotland about the year 1700. One of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. The family of Mitchell date their origin in this country to Experience Mitchell, who arrived from England in 1627.

Fred Simpson was prepared for Yale in the public schools of Bath. While in college he was one of our class deacons and a member of the College choir; he also attained honorable distinction by securing one of the Berkeley premiums. His first year after graduation was spent in teaching a school in Poughkeepsie, the next four as a school-teacher in Bath and as manager of the business which devolved upon him after his father's death about this time. By close and unremitting study he succeeded while thus employed in completing the course in the Bowdoin Medical School, where he secured the degree of M.D. in May, 1884. He supplemented this course by two months in the summer of this year at the New York Polyclinic. In June, 1885, he took up a residence and began the regular practice of his profession in Yonkers, New York. He removed from this place to Hartford in the fall of 1886, where he has conducted a general and steadily improving practice ever since. He has filled no public offices of importance, though while living in Bath he served for two years on its city School Board. He is at present Consulting Physician of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, Visiting Physician of the Hartford Hospital, as well as a member of several medical societies. He is a Republican, and a deacon in the Park Congregational Church. He became a Knight Templar at one time, but has not maintained any active connection with that order. One brief trip of two months in Europe during the summer of 1892 constitutes his only experience in foreign travel. He has contributed, as doctors must, to the various medical journals, but has published thus far no books.

He married, October 25, 1892, Katharine Silliman, daughter of the late Dr. Lucian S. Wilcox (Yale 1850), Professor of Medical Theory and Practice in the Yale Medical School from 1877 to 1881, and for some years Chief Medical Director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Their



FREDERICK THOMAS SIMPSON

daughter, Frances Elizabeth, was born in Hartford July 31, 1893.

His address is 122 High St., Hartford, Connecticut. He has a country cottage at Squirrel Island, Maine.

1838-1844
FREDERICK SUMNER SMITH

Born in New Haven October 26, 1855. Son of the late Joel Sumner and Elizabeth Mary (Davis) Smith. His father, well known to all college men of our generation as the librarian of Linonia and Brothers Library, was a graduate of the famous class of 1853 at Yale and the proud father of its class boy. He was a descendant through his father, David Hume Smith, and his mother, Tirzah Howe, of Puritan families who came from England to this country between 1635 and 1650. Mrs. Sumner Smith's father reached New England from Devonshire about the year 1800.

Fred Smith entered college from the Hopkins Grammar School with the class of 1878. Owing to serious weakness of his eyes he was obliged to leave that class in 1876; he joined ours in the middle of Sophomore year. His activities in college were manifold. He played on the Freshman and Sophomore football twenty and on the University Football Team in its first game with Harvard in 1875. He was a member of the Glee Club for three years, and its president in 1877-1878, becoming treasurer the following year. He sang in the college choir all of his college course, and was perhaps one of the most accomplished and best drilled musicians in an exceptionally musical class. He took a second Berkeley prize and a Latin Composition premium in his Freshman year, and secured a third Sophomore English Composition prize. He also contributed an article to the Yale "Lit."

In the year following his graduation he studied in the Graduate School in New Haven and then entered the Medical School, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1882. While engaged in professional studies in New Haven he conducted a class in physiology at Russell's School there, taught chemistry



FREDERICK SUMNER SMITH

as an assistant in the academic department, and sang in a church choir. He passed some months after leaving the Medical School in the New Haven Hospital, and established himself in 1883 in professional practice in West Hartford, Connecticut. Here he remained assiduously employed in a first-class country practice until April, 1889, when he secured a better opportunity and more promising outlook in Chester, where he remains to this day. I see him now and then at the Graduates Club in New Haven as little changed, I think, as any one I know — a hard worker as ever, a man of sterling reputation for good and useful work in the picturesque river community where he lives. Although abundantly occupied with his patients, he has found time, as every good country doctor will, to associate himself with matters of interest and importance to the whole town. He has been a member of the school boards in both places where he has lived, a worthy officer and member of the Public Library Committee, director of a savings bank, and examiner for several life insurance companies. He considers himself a Republican on principle, but is independent in political affairs. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and its auditor in Chester.

He married, December 5, 1882, Mary Louise, daughter of George Erastus and Elizabeth Stanton (McGuire) Maltby of New Haven. Their children are: Elizabeth Stanton, born in West Hartford June 21, 1884; Maltby Sumner, born in Chester January 2, 1891. Elizabeth was graduated from the Boardman High School of New Haven with the class of 1902. Maltby is at present studying in the Chester High School.

His address is Chester, Connecticut.

GEORGE WALDO FLINT SMITH

Born in Princeton, Wisconsin, May 17, 1852. Son of George A. and Eliza M. (Bayley) Smith. His father was a farmer in Wisconsin. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Gen. Jacob Bayley who served in the Revolutionary War and came from New England Puritan ancestors.

Smith was prepared for college in the Potsdam State Normal,



GEORGE WALDO FLINT SMITH

School and taught a year in a country school before entering college. He joined our class in Freshman year. Upon graduating from Yale he taught school in the town of Gouverneur, New York, in the preparatory department of Kansas University, later in the Potsdam State Normal School, and subsequently in the German-English Academy at Milwaukee, whence he removed in July, 1885, to join his father in Potsdam, New York. Since this last change he has been engaged in the profession of civil engineering with headquarters at Potsdam. He is a Republican and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

He married, first, January 13, 1880, Harriet E. May of Potsdam, who died January 16, 1883. Their children were: Vilas Waldo, born April 20, 1881; Hattie May, born January 13, 1883. He married, second, March 28, 1885, Anna I. More of Chicago. Their son, Howard More, was born in 1894. The elder son was graduated from the Clarkson Memorial School of Technology in the class of 1903.

His address is 76 Le Roy St., Potsdam, New York. His country place is Wittatepe, Childwold, New York.

1059-1514 **WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, JR.**

Born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 2, 1857. Son of William Henry and Mary Hannah (Herndon) Smith. His father, of English ancestry, belongs to a family who settled in this country, probably in Long Island, in the seventeenth century. He became interested early in life in railroads in the Middle West. His wife's family, the Herndons, are connected with a large portion of the old and aristocratic members of Kentucky and Virginia society.

Bill Smith was prepared for college during four years in Dr. Holbrook's Military School at Sing Sing. He supplemented his preparatory course by travelling a year in Europe, his only journey abroad. In college he thinks he halved a German prize once with Cochrane. He played upon the famous baseball team of our class, which was chiefly distinguished for its uniformly modest place in college championship series.



WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, JR.

"About the time of leaving college," he writes, "my father unfortunately lost a great deal of money, which necessitated my going out for myself. I was in the railroad business in one position or another from July 1, 1879, until April 15, 1886, at which time I took charge of the Hazleton Manufacturing Company in Hazleton, as General Manager. On July 1, 1889, I became associated with G. B. Markle and Company as Assistant to the General Superintendent. I afterwards became General Superintendent, which position I now hold. In this connection I hold the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Jeddo Tunnel Company, Limited, am a director of the Wilkes Barre and Hazleton Railroad Company, and also Secretary of the same Company."

Besides all this he has served as Chief Burgess and a school director in the town of Jeddo. He is a Republican and a Knight Templar. On the whole, this seems to be an inadequate account of a member of our class who, while in college and afterwards, has chosen to cover and conceal the good he does to others. It is the right way, nor have I any disposition to abuse the confidence reposed in me as to some of Bill's acts of thoughtful kindness for his classmates; yet I can hardly end a notice of him without repeating what every seventy-nine man already knows, — that in loyalty and generosity he stands at the top of our list. But we are not prepared to hear his valedictory, whatever his stand.

He remains unmarried.

His address is Jeddo, Pennsylvania.

ALPHEUS HENRY SNOW

Born in Claremont, New Hampshire, November 8, 1859. Son of Alpheus Franklin and Sarah Mann (Dean) Snow. His father, a lawyer in the State of New Hampshire, descended from Richard Snow, an Englishman who settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, about the year 1648. His mother's family are also of English and Puritan New England stock.

Our classmate was prepared for college at the Hartford



ALPHEUS HENRY SNOW

Public High School, from which he entered Trinity College, where he spent the period between September, 1874, and January, 1875, which was enough. He matriculated at Yale in the fall of 1875 with our class. On graduating he spent two years in the Harvard Law School, and then, returning to his old home in Hartford, was admitted to the Connecticut Bar and began the practice of his profession. He passed his final examination and secured the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in June, 1883. In 1887, after a brief trip to Europe, he removed his residence to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership in association with his father-in-law under the firm name of McDonald, Butler and Snow, subsequently changed to Butler, Snow and Butler. His professional practice was successful enough to enable him to discontinue it altogether in 1895, when, after a second trip to Europe, he returned to devote his time to reading and study. He enumerates in all nine different journeys to Europe, where he has been able to lay deep foundations in the study of constitutional and administrative problems for the publications which we await in future years. In 1899 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since remained with profit and enjoyment. He is a Republican, and attends the Presbyterian Church. His volume on the "Administration of Dependencies," published in 1902, is one of the most important contributions to an understanding of the historic and legal evolution of the modern colony that has appeared from any writer in this country. He has recently (January, 1906) added to this work another carefully constructed study entitled "Considerations in the Interest of the People of the Philippine Islands; being an historical statement in attempted interpretation of the provisions of the constitution relating to the power of the American Union over annexed regions not represented in the Congress," printed in Washington in 1906. In this work of 247 pages he undertakes a critical examination of the political documents of America from 1764-1787, and the acts and writings of the framers of the Constitution subsequent to 1787. From these he deduces, in his usual careful and logical manner, the conclusion that the Union is morally and legally obligated

to treat all regions annexed to it and unrepresented in its legislative body as states connected with itself with certain rights of local self-government, while over all the Chief Legislature of the Union is superior to the Chief Executive. These principles, very imperfectly stated in this condensed form, are, he believes, "the true principles of the American system. At the present moment they apply only to the state of the Philippine Islands, but in the near future they may apply, in the sudden political changes that occur, to any other part of the world. Precedents are being made which are of the greatest importance. On the correctness with which these are formed may depend the whole future of the American system, for a republic, especially that complicated organism which we call a Federal republic, can endure less easily than a kingdom sovereignty over other states exercised on principles of absolute opportunism. The Federal republic can extend only as a Federal republic, but the Federal republic must be real and not fictitious."

He married, June 29, 1887, Margaret Maynard, daughter of John M. Butler of Indianapolis, who was a graduate of Wabash College in the class of 1858. They have no children.

His address is 2013 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

*[JOHN] GEORGE CHRISTOPHER SONN

Born in Newark, New Jersey, January 1, 1859. Son of John Christopher and Ernestine (Mueller) Sonn. He has dropped the initial John of his name as inscribed in the college catalogue. His father and mother were both born in Germany and came to this country in their early lives.

He was prepared for college in his native town, entering Yale from the Newark High School with our class. In college he was a member of the Dunham Boat Club, secured the second Winthrop prize for excellence in Greek and Latin, and an Oration appointment at Junior Exhibition. He prepared and published our class statistics, which I find on comparison with others of our generation to have been one of the best works of the kind ever issued. Returning to New Haven after Commencement, he undertook some

work in private tutoring here, and later secured the Clark and Larned scholarships in the Graduate School. He resigned these emoluments, however, in the fall of 1880 to become Vice-Principal of the Newark Grammar School, and next year was appointed a teacher in Political and Natural Sciences in the New Haven High School. He withdrew from this school to become head of the department of Physical Sciences in the Newark High School in 1886. "My life since graduation," he writes (March 1, 1906), "has not been one that would shine on any bulletin. I have worked—worked hard—and still am working as hard as ever, and hope so to do until the end. I am still teaching in the same school which I entered as a pedagogue twenty-five years ago. My efforts at New Haven to do something then that would lead to a degree of some value met with disappointment. My routine is, I really believe, rather burdensome, though I am a firm believer in the theory that the best medicine is work. I teach by day ten months and by night six months, having six heavy classes, laboratory or lecture, every Thursday and Friday, and on other days five. For fifteen years I have conducted the weather bureau of Newark with four observations daily. This labor is entirely voluntary, that is, without pay. On the first of last December (1905), I resigned from the position of superintendent of the Trinity Episcopalian Sunday-school, which I had held for fourteen years. I have tried to keep the vulpine monster from our coop by teaching privately and acting in the summer-time as cicerone abroad to willing youths. In this latter capacity I have done various parts of Europe nine different summers. This has been a delight and relaxation." He adds that it is his misfortune not to care for either or any of the political parties in the present state of public affairs, but says that he *was* a Democrat. He is also a Master Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and, as he intimates above, a member of the Episcopal Church.

Since compiling this brief record of an honorable and preëminently useful career the melancholy news comes to me of his sudden death from apoplexy at his home on the morning of May 10, 1906. Evidently the end came as he would have chosen,—as most of us indeed would choose,—but we cannot help de-



GEORGE CHRISTOPHER SONN

ploring that avid habit of work which doubtless hastened the termination of a life of inspiring service to a younger generation. We shall sincerely miss the happy and sober friend of our college days, whose course with us gave perfect promise of the sort of greatness we all knew he would achieve if permitted by dint of hard work. His was the type which Yale is most proud of producing, — unsparing of self, indifferent to fame, serenely hopeful of the future. "He was not merely a good teacher," says the editor of a Newark paper, "a useful public servant and upright citizen, but he was a great educational influence. Himself the product of a great university's broad-minded instruction, he inspired the hundreds of youth who came in association with him with a desire for higher education and for true learning."

That he was not unappreciated in his native town is evident from the following sympathetic tribute to Sonn as an educational force printed at the time of his death.

"The death of Professor George C. Sonn, the senior male instructor at the Newark High School, on Thursday, marks the passing of one of the most forceful and helpful characters connected with the city's educational work. For the last quarter of a century Mr. Sonn had taken a strong and virile part in the advancement of public school education here, and it is not saying too much to assert that at the time of his death there was no one living who had been so potent a force for the uplifting and broadening of secondary education here.

"He was a distinct personal influence. He began his life work at a period when the individual in the schoolmaster was still the dominant characteristic in progressive public school work, when the teacher's personality, quite as much as the knowledge he gave, served to send the pupil forth with a well-rounded equipment and a sound understanding, a solid groundwork to build on later.

"To-day, with the rapid growth and multiplication of classes and courses, and the steady evolution of a great and necessarily mechanical educational system, there is comparatively little room for this type of educator. The courses of instruction are more

complex, the demands upon the educator are more various, and the tendency seems ever to be for the influence of the instructor to make itself felt only within the five hours or so of actual routine work. Personal contact between pupil and teacher is becoming more and more impossible, and thus a grand old force, the force that helped bring to their best fruition some of the greatest minds in the country, in countless towns and cities, is disappearing.

"Professor Sonn was devoted to his work. His enthusiasm never seemed to flag, and his own deep and tireless interest had its way with scores and scores of his pupils. With the single exception of the late Miss Clara Greene, formerly vice-principal of the school, there has been no force in the Newark High School since its institution that has worked for its advancement so successfully and ceaselessly as that of the late instructor. Whatever he was set to do he took a direct and compelling interest in.

"He was not content to stop his instruction within the narrow confines of the book or the course of study as laid down by the Board of Education. He it was who established the chemical and physical laboratories, breaking through the rough, hard ground of indifference on the part of the Board of Education by dint of the sheer force of his personality. He started this work with little or no equipment, bought some material himself, and little by little induced the board to buy more. He was the pioneer, and some of his students who shared with him those early days of struggle for better opportunities for educational advancement are now reaping the benefits of that struggle in positions of trust and great responsibility. It is, of course, impossible to tell to how many youths he gave the first definite spur and prod to make of themselves the best they could, but the list is long, and all over this broad country to-day are young men and grown men who will, upon hearing of his death, pause to cast up once more the debt they owe him.

"Whatever others may say of Professor Sonn's methods and systems, no one can gainsay the fact that always and ever he worked toward the highest ends, and he never lost sight of his chief joy in life,—the teaching of young men and women to

more fully appreciate and understand the wonders of the natural world about them in order that they might thus realize the true responsibilities a thinking man or woman takes upon himself when he goes out into the world to adjust himself to life relations and conditions. There was breadth in Professor Sonn's teaching, as well as strength. The boys and girls who grouped themselves about him after school to watch him, regardless of the flying minutes, enunciate some scientific principle new to them, seldom appreciated then how all-inclusive was his devotion to his work. Later, as they became older, they, many of them, came to understand.

"Early and late he toiled to make his work at the school more forceful. Constantly he made improvements and innovations, keeping pace with the remarkable strides made by science during his long career as an educator and sparing no pains to equip himself so as to present the latest and best theories along all lines of scientific advancement. He did not stop short with the doors of the school. He brought men of eminence in the scientific world to lecture in Newark, often in the face of bitter discouragements. This work he pursued for upward of a score of years, and to him is a certain proportion of credit due for the awakening to an appreciation of the value of a good practical higher education for boys and girls of humble bringing up. Directly and indirectly Professor Sonn has been the means of keeping scores of youths in the high school who otherwise would have drifted away and gone to work before they had attained to benefits sufficient to help them materially in making the best of themselves.

"It is not strange that the news of his death brought a genuine sense of grief to hundreds, many of whom could not clearly analyze their real estimate of Professor Sonn's value to themselves or to the community. The city should not permit his work to pass without providing some grateful memorial. His work was rare and good,—so good and so rare that it was not always appreciated at the time. It was of the sort that endures, however, for he was of the company of true teachers to whom the pupil in after life, when time mellows and softens and we see things in their truer and more real proportions, applies adjectives of respect and affection."

He married, April 9, 1884, Ada Dusenberry Honness. Their children were: Elizabeth Honness, born April 6, 1885; Dorothy Louise, born April 20, 1890, died October 20, 1890; Harold Alfred, born December 12, 1892. Elizabeth, after a year's experience in teaching, is taking a course at Cooper Union to perfect herself for the profession of a teacher. Harold has entered the Newark High School, from which he hopes to go to Yale.

His widow resides at 285 Belleville Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

*EDWARD SOUTHWORTH

Born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, September 27, 1857. Son of Hon. Edward and Mary Woodbury (Shepard) Southworth. The first Edward Southworth, founder of the family in this country, was one of the Leyden Pilgrims, who returned to England in 1620 and died the following year. His widow Alice, who married Governor Bradford, brought up her two Southworth sons, named Constant and Thomas, in the Bradford home in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Another lineal ancestor was Edward Southworth (1688-1748) of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, whose mother, Desire Gray, was a granddaughter of Mary Chilton (Winslow) of the "Mayflower." Our classmate's mother was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Shepard, D.D., and Sarah Williams Barrett, of Bristol, Rhode Island. His father was a graduate of Harvard College in 1826. Two brothers were graduated from Yale in 1863 and 1868.

He was taken abroad by his parents in his eighth year, and passed the formative period of his boyhood in schools and travelling on the continent. It was an excellent training for the intellect, but it made a very queer boy of him, according to our own narrow estimate, when he entered the Senior class of the Hopkins Grammar School to prepare for Yale. It was some time before our prejudices could quite accept him as a real American, but we outlived them ultimately, and in college he was regarded as a very companionable fellow. His tastes from the first were almost exclusively toward natural science, in which he received mighty little stimulating instruction from the curric-



EDWARD SOUTHWORTH

ulum while an undergraduate. His room in Old South, however, was a happy family of animal life, sometimes to the concern of his neighbors. A kitten that was born there and grew up to maturity, if not to years of discretion, fell out of his window once by night and awoke the Campus with piteous cries for her foster father. He began the study of medicine in the Yale Medical School in 1879, spending a year here as assistant to Dr. J. K. Thacher in the physiological laboratory. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the remaining two years of his medical course, and received the degree there in May, 1882. His work in professional studies was of a very high order. He was always able to learn anything that really interested him, and those who knew him best were not surprised on hearing that he had succeeded in securing one of the eagerly sought for places on the medical staff of Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he came out third among forty competitors. He had hardly begun the work there, for which he was so admirably fitted, when he fell a victim to peritonitis, which was followed by typhoid fever, terminating fatally on August 15, 1882, in New York City.

He was never married.

LOUIS LEE STANTON

Born in Stonington, Connecticut, July 31, 1859. Son of Edmund Denison and Louise (Babcock) Stanton. His father, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1848, was a broker on the New York Stock Exchange. Thomas, the founder of this family, came from England and settled near Stonington about the year 1650. Mrs. Stanton was a descendant of that John Babcock who, according to family tradition, is supposed to have come to this country from England in the "Mayflower."

Louis was brought up carefully, as a city boy should be, and prepared to enter college under the tutorship of Duane S. Evereson, who gave his active and receptive brain a training of great value. He secured the Scott prize in French during Junior year, and was graduated among the first ten in our class with



LOUIS LEE STANTON

a high Oration stand. In Senior year he helped Ten Eyck compile the Pot-pourri. He was elected by his class to a position on the "Lit." Board and was "turned down," as he simply puts it, by the '78 Board. It is doubtful if he lost as much by the turn as that respectable old magazine. His life has been that of an industrious business man ever since he graduated. After a few months of preliminary work as a clerk in the coal business, he obtained a place with the well-known firm of Crocker Brothers, iron brokers of New York City. Since that time he has passed into the domain of pure finance, and is at present second Vice-President of the Standard Trust Company, as well as Vice-President and Director of the Standard Safe Deposit Company, Treasurer and Director of the American Malting Company, and a director in both the Erie and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Companies. He has made frequent trips to Europe as holiday excursions, with no extended journeys. He is a Republican, and a member, as well as the treasurer, of the First Presbyterian Church. He thinks he entered college too young.

He married, November 3, 1887, Pauline Williams Dixon of New York City. Their children are: Priscilla Dixon, born September 10, 1888; Louis Lee, Jr., born October 31, 1894, died February 8, 1895; Louis Lee, Jr., born September 21, 1897; William Tillingham, born June 16, 1899.

His house is 30 West 49th St., and his office 25 Broad St., New York City. His country cottage is at Lawrence, Long Island.

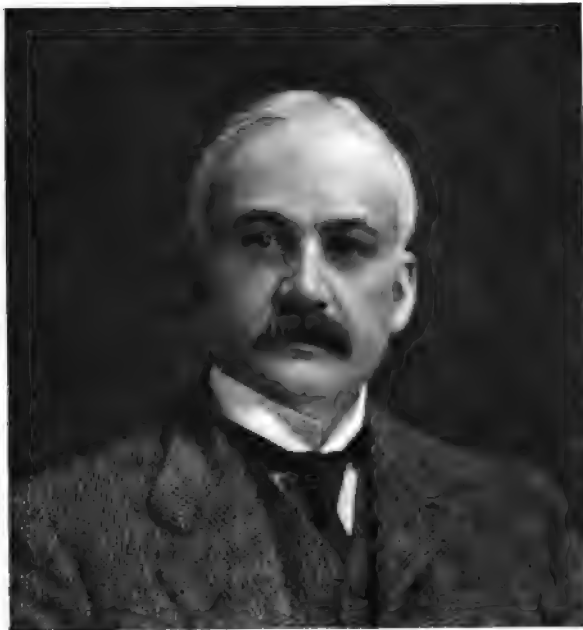
THOMAS WELLS STILES

1914

Born in Westchester, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1857. Son of Dr. Richard Cresson and Maria C. (Wells) Stiles. His father, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1851, was for a time Professor of Physics in the medical department of the University of Vermont. During the Civil War he was Surgeon-in-Chief in Caldwell's Division of Hancock's Corps, Army of the Potomac, taking part, among other battles, in Chancellorsville

and Gettysburg. In 1866–1867 he was made Sanitary Superintendent of the Brooklyn Metropolitan Health Department, when he did great work as one of the first apostles of modern sanitary methods. He obtained a wide scientific reputation as the discoverer of the parasite causing the Texas cattle diseases, a fungus named *Coniothecium Stilesianum* after him. Dr. Stiles is said to have had no equal in Brooklyn as an authority on Physics and Pathology, both general and microscopic. He was cut short early in a brilliant career by his death in 1873. His paternal ancestors were derived from John Stiles, an Englishman who reached New England in 1634 and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. One among several notables of this name and lineage was President Stiles of Yale College. On the maternal side he came from the Cressons, of French Huguenot stock, who for a number of generations had been a notable Quaker family in Eastern Pennsylvania. Related to the Stiles are also the Robesons of New Hampshire, to which family Admiral Robeson belonged. Our classmate's first ancestor of the Wells tribe, Thomas by name, came from Essex County, England, to Ipswich prior to the year 1635. He was a physician and a prominent man in the colony. His son Thomas, a minister of Amesbury in 1672, was the second to receive the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard (1703). The family intermarried in various generations with the Warner, Perkins, Rowell, and Bean families, all people of consideration in the colony. The branch from which our classmate's grandfather, Dr. Thomas Wells, came had long been settled in New Hampshire.

Tom Stiles was prepared for college during four years in the Hopkins Grammar School, where he early learned the game of football and acquired his love for hunting, fishing, and outdoor life. In college he was made captain of our Freshman football team, and I think remained captain of the class team during the college course. He also rowed in the Dunham Club, served on the Senior Promenade Committee, and sang in the college choir. Immediately after graduating from college he entered diligently into the pursuit of the iron business, with which he has been more or less associated ever since. He was



THOMAS WELLS STILES

employed at first by T. J. Pope and Brothers and subsequently with Messrs. Stetson and Company, Frank Lyman, and others, all of New York City. In 1887 he was in business by himself and has remained so ever since, at one time associated with John Terry. In 1895 he was elected a director in the Lowmoor Iron Company of Virginia, in the exploitation of which property he was interested for several years. In 1900 he was engaged as manager of the Orford Copper Works at Copper Cliff in Ontario, which were afterward included in the National Nickel Combine. During his three years in this remote but not uncongenial region he made a reputation for administrative capacity and thorough knowledge of the details of metal mining and refining. In 1902 he went upon a brief but interesting yachting excursion with a party of friends through the eastern part of the Mediterranean, returning overland by way of France and England, his only considerable journey abroad. During the last few years since leaving Canada he has been employed as expert adviser in mining and engineering propositions. For several years he was a governor of the Ardsley Club at Irvington, with which he had much to do in the days of its youth. He is still an ardent fisherman and hunter and a golfer. As young as ever in his tastes and desires, he is a type in our poor modern world of the unchanging and serene youthfulness which the Greeks of old attempted to embody in their conceptions of their gods. He is a Republican, and never goes to church unless he has to, but if so to the Episcopal sanctuary where his kinsfolk attend service.

He remains unmarried.

His residence and address are at the University Club, New York City.

FREDERICK ABBOT STOKES

Born in Brooklyn, New York, November 4, 1857. Son of Frederick Abbot and Caroline Augusta (Allen) Stokes. His father's family are derived from Rev. James Osborne Stokes and Elizabeth Brett, his wife, who came to this country from



FREDERICK ABBOT STOKES

England in 1832. Mrs. Stokes is a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, an English Puritan who arrived in this country in 1643.

In his third year Fred Stokes was conveyed to Detroit, where, later, he first went to school. He was taken to Europe for travel and study with the Rev. Dr. (later Bishop) Worthington, and upon his return sent to the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut, which fitted him for college. During his college course he rowed on the class crew and stroked two crews of the Dunham Boat Club in races at Saltonstall. He served on both Junior and Senior Promenade committees, sang in the college choir, and got two firsts in the athletic contests in the half-mile and the mile. He also contributed to the college periodicals and earned a reputation in the minds of his classmates as a versatile writer and a poet of unusual charm. He will be remembered as the author of our Ivy Ode and of the verses for Triennial published in our "Sexennial Record." In these he declaims:

"I ceased to rage and foam;
I found some hair still on my head—
And drove the nightmare home."

I don't know how far its author would consider a description of his head a nightmare to-day. While in college Fred Stokes was one of a party of seven of our classmates who made a trip to Europe during our Junior vacation. His description of the spree appeared in a series of papers published in the "Yale Courant" while Poultney Bigelow was chief editor. The story was afterwards published, with enlargements and illustrations, by Carleton and Company of New York, under the title of "College Tramps." I have a copy in my library which I prize highly, and which I have just been re-reading. I see nothing in its sprightly descriptions and blameless stories that should make its author feel toward it as he says he does. It must appeal to a great variety of readers, for I have seen it repeatedly offered in book catalogues and always for a good price, while I am told that in one public library a copy was worn to atoms by the avid attention of its numerous devotees.

Fred Stokes went to work in a subordinate position with the firm of Dodd, Mead and Company in New York, after a few months' serious attempt to read law at home in the year of our graduation. The experience gained during a year with this publishing house enabled him to set up in business for himself in New York, under the name of White and Stokes, in partnership with J. P. White of that city. In January, 1883, after the admission of another partner, the firm became White, Stokes and Allen, with a store at No. 182 Fifth Avenue. In April, 1887, upon the purchase of the good will of the business, its publications, and the store, Fred took as partner his brother, Horace S. Stokes, who was graduated from Yale in the class of 1889. In April, 1890, the firm, now Frederick A. Stokes and Brother, was made into a corporation known as Frederick A. Stokes Company, of which Stokes was president and George Foster secretary and treasurer, Horace Stokes withdrawing altogether in order to study medicine. The business is still conducted under this firm name, though during these fifteen years its offices have been moved several times and its attention entirely withdrawn from bookselling and confined to publishing. George Foster retired from the firm in 1904, and Fred now controls the destinies of one of the best-known and most successful publishing houses founded in New York within the past quarter-century. It is pleasant to reflect here that his very remarkable success in perhaps one of the most precarious of modern business enterprises has been due to those qualities which his intimate friends all recognize as being the strong essentials of his character while in college. There is no element of luck involved in the endeavors of such a man; if he has succeeded where ninety-nine others have failed in attempting the same thing, it is because he was the best of the hundred. As publisher and man of letters, he has, besides contributing some fiction and poems to various periodicals, edited the "Pocket Magazine" for several years, succeeding Irving Bacheller in that capacity. He has also edited the "Poems of Sir John Suckling," 1886, and a few other volumes. He has been, or was for several years, Secretary of the Aldine Club, Secretary

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of the Yale Club, and President of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, as well as Secretary of the American Publishers' Association, which four organizations fairly exhibit the honors and responsibilities, artistic, social, musical, college, and professional, which have come upon him in the exercise of his varied talents. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

He married, May 10, 1883, Ellen Rebecca Colby, daughter of the late Stoddard Benham Colby, LL.D., of Montpelier, Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1836, and in 1864-1867 Register of the United States Treasury. Their children, all born in New York, are: Frederick Colby, born May 31, 1884, died May 22, 1885; Horace Winston, born March 2, 1886; Frederick Brett, born January 6, 1888. Horace is at present a member of the class of 1909 at Yale. Frederick is preparing for Yale at Phillips Academy, Andover.

His residence is 307 West 98th St., New York City. His office is 333 Fourth Ave.

*WILLIS EDSON STORY

Born in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, March 13, 1857. Son of Hiram F. and Nancy Maria (Tichenor) Story. His father was a prominent citizen, one of the oldest settlers of that county, and a large stone quarry owner there. The families on both sides appear to be of New England ancestry.

Moke Story prepared for college first in the district school in his birthplace and subsequently at the high school in Milwaukee, where he was valedictorian of his class before entering Yale in 1875. In college he was the leading exponent of the gun, founding, if I remember rightly, the Gun Club, of which he was president and crack shot. He passed the whole of his life after graduation in Milwaukee, where he studied law with the firm of Wells, Brigham, and Upham until 1883, practising his profession in that city until, on the death of his father in 1887, he joined his brother in the management of the paternal stone



WILLIS EDSON STORY

quarry. His political sentiments were always with the Republican party, but he never took any more active part in politics than to regularly cast his vote. He was a faithful member of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church from early boyhood and one of its trustees for many years. He died very suddenly of heart failure while with his family March 21, 1904. Only a few days before this unexpected event he had been telling his wife of a plan to bring her with him to our twenty-fifth reunion, which was to be his first visit to New Haven since graduation.

As one of his oldest friends says, "His main efforts and ambitions in life were the welfare and happiness of his family—his domestic relations were ideal, and the interests and pleasures of his family were always the primary thought in his mind. His personal inclinations for recreation were those of a thorough sportsman and a lover of nature and the beauties of a country life. He was a hunter and fisherman of prominence and one of the best rifle and pistol shots in his locality—a founder of several gun and rifle clubs, and always a cherished member and officer of such associations.

"Despite his powers and proneness of coping with the hardships and brunts of a sportsman's life, he was a man of the most sincere sympathies and highest ethics; his love for the beautiful and artistic was marked, and his affections almost feminine, when the subject in his judgment was worthy of them,—a kindly heart, a manly character and fortitude, a sympathetic and loving nature were the features of Willis Edson Story."

He married, November 12, 1884, Alice Louise, daughter of Isaac P. Tichenor and his wife Mary Love. Her father was a prominent commission merchant and one of the oldest settlers and citizens of Milwaukee. She survives him with their two children: Harold Willis, born June 4, 1890; Natalie Louise, born February 3, 1894.

Mrs. Story's address is 57 Loan and Trust Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

***DELEVAN SUMNER SWEET**

Born in Phoenix, Oswego County, New York, November 2, 1856. Son of Charles S. and Julia A. Sweet. I can learn nothing whatever about his family, but presume it is safe to say from what I remember of the boy that he was, like the rest of us, of New England stock. Oswego County, at least, was peopled about a century ago, chiefly from southern New England.

Sweet grew up as a country boy, getting his education in the union schools of his native village. When sixteen years old he was sent to Wilbraham Academy, completing there in two years his preparation for Yale. He was a faithful, plodding fellow in college, one whom probably a very few of us remember outside of the classroom. I recall his presence in the unaccustomed turmoil of our Freshman class supper when Terhune plastered him with a custard pie; the transformation thus effected made the poor boy sickly rather than sweet. On leaving college he travelled for the sake of his health through the Far West and in Canada. Returning home in the fall of 1880, he took up the study of medicine. It was only for a few months. He was taken ill in midwinter, as the result apparently of ailments that had affected him in early life, and died at his parents' house, after an illness of no more than ten days, March 3, 1881, the first of our ranks to fall after graduation. It is almost superfluous to add that he was never married.

***LOUIS JUDSON SWINBURNE**

Born in Albany, New York, August 24, 1855. Son of Dr. John and Harriet (Judson) Swinburne. He was sent to Alexander Institute, a military boarding-school at White Plains, during the years 1865-1870. In 1870 he went to France with his father, who was placed in charge of the field hospital during the Franco-Prussian War. Louis described his experiences during the Siege of Paris in a little volume entitled "Paris



DELEVAN SUMNER SWEET

Sketches," published in Albany in 1875. Upon returning to America he completed his preparation for college after two years, 1872-1874, in the Albany Boys' Academy, and spent a year in reading before entering Yale.

Foremost among the men of '79 who seemed surely destined to a brilliant career was that one of our number who has left the faintest and most evanescent ripple on the sea of time. More literally than of most men might it be said of Louis Swinburne that his whole life was a preparation for the future, — a future never to be realized. He was still engaged in shaping his tools for that artistic performance to which he seemed predestined, when they fell from his reluctant hands. Thus it is that his early death made a mockery of his life. Our bitter sense of futility in this misfortune is due wholly to disappointment that so rich an endowment of character and talent, so generously trained and equipped, so jealously guarded against failure, should at the very point of achievement have come to naught.

His unusual experience of life, combined with his maturity of mind and his strongly marked and unique individuality, made him the most striking figure in our class when we entered college. His slight, nervous figure, his refined countenance and piercing eye, his vivacity and humor, all combined to make him a personality never to be forgotten. And over and above all this there was something distinctive about him that still defies analysis, — an indefinable foreign quality, a certain audacity of temperament, and a subtle refinement of sense that made him seem a little out of place in our democratic and somewhat conventional college world. His literary style, even in those days, had an elegance and finish which to most masters of style come only after years of experience. Even in that *tour de force* with which in his Freshman year he won the "Lit." prize, there is an entire absence of that sound and fury which we describe as sophomoric. And some of us will never forget the sustained vigor of thought and grace of style of the splendid effort with which he carried off the DeForest medal, and which made captive even his competitors on that memorable occasion. Probably

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he was the only one of our number the actual direction and distinction of whose career seemed assured before leaving college. The delicacy of his literary perceptions, his intimate acquaintance with at least one other literature than his own, his catholic taste, and his complete sympathy with the literary tendencies of his time, seemed to mark him out as a leader in the significant movement of mind which is transforming the literature of the nineteenth century before our eyes.

The story of his last years is quickly told. Although he did not know it, he was already in the grasp of his enemy when he left college. It will be remembered that his winning the DeForest medal, after weeks of prostrating illness, was as much of a physical and moral as it was an intellectual triumph. His father, an eminent physician, saw at once that the end would not be long in coming. Nevertheless, every chance was freely afforded him. He went to Switzerland — lingering too long in the fascinating literary society of Paris by the way — and, finally, to Colorado, where he established his home. Here, although far from his family and the friends of his youth, he spent what were probably the happiest, at least the most unvexed, years of his life. Freed as he was from sordid cares, amply furnished with the means of hospitable entertainment, in which he delighted, with abundant facilities for doing such work as he had the strength to undertake, with the books he loved and a few choice friends to cheer his leisure hours, he passed easily and serenely down the swift decline of life. He was greatly stimulated by the inspiring scenery of his Rocky Mountain home, and cheered by the friendship and appreciation of a few kindred spirits whom he had gathered around him. He worked with a sort of feverish energy toward the last, as though to do some work of noble note before his hand should be stayed forever, but he made no other sign to show that he realized how short his time would be. Probably he was imprudent, — at least so runs the tradition, and we who knew him can well believe it, — keeping his own times and seasons and not those of the invalid colony in which he lived, reading and working to all hours of the night; but it is not likely that his life could, even with the



LOUIS JUDSON SWINBURNE

utmost care, have been greatly prolonged. He passed away quietly at Colorado Springs in the night of December 9, 1887, less than a week after the funeral of Harry Ten Eyck; death seems to have intensified in the minds of those who knew them our remembrance of the singular and beautiful intimacy that ever united the names of these lifelong comrades.

***LOUIS DU PONT SYLE**

Born in Shanghai, China, August 2, 1857. Son of Rev. Edward William and Jane Mary Winter (Davis) Syle. His father was a well-known missionary of English birth, but ordained and appointed to China by the American Episcopal Church in 1845. He served his mission twenty-five years at Shanghai and for the remainder of his life (with brief intermissions in this country and in England) worked as chaplain and in the Imperial University in Japan until his death in 1890. He was a good Chinese scholar, a remarkable musician, and a man of rare personal charm. His older son, Henry Winter, was graduated at Yale in 1869. Louis's mother was a Baltimore woman, who died when he was two years old. She was a relative of Senator David Davis and of Henry Winter Davis. He was sent in his fourth year with his older brother from the unwholesome climate in which his father was compelled to labor, and resided until 1868 in Baltimore, Washington, and New York. From 1868 until the summer of 1872 he lived in England in care of his father's relatives, when he was sent to join Dr. Syle, then missionary in Japan. Louis served for two years in a Yokohama tea house when, at the age of eighteen, he made up his mind to return to America if possible and secure a college education. He had picked up while in London a fairly good classical education, but in most of the technical details conned in our school text-books he must have had the merest smattering. He had been, however, from earliest childhood an omnivorous reader and, whatever the preparation, he succeeded easily enough in entering Trinity College, Hartford, in September, 1875. The next fall he came to Yale, joining our class in the first term



LOUIS DU PONT NYLE

of Sophomore year. He was soon recognized as a genius in his way, though the conservatism of the undergraduates did its best to repress him. Appointed on the "Courant" Board in the spring of Sophomore year, he resigned the following November, when Poultney Bigelow was put in his place. He was one of the Junior Exhibition speakers and secured a Townsend premium in Senior year, while at graduation we made him class poet, not so much because we wanted to, perhaps, as because he was easily the poetic genius of our class, and we had to.

He taught in St. Paul's School in Concord during the fall term of the year of our graduation, and came back to New Haven in January, 1880, on being awarded the Clark and Larned scholarships at Yale. Here he studied Political Science, Early English, and History a few months, but resigned his scholarships before the close of the college year to travel in Cuba and Mexico as a special correspondent of two or three newspapers. He fell ill, however, in Vera Cruz on his way to Mexico, and, being without money, he struggled with misfortune for some time. Returning at last to this country, by the friendly help of some of his old classmates he found a place in September, 1881, as an instructor in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. On the 22d of May in the following year he received an appointment at the instance of his mother's kinsman, Senator Davis, as American Consul to the Madeira Islands. He sailed for the port of Funchal July 1 with his bride, whom he had brought with him the week before to our triennial reunion, the only gathering of our class that he was ever able to attend. While living in Madeira he wrote many letters for well-known newspapers in America and voluminous consular reports to the department. A list of those which were printed appears in our "Sexennial Record." He returned to Newport with his family in October, 1883, and resigned his consulship in February, 1884. During this season he found employment as editor of the summer resort publications produced by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in June obtained a less precarious livelihood as instructor of Rhetoric and English in the University of Pennsylvania. He only stayed here a year when, through the influence of Lloyd

Bowers, he was appointed principal of the high school in Winona, Minnesota. He threw up this position at the end of four years and secured another as Professor of Political Economy and History in the University of Colorado. Here he remained a year, and in 1890 removed to California, where I leave the remaining portion of his career to the pen of a writer in the college annual at Berkeley, called "The Blue and Gold," dedicated to Syle in 1899.

"He moved to California in 1890 and, first as principal of the Santa Barbara High School and then as superintendent of the Grass Valley schools, acquired a knowledge of our public school system. Professor Hubbard's resignation from the English Department of our University in 1892 left a vacancy which Professor Syle was called to fill. The already growing prestige of the English Department among the leaders of secondary education in the State, combined with his previous experience as a high school principal, offered to Professor Syle an opportunity which has been put to advantage. 'From Milton to Tennyson — Masterpieces of English Verse,' published three years ago (1896), aside from being the recognized text-book all over the State, is now used in many of the best Eastern schools and in the University of Chicago. Criticism of this book, so far, has been nothing but the highest praise: something which reflects credit not only upon its editor but likewise upon our own English Department. Beside this, Professor Syle has published critical editions of 'Burke's Speech on Conciliation,' 1895; 'Defoe's History of the Plague Year,' 1895; 'Four English Poems,' 1897. [To these were later added, "Essays in Dramatic Criticism," 1898, and "The Lady of the Lake," 1902.]

"As a student of English, Professor Syle has specialized upon English Composition and upon Eighteenth Century Literature. To his mastery and appreciation of the latter are, of course, due the two eighteenth century plays whose production in Berkeley proved such a pleasure to our small college world: 'Love for Love,' Berkeley, April 11 and 13, 1896; Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, May 3, 1896; Empire Theatre, New

York City, January 13, 1898; and 'The Chaplain's Revenge,' Berkeley, March 23, 1897. (After these came 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière,' 1900; 'Lord Ogleby,' 1901; 'The Good-Natured Man,' 1899; and 'The Fantasticks.') The former ["Love for Love"] is an adaptation of Congreve's comedy of the same name; the latter, a dramatization of a novel by Besant. As a drama, 'Love for Love' has possibly the greater merit. Its recent performance in New York City and the hearty reception accorded it by artists and critics argue well for its possible success as a recognized play, should adaptations of the comedy of the Restoration period ever in any way become popular. The success of the two plays when given in Berkeley was long a subject of remark. It would be gratifying if it were known to be but the forerunner of similar productions in the future.

"But more than this, both as a friend and an instructor, Professor Syle's individuality is felt and recognized. As an instructor, somewhat precise and methodical, his teaching reflects withal a wholesome sanity and breadth of view opposed, on the one hand, to over enthusiasm, and on the other, to pedantic dryness. Nor would it be right not to mention a certain pointed humor which frequently steals over an otherwise serious equanimity. As a friend his advice has always been cheerfully given; his help, where possible, never withheld. A personality, in short, which must long stay in the minds of the altogether too limited few who come under his influence.

"The plays which were spoken of here were given to celebrate our Charter Day. They were the first and most successful attempt to raise the tone of the college stage. Each play was a classic, and was presented with care as to detail of costume, scenery, and spirit of representation that cost months of labor. But the director felt that all the work was well paid when the curtain rose on so enthusiastic an audience as never failed to greet it. The work was done entirely out of college hours and simply for the love of the art and of the young people with whom it brought Mr. Syle in the closest and most friendly contact. But of course these plays were the smallest part of his work. His students will, I think, remember rather his

crowded elective courses, such as that in Scientific Prose, which, though one of the hardest offered by the English Department, always held as many students as it was possible to enroll."

There is no question but that Louis deserved his reputation and popularity among the undergraduates in Berkeley. They sincerely mourned his death, though he had ceased at that time to be one of their instructors. "Professor Syle's teaching individuality," says the "Occident" of the University of California (November 20, 1903) "was quaint. In his rambling, digressing methods he would point out to the students phases of information gathered from all sources of knowledge and presented epigrammatically with lasting influence. Students registered in that course were daily in anticipation of the most delectable instruction and pleasing entertainment presented with a fascinating cynicism that was engrossing. . . . At rallies he was always a much demanded and enjoyed speaker. He might have abounded in mannerisms which some found distasteful and have had traits which were not congenial to his associates, but whatever they were, the student body failed to find them, and students who sought his classes term after term were in ignorance of anything unpleasant socially or professionally in the disposition of the friend of our grateful memory, L. Du Pont Syle."

The same journal of another date contains the following appreciation by Carl S. Hansen, which it is due, I think, to our frequently misunderstood classmate to quote in part:

"The passing of Prof. L. Du Pont Syle will leave sorrow in the hearts of California men more keenly felt, perhaps, among graduates than the present student body, for the brilliant creator of the customary Charter Day play, who shook hands in careless democracy with authors, actor folks, Freshmen, and University police, belongs almost wholly to former classes. Many in college may remember him now only for his wit, which sparkled at every rally, for few Faculty men can boast of as many bleacher conquests; some will doubtless speak of his quaint humor, some of his power or tolerance, some of his originality, others of his sympathy, for he had all these sides and more.

"But it is not so long ago when to have missed taking a

course under him was deemed a misfortune. His personality was large, and his sheer breadth attracted students from other departments, who sat before his desk to know something of the thinker. No better proof of his success will be wanted than that scores of these, men without the slightest literary perception, crowded to his classrooms and patiently mastered the wooden principles of exposition simply for the expansion of his modern viewpoint, — his Darwin and Huxley and Mill and Spencer. It is a singular fact, and one that argues powerful influence, that many a graduate owes his entire academic philosophy of life, natural, moral, and political, to the dry-bones of composition given by this helpful scholar. And yet the course wherein this rounded, optimistic viewpoint was presented was but the least important of several, and revealed not more than a tenth of the whole man.

“ He wrote, and he taught literature as it is taught in heaven. To have enjoyed with him Swift, Pepys, Johnson, and beloved Boswell, was to have lived a fine art; as in Taine, the rippling comments frequently raced the classics under consideration for happy attention. But his real passion was the drama. The best read man in the Faculty on modern plays, no one understood stagecraft so well. Year after year he gave the splendid Charter Day comedies which have added so much to our dignity. He wrote or revised the plays, he created the environment for their presentation, he trained the cast out of student volunteers, he bravely stood alone all responsibility for success or failure. The rewards in money, in honor, in growth, in appreciation, were all our Alma Mater's. Amateur farce writers and dramatists availed themselves of his critical ability, and were never denied; neither were the hosts of budding poets and story tellers ever turned away by his kindly hand, busy though he was with his own pen.

“ His ideals were high, but he never forgot that ideals are best realized through work. He indulged in no flights, and there were no frills or froth to his art creed. The writer's practicality curbed the schoolman's enthusiasm, and he walked the earth firmly. To his instinctive appreciation of literature

there was added creative ability and scholarship, — the latter not ponderous or microscopic, or ever-hesitating at the cross-roads of conflicting authorities, but careful, subtle, definite, discerning. He taught sincerely more what he felt than what he read should be taught of the subject; in investigation his method was French rather than German, — the taste to know when the spirit of the search was ended rather than the strength to prove it exhaustively by the letter.

“He was great enough to be simple, and he was as unpretentious as he was gentle; sensitive, uncompromising, the fineness of his nature awaited full acquaintanceship; his witticisms might easily pass as cynicisms, rather than the jests of the man of letters trying to escape the pomp of instructorship. There was nothing of cant or guile or pedantry or hypocrisy to his ethical standard; his whole purpose was direct and noble. His interest in students came from the spontaneity of an open heart; their victories were his victories, his head drooped in their defeats; and he met them more than the conventional half-way on the Campus, for he felt, keenly too, that the academic halo does not always inspire confidence.”

An intensely nervous temperament like his was bound, not only to alienate unconsciously his best friends, but to exhaust the physical framework of the body. After his resignation, the result of very strained relations with the University of California, he came to this end of the continent in the fall of 1901 and subsequently, I believe, travelled to Europe. I had a letter from him dated in Philadelphia in the spring of the following year, but he would not come to our class dinner at the Yale Club that month. He returned to his family in Oakland in 1903, and gave up the struggle with hardships and an incompatible world on November 14 of that year.

He married, June 17, 1882, Edith Clara Wilkinson of Philadelphia, who survives him. Their two children were: Edith Biddle, born in Funchal March 15, 1883; James Stone, born in Philadelphia October 21, 1884, died January 25, 1885. Edith was married in Oakland in 1905.

Mrs. Syle lives at 575 Twelfth Street, Oakland, California.

***HENRY JAMES TEN EYCK**

Born in Albany, New York, July 25, 1856. Son of Philip and Caroline E. (Crane) Ten Eyck. The founder of his father's family in this country was Coenraedt Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam in 1650, this branch descending from the second son Dirck. Many of the family name are now living in the Hudson Valley and New Jersey, one of the latter group being Captain Abraham S. Ten Eyck, who served on the "Wasp" when she captured the British sloop "Frolic," October 18, 1812. Mrs. Philip Ten Eyck is of English descent. She still resides in Albany. Harry shares with Swinburne and Bigelow the distinction of being among the only members of the class to receive notice in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," published in 1889.

He prepared for Yale in the Albany Boys' Academy, where he was graduated as valedictorian in 1874, spending a year in reading and study at home before entering with our class. He won a first mathematical prize in Sophomore year and was on the "Record" board as a Junior and Senior. On graduation he ranked third in the class; it is hardly too much to say that he was probably the ablest man in it. Among several published essays one on "The Educational Value of Summer Resorts" in the "Century" for September, 1884, and another on "Some Tendencies in Taxation" in the "Popular Science Monthly," in 1886, attracted considerable attention. He was a communicant of the Episcopalian Church. After his death the Kingsley Trust Association raised a fund the income of which is paid as Henry James Ten Eyck prizes to the six winners of the Junior Exhibition competition, — a worthy memorial of a very noble fellow.

Only eight years had elapsed after his graduation when he was suddenly taken away, but it needed much less time for the qualities which had made him so marked a man at Yale to win him far wider recognition. Directly after leaving college he became associated with the "Albany Evening Journal," and



HENRY JAMES TEN FYCK

brought to his journalistic work the same combination of tact and force, clear judgment, rapid conclusion, and shrewd humor that he so often displayed in New Haven. Splendidly endowed and equipped, a rapid and easy worker, he quickly won for himself a position of commanding influence on the paper. His active mind reached out for other things, and he found time, in addition to his close duties upon the "Journal," to act as correspondent for a Chicago paper and one of the large New York dailies, as well as to prepare additional matter for publication. He also wrote regularly for the "Metal Worker." His mathematical turn of mind will be vividly remembered by his classmates, and in the domain of political statistics he had no superior among the journalists of his state.

The circle of his acquaintance rapidly widened, and the engaging charm and frankness of his manner made him immensely popular. He was esteemed and trusted in a high degree by men of prominence in Albany who were many years his senior, and had his life been spared, his career had every prospect of being a brilliant one.

His death came to his native city almost as a public calamity. Those of us who attended his funeral will never forget the assemblage that filled the church. It represented every sphere of commercial and social activity in Albany, gathered to do honor to the memory of a man not yet thirty-three years of age, but who had already made for himself a place in the affections of a large community.

Of his personal qualities it is needless to speak further to those who for four years knew him in the close intimacy of college life. The principles which underlaid his character were broad and simple ones, which deepened and strengthened with the years, but never changed. In his death each member of '79 cannot but feel that he has lost a loyal friend, and Yale one of the most promising of her sons.

The following affectionate estimate of Ten Eyck has been contributed by George Kirchwey, one of his early friends and neighbors, and one of that remarkable Albany group in our

class whose brilliancy seems to have offered a shining mark to death. *Absit omen.*

"Short as Henry Ten Eyck's life was, it had a fulness and completeness that, in the perspective of these nineteen years since it ended, makes it seem like a small but perfect mosaic, wrought and finished by the master mosaic worker of life. If it was but a fragment, it was a fragment that typified the whole space of existence. The smallest arc, if it be fairly and firmly drawn, determines the circle as surely as does the largest. It matters not whether the measure of such a life be thirty years or threescore and ten — it is equally complete.

"No man of our class was more surely predestined to a fortunate career by that moderation of disposition which goes far because it goes safely. If he too had his period of *Sturm und Drang*, such as falls to the lot of most generously endowed natures, the spiritual conflict left no marks on mind or character by which its progress could be traced. No signal of distress was raised; there was no change of position. Indeed, Ten Eyck did not belong to the school of radical, reconstructive thinkers, few enough in any age, whose 'larger faith,' if happily they attain unto it, is won not without agony. Not that he lacked either vigor or boldness of mind, but he belonged — by the constitution of his mind as well as by birth and training — to the conservative order, which makes for stability and peace rather than for the eternal change and strife that accompany the cosmic process. By no means lacking in the moral energy which sees no abuse but to condemn it to destruction, he would — to use a familiar phrase — have aimed to reform his party, his religion, his social order 'from within,' by the safer processes of medication rather than by the methods of surgery.

"And yet his was not a primrose path. If the 'demons of the mind' gave him more rest than they have vouchsafed to some of us, he too had his burdens of circumstances, hard to be endured, which he bore with a cheerful courage that was characteristic of him. As truly as any man of our class, he was the creator of his own career. His position on the

'Albany Journal,' his place in journalism, were not an inheritance, but were fairly won by hard work. After his lamented death his co-workers in the newspaper office, with striking unanimity, testified to the earnestness and fairness of the competition by which he had won his place among them. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about Ten Eyck's success was the rapidity with which it was achieved. At an age when most of us were still engaged in the precarious effort to master a foothold for the struggle for existence, he was already half-way up the ladder of fame. What makes this the more surprising is the fact that there was nothing precocious or brilliant, in the ordinary sense, about him. The solidity and strength of his understanding were set off by no theatrical qualities, and the power of his mind displayed itself in the soundness and accuracy of its operations rather than in a phenomenal rapidity of action or in a capacity for sententious generalization. His success was, in truth, a splendid demonstration of the supreme value of the moral elements of character. Perfect clearness of vision, absolute directness of aim, unswerving loyalty to the task committed to him, to the truth revealed to him, — these were the qualities that transformed his capacity into power and his power into achievement.

"There is no need to go into the details of his arduous and fruitful labors. No recital of his successes can add to our appreciation of that strong and gracious spirit. And yet our tribute to his memory will not be complete without a word of reference to the character of the literary work which won him his place in his profession. As the man was, so was the written word. Full of fine intelligence, thoroughly informed and accurate, making his appeal to reason and conscience, not to passion or prejudice, he spoke with the authority which is never denied to the gospel of sincerity and 'sweet reasonableness.' Indeed, there was a clairvoyant sanity and righteousness about his reasoning processes which are but inadequately described by the commonplaces of 'common sense' and 'good judgment.' Their rightness had something of a moral quality, as though they were less the result of logic than of his own right-

ness. Never did reasoning seem less a matter of dialectics and more a matter of life than with him. It takes such a life, and perhaps I should add the sudden extinction of such a life, as his to disclose to us the essential morality of thought and feeling.

"This, then, is the open secret of Harry Ten Eyck's life, the master-key that lays bare the springs of his action and discovers the sources of his success,—his absolute sincerity and veracity. So related to the facts of existence, how could he miss their significance! True to himself, how could he fail to see clear, to think right, to feel deeply and truly! Consciously or unconsciously, he had learned the secret which is hidden in the heart of God and yet revealed in all the process of the suns, but which only the pure in heart can read,—that only he who loses himself finds himself, and that only he who is true to himself is true to his fellow man."

He died at home after a very brief illness of typhoid fever, November 29, 1887. He was unmarried.

ARTHUR HUTCHINSON TERRY

Born in Southold, Suffolk County, New York, October 7, 1857. Son of Daniel and Hannah B. (Hutchinson) Terry. The family on both sides are of English Puritan descent, Richard, the first of the Terry family in America, having been one of the original settlers of Eastern Long Island in the year 1640. James, the grandfather of Daniel Terry, was a minute man in the Suffolk County Militia during the Revolution. The Hutchinsons and the Overtons in the maternal line were also early settlers in Suffolk County, where our classmate may be said to be a true son of the soil.

He prepared for college at the Southold Academy. In college he was on the Yale "Record" Board in his Junior and Senior years, where he served also as secretary and treasurer. His professional education was begun at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York immediately after his graduation from Yale. He obtained his degree of M.D. in 1882, and remained another year there in supplementary medical courses. After a



ARTHUR HUTCHINSON TERRY

year's trial of New York City in the pursuit of his profession he removed in 1884 to Patchogue, where he has remained in the general and prosperous practice of medicine ever since. He is a member of the County Medical Society and one of the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He is a Republican, and attends the Congregational Church after the manner, I suppose, of doctors, which is but seldom. He is also one of the South Side Lodge, Suwasset Chapter, Patchogue Commandery, and Kismet Temple of Brooklyn, if I read the honorable and mysterious array aright as it stands in his own handwriting. He has taken but one long vacation during his professional career, when he visited some parts of the continent of Europe with his wife in the summer of 1900. I happened to visit Patchogue once when, though unsuccessful in my attempt to call upon Terry, I was gratified to learn of the enviable reputation which he had earned in that town. Besides being a good doctor he is a man of sterling character and of strong feeling. He shows the same constant loyalty to Yale that he and his family appear always to have exhibited toward their native Long Island.

He married, May 31, 1883, Hannah Rosetta Tuthill of New Suffolk, a graduate of the Albany Normal School. Their children, all born at home, are: Arthur Hutchinson, Jr., born May 18, 1884; Rosetta, born February 27, 1889; Robert, born February 27, 1889, died November 14, 1896. Arthur was fitted for college in the Norwich Free Academy; he graduates from Yale College in the class of 1906, and proposes to follow his father's profession. Rosetta is preparing for college at the Patchogue High School.

His house is at 224 East Main St., Patchogue, Long Island.

JOHN TAYLOR TERRY, JR.

Born in Tarrytown, New York, August 11, 1857. Son of John Taylor and Elizabeth Roe (Peet) Terry. His father, an importing merchant and capitalist of New York City, has been for many years a partner in the firm of E. D. Morgan and Company, and an officer of many important corporations and

institutions. He was descended through good old English stock from Governor Bradford and Governor Haynes, who were two of the earliest and most famous Connecticut governors. The Peets, a Brooklyn family, are likewise of English lineage, and claim General Lambert Lockwood among their ancestors. Two older sons of the Terrys were graduated from Yale in 1869 and 1870.

John Terry was prepared for college at one Wilkinson's at Tarrytown, "and a blank bad fit it was," he adds with evident feeling. He secured his B.A. at Yale after a four years' course of severe study and self-repression which calls for no especial comment here. In the summer after our graduation I fell upon his footsteps in a tramping expedition in which we joined with others of our class in Switzerland. As a vacation jaunt it was supremely successful. Whenever any of us wearied of the road we were always able to join John, whose ingenuity was ever successful in discovering some means of locomotion besides his two legs for walking over the Alps. I recall with almost equal pleasure a curious controversy in which he was involved with a gentle servant in the hotel at Milan, as well, too, as certain of his fresh and incisive criticisms upon the pictures in the galleries of Northern Italy. As a fellow traveller he is one that none of our sextette would willingly forget.

He completed the two years' course in the Columbia Law School, where he secured the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the New York Bar in May, 1881. He subsequently spent half a year in the Columbia School of Mines and then four semesters in the University of Bonn, where he kept his health in spite of the temptation to overwork. After some further travel on the continent he returned to practise law in New York, and for that purpose formed a partnership under the firm name of Peet, Fuller, and Terry. His professional practice has for many years been greatly interrupted by business enterprises, in which he has been engaged, but he still desires to be regarded as a member of the profession. He was at one time associated in partnership with Tom Stiles of our class for the freer and more profitable disposal of the iron ore in our



JOHN TAYLOR TERRY, JR.

country. During the past few years he has been most energetic in assisting in efforts to rehabilitate the Lake Superior Corporation, for which purpose he was elected treasurer of the reconstructed concern representing his father's interests. He is now the business mainstay of that aged man, whom he attends with unswerving fidelity to his office every morning. John, in the capacity of both son and father, is a model and pattern to the age we live in. He is still an enthusiastic athlete and out-of-door man, and plays probably the strongest game of lawn tennis of any man in our class. He has travelled far and wide in the United States and has been several times to various islands of the West Indies. One of his chief delights in winter is the skating and tobogganing, which he finds at a country club of which he is a member among the hills of the Hudson Valley. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church, as well as an officer in that denomination. He thinks that perhaps the most serious drawback of our time at Yale was the very limited interest which our instructors took in men of moderate ability and scholarship.

He married, June 24, 1885, on the day of our sexennial, Bertha, daughter of the late William M. Halsted, a merchant of New York City, and graduate of Williams in the class of 1849. Their children, both born in New York, are: Mary Halsted, born June 12, 1886; John Taylor, 3d, born January 28, 1889. Mary is in Wellesley College, while John the third is at the Browning School in New York City preparing for Yale.

His residence is at 275 Madison Ave., and his office at 100 Broadway, New York City.

He has had a country cottage at Southampton, Long Island, but has for several years taken his family in the vacations to his father's place at Irvington or to his club in the Adirondacks.

OLIVER DAVID THOMPSON

Born in Butler, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1855. Son of John McCandless and Anna Loretta (Campbell) Thompson. His father, a lawyer of Central Pennsylvania, was a representa-



OLIVER DAVID THOMPSON

tive of his state for several years in Congress, a presidential elector and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was descended from William Thompson, the first settler of the family in this country who came in 1701. They are of Scotch-Irish descent, while the Campbell family, descended from William Campbell, who reached this country in 1800, are pure Scotch.

Oliver fitted for Yale at Phillips Academy, Andover, and became in college the most notable oarsman of our time after the famous Cook and Kennedy pair had graduated. None of us needs to be reminded of the dramatic way in which he rallied our Freshman baseball nine when they were going down to defeat with Harvard on Hamilton Park. Though not even his divine athletic afflatus was able to instil baseball success into the sons of '79, he was among the first of football players on the University Team whom we used to kick the harmless rubber ball. But his reputation as an athlete mainly reposes in his four years' service on the University Crew, in the last of which he was its captain. Had that crew not been deserted by all the graduate coaches and left to train itself, it had in it the material and promise which would have won the race. As it was, unhappily, the most remarkable rowing class that had been for generations graduated from Yale saw the crew of its graduating year badly defeated only two years after Bob Cook had taught the college how to row. But Tommy could do more than row. He won in contests on the athletic field in the long jump, high jump, and hammer throwing, besides playing football on our Freshman team, and subsequently with the University. He was unquestionably the best all-round athlete in college in our time. He served with Prex Hyde as one of the Freshmen representatives on the Jubilee Committee in 1875.

On leaving Yale, Thompson read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1880, when he began to practise in Pittsburg as junior member of the firm of Thompson and Son. During the most of his subsequent career he has practised continuously in the same city without any partner. "It has been," he tells me, "a life absolutely without incident,

as well as without any accident of importance." He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church, with a record for personal integrity and high character in the city of multi-millionnaires.

He married, January 26, 1881, Kate Wentworth, daughter of John Wentworth Dresser of Boston. Their only child, Donald, was born in Pittsburg October 27, 1883. He has the distinction of being the first son of our class to graduate from college, where he obtained his degree in the class of 1903. Like his father, Donald was a prominent man in his class. I had him in one of my classes in his Junior year, when he appeared to be a good deal more of a student than his father was in our time, though that does not necessarily mean that he has more ability.

His address is Park Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He has a country cottage at the Allegheny County Club, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

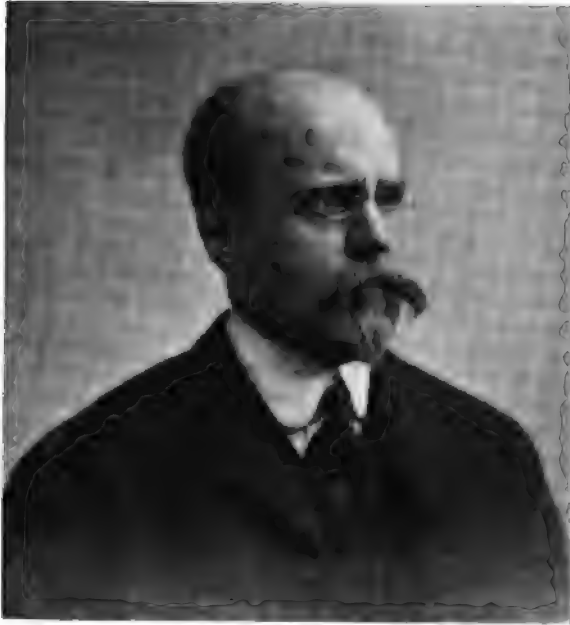
AMBROSE TIGHE

Born in Brooklyn, New York, May 8, 1859. Son of James Meagher and Kate M. (Hammer) Tighe. His father was a graduate of the University of the City of New York, who read law and was admitted to practice, but who engaged in business subsequently. His grandfather came to New York from North Ireland, as a missionary clergyman of the Episcopal Church among his American countrymen, in the middle of the nineteenth century. Ambrose was prepared for college in the Adelphi Academy, which, as we have seen, under Levermore's presidency has become a college. At Yale he secured a second Berkeley prize for excellence in Latin Composition, a first Sophomore Composition prize in both terms, a Junior Exhibition premium, and a rank at graduation among the first ten in the class. He was also a member of our "Lit." Board.

After graduating from Yale, he served for some months as reporter on the "New York Tribune," and tutored and read law in Frankfort, Kentucky, being admitted in 1880 to the Kentucky Bar. In June, 1880, he was elected Douglas Fellow at Yale College, and pursued non-professional studies in history and

statistical geography until January, 1882, when he was made tutor in the Academical Department. This position he held until June, 1885. His courses were in the Latin Department, but had chiefly to do with Roman History. They included a course in the philological sources of Roman History, one in the Roman Public Law and the development of the Roman Constitution, and one in late Roman History and the Code of Justinian. In 1886 he published the notes of his lectures under the title, "The Development of the Roman Constitution," for the primer series of D. Appleton and Company. This book has had a large sale, and until recent years has been used as a text-book at Harvard, Yale, and other colleges. Yale University gave him the degree of M.A. in 1891 in recognition of his work in Roman History.

After reading law in New York for several months he located at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1886, was then admitted to the Bar, and has since been engaged there in the general practice of the law. In 1889 he was made a receiver of the Brainerd Water Company. This he re-organized in 1890 as the Minnesota Water Works Company, and became its president and owner. It has developed into a successful enterprise, supplying a prosperous city of 9000 inhabitants with water. He published some of his researches in the law connected with this enterprise in 1903 under the title, "The Theory and the Law of Water Works Securities." In 1894 he organized with others the St. Paul and Suburban Railway Company, which operated a line of electric railway ten miles long between St. Paul and White Bear Lake, and which has since been purchased by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and is operated as part of its system. In 1901 he purchased the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad Company for interests connected with the Chicago Great Western Railway Company and was made its president. In 1903 he was elected first vice-president and counsel for the Luger Lumber Company, which owns extensive tracts of hard wood in Wisconsin, and operates mills, a railroad, and attendant industries. In 1899 the judges of the District Court of Ramsey County, Minnesota, appointed him one of a Commission provided for by a constitutional amend-



AMBROSE TIGHE

ment to prepare a new charter for the government of the city of St. Paul. He had charge of the fiscal chapters and devised the system now in force. This applies the same checks on expenditures which are employed by the great railroad companies and limits the public outlays by fixed maxima for each department. The charter drafted was ratified by a vote of the people in 1900 and constitutes St. Paul's present municipal code. In November, 1902, he was elected the representative of the 36th district, which is the principal residence district in St. Paul, having a population of about 25,000. In the legislature he was chairman of the appropriation committee which makes up the budget of expenditures and imposes and apportions the burdens of taxation. In 1900, when president of the Ramsey County Bar Association, he organized with others the St. Paul College of Law, which has grown to be a creditable institution with a hundred students. In this he lectures on the law of public corporations. In 1906 he was made vice-president of C. Gotzian and Company, the largest shoe manufacturing company in the Northwest. In this concern he is the legal representative of the owners.

Tighe has earned a great reputation in the city of his present abode, which would find it hard now to get along without him. He is one of the very small number in our class who have attained the celebrity of a newspaper cartoon. The one I preserve appeared September 3, 1902, and exhibits a master of law whom all should delight to honor. Here is a clipping relative to a lecture he delivered in St. Paul in 1888 on "Shall the State be a Shopkeeper?" which is of some historical value:

"Mr. Tighe spoke while sitting at a table, with his hands folded, making many of his gestures with his head. He entertained his hearers for two hours with a dissertation on governments, ancient and modern, and a philosophical argument on the manner of taxation. The genesis of his subject was too complex to be dogmatized about."

He has made journeys for summer vacations in Europe.

In June, 1893, he married Harriet F. Gotzian, by whom he has had three children, all born in St. Paul: Laurence Gotzian,

born March 19, 1894; Katharine Gotzian, born May 28, 1896; Richard Lodge, born January 13, 1901.

His office is in the National German American Bank Building, St. Paul. His city residence is at 314 Dayton Ave., and he has a country place at Oakland in the east city limits.

***JAMES DUNCAN TORREYSON**

Born in Wellsburg, Virginia, February 14, 1854. Son of William Duncan and Statira C. Torreyson. His family removed when he was nine years old from the Ohio River Valley to Carson City, Nevada, where he may be said to have spent all of his life. He was put to school there until the fall of 1873, when he came to complete his preparation for college in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. While in college he was one of the half dozen most influential men in our class, a type of the self-reliant Westerner, always the good fellow, but never without the dignity of the gentleman, modest in his own estimate of his abilities, but ever one to whom the commonplace man of the class would look for leadership. He was chairman of the Junior Promenade, but did not, I think, occupy any other place that might be called an office during his college course. Returning to Carson after his graduation, he read law there and was admitted to practice in January, 1882. I leave the newspaper writer, who evidently knew him well in Carson, to tell the story of his career in the language of the region where he lived.

"Carson was subjected to a shock yesterday that came without warning, and left the citizens of this small city wondering if the strife and bickerings are worth the while.

"Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning James D. Torreyson, one of Carson's most popular and honored citizens, died at his residence. Death came as a complete surprise, from the fact that he seemed to be mending from a slight attack of fever or cold. He was on the street Tuesday, and was only confined to his home one day. About eight o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Knobloch visited Mr. Torreyson, and he stated that he was greatly improved and expected to be down town the follow-

ing day and attend to his duties at the office. A few minutes after the conversation he complained of being ill, and almost before medical assistance could be summoned he had passed to the great beyond. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

“James D. Torreyson was one of the best known attorneys of this state, and during the past few years his practice has grown from one end of the state to the other. He was admitted to the Nevada Bar in 1882, and that same fall was elected District Attorney of Ormsby County, which office he held for four terms to the complete satisfaction of the people, only declining that office for the nomination of Attorney General. He was elected to this office in 1890, and served the four years. On account of office business he declined the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge this fall. His life has been a busy one, and one that was filled with usefulness to himself and the people who were fond of calling him Jim.

“Mr. Torreyson was a prominent lodge member, belonging to the Masonic Order, was a member of the Elks, and the Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; also the Supreme Representative of the latter lodge, having visited Louisville, Kentucky, this fall as the Representative of Nevada, at the Supreme Lodge.

“To state that the people of this city take his death at heart is putting it mildly. He was a loyal citizen, a kind husband, and a loving father. He was a good neighbor, and a citizen that had a good word for every one. He leaves a wife, two children (a son and a daughter), an aged mother, and four sisters to mourn for him. The sympathy of all who know the family is extended.”

There is a glow about this account that implies the same old Jim whom we too never knew by any other name. His widow wrote me soon after his death, that he had “always spoken of his school and college days with such pleasure and so repeatedly in his own jolly way that I felt I almost knew the little group myself. He would have been with you at your last reunion, but was anxious to attend the Fair and to go South that fall, so he could not spare the time for both.” It is pleasant



JAMES DUNCAN TORREYSON

to think that the man we ourselves remember so affectionately did not forget us, though distance and the impervious type-writer prevented his corresponding with any of his classmates in the East.

He married, August 12, 1891, Valrealma Evelyn French of Mobile, Alabama. Their children were: Margaret Cory, born September 25, 1892; James Duncan, born September 28, 1896.

Mrs. Torreyson lives with her children in Carson, Nevada.

WINSTON JOHN TROWBRIDGE

Born in New Haven, November 24, 1856. Son of Winston John and Margaret Elford (Dean) Trowbridge. The family, one of the best known in New Haven, has been for many years engaged in the West India trade, which for three generations was, perhaps, the most important that entered New Haven Harbor. Thomas, the ancestor of the line in America, came from England in 1636, and was one of the first settlers of this colony in 1638. On his mother's side the ancestor was similarly of old English stock. The Deans and Elfordes are of mixed English and Welsh descent, both families appearing first in this country in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Winston was trained and educated, like every good New Haven boy, in the Hopkins Grammar School. He was one of the very few of our class in college that ever did his duty socially in New Haven while an undergraduate, and many of our men should recall his house and the pleasant introductions obtained there as among their most delightful experiences at Yale. He served on the Senior Prom. Committee at our graduation. After a brief trip in Europe during the summer of 1879 Winston entered the Yale Law School, where he completed the course and was made a member of the Connecticut Bar in 1881. He has never practised the profession. In the summer of 1882 he got a position as paymaster in the service of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company and was promoted to the treasurer's office of the same company in New York a year later. Owing to overwork his health broke down in 1885, resulting in a serious



WINSTON JOHN TROWBRIDGE

illness and the resignation of his office. After recovering his health, he made several long visits to the West on business, where he has been interested from time to time in considerable transactions. During the past fifteen years he has, however, remained a settled resident of New Haven, employed in the management of his family's estates. In 1893 he became associated with his cousin, the late E. Hayes Trowbridge, in the management of trust estates, which since the latter's death he has conducted alone. He is a trustee of the New Haven Savings Bank, a director of the Second National Bank, of the New Haven Gas Light Company and the New Haven Water Company, and a member of the Proprietors' Committee of New Haven. During the greater part of the years 1887-1888 he travelled about Europe with his wife, his only extensive journey abroad. He used to be an assiduous and successful tennis player, and I meet him now and then at the golf club. He is a Republican, and a member of the Centre Church, where his forbears have worshipped for centuries. His two younger brothers are graduates from Yale in the classes of '84 and '87.

He married, October 16, 1884, Annie, daughter of Thomas Mitchell, a well-known banker of Lexington, Kentucky. Their children are: Mary Mitchell, born July 16, 1890; Winston John, Jr., born July 16, 1892, died December 19, 1893.

His address is 221 Church St., New Haven, Connecticut.

OTIS HARVEY WALDO

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 11, 1857. Son of Otis Harvey and Gertrude Coeymans (Van Walkenburgh) Waldo. The family name is said to date back six centuries to one Pierre DeVaux or Peter Waldo of Lyons, a famous man who was called Peter the Hermit, being a leader of the religious sect of the Waldenses; hence the famous motto, *Nil sine Deo*. The first of the family to settle in this country, Deacon Cornelius Waldo, came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the second half of the seventeenth century, later removing to Chelmsford, where he died in 1701. The father of our class-



OTIS HARVEY WALDO

mate was born in Plattsburg, New York. He was graduated at Union College in the class of 1843, became one of the most eminent lawyers of the state of Wisconsin, and at the time of his death was president of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company. The late Loren P. Waldo of Hartford, notable in his profession, belonged to the same family. The maternal line is obviously Dutch. The grandfather of Mrs. Waldo was Second Lieutenant in Captain Andrew Frink's Company, belonging to the New York Regiment of Colonel Goose Van Schaick in the Revolutionary War. Her brother, the Hon. R. B. Van Walkenburgh, was at one time United States Minister to Japan, and later an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida.

Otis Waldo the third grew up in Milwaukee, and passed through its high school on his way to college. Before entering our class, however, he supplemented his preparation under the tutorship of the Rev. E. R. Ward, an Oxford graduate, which may in part, perhaps, account for his graduating with a Phi Beta Kappa stand. In college he was a member of the class baseball nine and of the "Courant" Board, chairman of our Senior Prom. Committee, and as good a debater as there was in the class. After completing his college course he spent a year in the Yale Law School. From 1880 until the spring of 1885 he was a teacher in the Milwaukee High School, where he taught Latin and Greek until, upon the removal of the latter from the curriculum, he imparted instruction in Political Economy, English History, Civil Government, and Rhetoric — which gives one a high idea of the respect felt in that academy for Greek, if all these other subjects were considered merely as its equivalent. While teaching he read law, and in 1882 was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin. He continued in school and the practice of the profession in Milwaukee until 1885. In the summer of that year he removed to Chicago and became a member of the law firm of Bayley and Waldo, a partnership which endured for ten years. He has remained continuously in the general practice of law in Chicago, and since 1895 has had no partner. In the course of his practice he has represented a variety of corporations and firms, mostly in Illinois, but has never been employed

exclusively by any one. He is a Republican, but has voted independently on several occasions in national, state, and municipal elections. He pays for a pew in church, but does not say of what denomination. His confession that perhaps the greatest gain from a college course is the ability to "say that you've been there" is one that I find a good many college graduates would indorse tacitly if not publicly. He believes, moreover, that many of the Yale instructors of our day were not properly equipped for their work, either by nature or training.

He married, August 10, 1880, Kate N. Ives, daughter of the late Charles Ives of Fair Haven, a graduate of the Yale Law School in 1846, who received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale in 1874. Mr. Ives was several times a representative in the state legislature, and president of the New Haven County Bar, as well as author of some modest books of verse. Their children are: Charles Ives, born in Milwaukee, December 13, 1881; Otis Harvey, Jr., born in Milwaukee, November 4, 1884; Katharine, born in Chicago, April 26, 1886. Charles entered Yale with the class of 1905, but left college at the end of Junior year in order to enter business. He married, September 17, 1905, Marion Wade of Chicago. They live in New York City.

Otis, the fourth of that name, graduates from Yale in the class of 1906, in which he rowed in the Freshman crew. He proposes to become a lawyer. Katharine is attending Rosemary Hall School in Greenwich, Connecticut.

His address is 4437 Sidney Ave., and his office, 1232 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE DUTTON WATROUS

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 18, 1858. Son of George Henry and Harriet Joy (Dutton) Watrous. The paternal line is supposed to have come originally from Wales, and to have settled in New England at the time of the Puritan immigration early in the seventeenth century. One ancestor on this side (name not stated) is credited by family tradition to the company of the "Mayflower." Mr. George H. Watrous was

one of those sons of the famous class of '53 of Yale who helped to swell by his achievements its distinguished roll. He was foremost among the eminent lawyers of his time in Connecticut, with a reputation far transcending the limits of his state. He served several terms in both branches of the state legislature, and was for eight years (1879–1887) President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. His wife's grandfather was Deacon Thomas Dutton, a captain in the Revolutionary War, her father, Hon. Henry Dutton, was Governor of Connecticut in 1854, and subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors in this state, and Kent Professor of Law at Yale; he was descended from John Punderson, one of the seven pillars of the First Congregational Church in New Haven. On the Joy side the ancestry goes back to Andrew Eliot, pastor for many years of the North Church in Boston, who was once offered the presidency of Harvard College but declined. He it was who saved from the mob the manuscript of Governor Hutchinson's precious "History of Massachusetts Bay" when Boston was occupied by the British.

George Watrous grew up in New Haven, the eldest child in a considerable family, without any unusual experiences except those encountered in a trip to Europe with his parents at the age of fifteen. I recall him as one among the earliest friends whom I have kept to this day; a good boy to know, for he always had his lessons, and was able to learn them with an ease that was the despair of his denser companions. Here is an account of his life in his own modest words:

"I attended a private school until ready to go to the Hopkins Grammar School. Then I spent a year at Professor Henniss' school in the German department. I entered the Hopkins Grammar School at the age of eleven, or a few days before reaching that age. At that school I think I held the record for length of attendance, as I spent six years there, having to repeat the fourth-class year because of illness. After graduating from college I spent a year at Litchfield, Connecticut, conducting a private school of my own which I had the audacity to call the 'Litchfield High School.'



GEORGE DUTTON WATROUS

“ Then I came back to New Haven and entered the Yale Law School. Before this year was over I determined to rely upon my own resources, and moved to a boarding house on Crown Street and devoted all of my spare time to private tutoring. I tutored throughout the next summer, and in the fall went to New York for the purpose of tutoring a young man who had previously studied with me. I taught him evenings, and another young man mornings, spending the afternoons in attendance at the Columbia Law School and studying when I found an opportunity.

“ The next fall (1882) I went abroad in charge of one of these young men and stayed until the next spring. Then I passed my examinations at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the Bar. The following year was spent at the Law School pursuing the course for the degree of M.L., which I received in 1884. The next year I began to study for the degree of D.C.L., but could not give my whole time to it, and did not complete the course and get the degree until 1890. In the spring of 1885, I think it was, I formed a partnership with William K. Townsend, now Judge of the United States Circuit Court, under the name of Townsend and Watrous, with offices in the Leffingwell Building which had been occupied by my father and grandfather for nearly thirty years. This association with Mr. Townsend was a delightful one. For seven years we were together without an unkind word or thought between us until he left the firm to become Judge of the United States District Court for Connecticut. We worked hard and had a fair measure of success. Then I took Mr. E. G. Buckland, now attorney for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, into partnership, under the name of Watrous and Buckland, and on his leaving New Haven in 1898, Mr. Harry G. Day came into the firm under the firm name of Watrous and Day. No man has been more fortunate than I in my partnership relations. The business has been carried on, under these different names, consecutively on about the same lines. Partners have come and gone, but I have always been here. Our work has mainly been for local corporations or for those having local interests. After my father's death in 1889 I was chosen to take his place in

several of our local corporations as director, and have acted as counsel for them.

"As to my home life and work at the Yale Law School, I have already given the chief facts. I might add that since 1901 I have been a member of the Governing Board of the Law School. I remain in that position still, though since its last banquet (1904) the school has become fully merged into the University as one of its departments."

More specifically, so far as the list of his offices and honors may be enumerated, he secured a First Berkeley prize for Latin Composition in Freshman year and served on our Senior Promenade Committee; he was appointed Instructor in the Yale Law School in 1887, Assistant Professor in 1892, and Professor in 1895; he was elected Councilman of the City of New Haven in 1885 and Alderman in 1887 and 1888; chosen member of a Commission to prepare a City Charter for New Haven, 1893-1894, and of the State Commission for Uniform Municipal Charters, 1905; his work upon both these commissions, I am told by those who know, exhibited not only very unusual legal learning, but a high order of constructive and statesmanlike ability. As to his place in the working life of New Haven, he may be said to stand behind about everything of practical importance in the town. He is General Counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Trustee and Counsel for the National Savings Bank, and Director and Counsel for the City Bank, the New Haven Water Company, the New Haven Gas Light Company, the Fair Haven and Westville, Whitney Avenue and Winchester Avenue Railway Companies, the last three being now absorbed in the Consolidated Company. He is a member of a long list of learned and literary societies and social clubs representative of the intellectual life of the community in which he lives and stands; in brief, for all that is best in New Haven. I know of no one who has secured for himself a more honorable and enviable position among the men of his time than he. In politics he is a consistent and loyal Republican, and in religion an attendant at the Congregational Church of his fathers. He has contributed to

the "New Englander" (May, 1886) an article on "Guelf and Ghibelline in Italy To-day," a chapter on "Travel and Transportation" in Atwater's "History of New Haven," 1887, the chapter on "Torts" in "Two Centuries' Growth of American Law," the contribution of the Law School Faculty to the Yale Bi-Centennial Publications, and two papers in the Yale Law School Journal.

He married, June 7, 1888, Bertha Agnes, daughter of S. R. Downer of Whitneyville. Their children, all born in New Haven, are: Wheeler de Forest, born October 22, 1889; Charlotte Root, born March 10, 1892; George Dutton, Jr., born December 28, 1894; Katherine Eliot, born November 28, 1896; Charles Ansel, born January 20, 1899; Frederick Williams, born October 14, 1900. The two oldest boys are in the Hopkins Grammar School on their way eventually to Yale.

His house is 261 Bradley St., his office 121 Church St., New Haven; he has a country cottage in Woodbridge, Connecticut.

1616

BENJAMIN WEBSTER

Born in Orange, New Jersey, March 21, 1857. Son of Benjamin Crampton and Eliza Campbell (Wilbur) Webster. His father, a president of the Lehigh Zinc Company and member of the firm of Jolin Jewett and Sons, was a descendant of John Webster, a native of Warwickshire, member of the first colonial council of Connecticut, and its colonial Governor in 1656. It is the same family to which belonged Daniel and Noah, among the most notable names in American history and letters. The Wilburs came from England to Massachusetts about the year 1640. Mrs. Webster, on her mother's side, was also a descendant of Evert Duyckinck, who settled in New York with other Dutch emigrants in the sixteenth century.

Benjamin Webster lived in Orange all his early youth and fitted for college at Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy at Sing Sing. While in college he was a member of the Dunham Club. Upon graduating, "after spending a year," he writes, "as private secretary of my father and another as clerk in the North



BENJAMIN WEBSTER

Britain and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, I went to Montana in 1883 and bought sheep, which I leased out on shares. I formed a partnership in 1884 with George Westervelt, a Princeton man, and continued leasing sheep out on shares until, at the end of President Cleveland's first administration, we sold out through fear of legislation adverse to the interests of wool-growers. I then engaged to a considerable extent in mining, being at one time manager of a small mining property among the Little Rocky Mountains. For the past five years I have been living in New York and engaged in business with my brother, Albert L. Webster, civil and sanitary engineer, of the class of 1879, Sheffield Scientific School."

During his residence in Montana he was Chief Clerk in the Territorial House of Representatives, 1887-1888, in 1888 Private Secretary of Governor Benjamin F. White, in 1889-1890 Chief Clerk of the first House of Representatives of the State of Montana, and from 1893 to 1899 Clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. He has been a consistent Republican throughout his career.

He married, September 16, 1901, Mary E. Jewett, widow of the late Judge Horace R. Buck (Yale 1876). She was a daughter of Dr. Pliny A. Jewett of New Haven, at one time Dean of the Yale Medical School and most pleasantly remembered by many college men of our generation. He has no children.

His address is 82 Wall St., New York City. During the summer he usually rents a farmhouse in Woodbridge, Connecticut.

JOHN THEODORE WENTWORTH

Born in Saratoga Springs January 13, 1854. Son of Judge John Theodore and Frances (McDonnell) Wentworth. "The family history," he writes, "crosses the ocean and reaches some men of historic importance during the past eight or nine centuries. Doomsday Book, 1098, includes one Wentworth, termed 'The Emigrant' from France to England. William Wentworth, an emigrant of another age, struck what is now



JOHN THEODORE WENTWORTH

called New Haven early in the eighteenth century. Their titles were doubtless conferred on both of these geniuses for their becoming act in getting out of the country of their birth. Of notable men of the stock Thomas Wentworth was executed upon the charge of constructive treason, and the only reason why John Theodore Wentworth of Chicago did not suffer the same fate was probably because of the inefficiency of the prosecuting attorney. John Wentworth of New Hampshire in 1769 founded an Indian Charter School at Hanover, with the result that the railroads of our land have well-nigh reduced us to vassalage. My father, born in Saratoga County, New York, was graduated at Union College in the class of 1848, practised law in Chicago and in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, was Judge of the First Circuit Court for nine years, and died in Racine in 1893. My mother's father was also an emigrant, for he skipped out of Portaferry, Ireland, some little time after James set foot on that soil. His folks, I am advised, had come there from Scotland at the earnest solicitation of Elizabeth to reform and possibly subdue the natives, but he seems to have given it up as a bad job. My maternal grandmother was a New Yorker, and of course had no history."

Wentworth lived in Saratoga, Chicago, and Geneva, Wisconsin, as a boy, finishing his preparation for college in the years 1872-1875 in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Then he entered Beloit College, but after two years rejoined some of his old school companions then in the Junior class at Yale. He never displayed his real qualities to them while at Yale, or he would certainly have been elected one of the class historians. A caustic wit such as his must be congenital. Age may polish and brighten, but time alone can never engender such a jewel. His greatest gain from college he declares in a sibylline phrase to have been "the experience of Titus at Jerusalem and Napoleon at the Bank of Venice." After graduating from Yale he read law in the office of a firm in Madison, Wisconsin, a year later removing to Racine, and there, upon admission to the Bar, forming a partnership with W. H. Fleet. Subsequently, after a short period of practice alone, he became a

partner with his father under the firm name of Wentworth and Wentworth. Since 1884 he has practised alone. He is at present a Commissioner of the Circuit Court. For the rest he speaks thus of himself:

“I recollect with pleasure the autobiography of Paul Morphy, as compiled by his admirer from the lips of the subject. It consisted mainly of the date and place of birth, which Morphy said was the whole thing. And so it is with me. The white light of the noonday sun yields a spectrum and so no absorption line. Each uneventful day is now regarded at its close as one more escape and counted fortunate if it have no history. As I look backward over the thirty years just passed I can see nothing rising above the dead level of the sagebrush plain. I would not have you think that I am of a gloomy temperament; on the contrary, I take a lively interest in the great movements of my country's life, and am in full sympathy with the great age of the present and join hands with all the hopes and aspirations of the mass of American citizenship. And especially do I rejoice when I hear of the honor which men like Taft are conferring upon Yale, reminding us that good men can also be great men even in these times of personal struggle for power.

“I am unmarried, live at Racine with my mother, am a practising attorney and Court Commissioner, have written no books, and belong to the Presbyterian Church by representation, though I take little interest in doctrinal subjects. I am also a Blue Lodge Mason.”

His address is 1702 College Ave., Racine, Wisconsin.

HOLLAND STRATFORD WHITING

Born in New York City July 31, 1857. Son of Francis Holland Nichol and Amanda (Wright) Whiting. His father was a manufacturer born in Stratford, Connecticut. He was descended from an old line of Puritan New Englanders, most of whom belonged to Connecticut and several of whom served as officers in the Revolutionary War. The Wright family,



HOLLAND STRATFORD WHITING

also of New England descent, was presumably at home in Connecticut.

Whiting gained all his early education in New York, completing his preparation for Yale in the Charlier Institute. He made a brief trip to Europe before entering Yale with the class of 1878. He came into our class in September, 1877. During his college course he engaged a little in track athletics during Freshman year, but did not continue long upon the field. He has been employed more or less continuously in business since graduating with our class: first, during the year 1880, with Squire's Woolen Importing Company, then as an actuary of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, and during the past twenty years in the family firm of Whiting and Sons, manufacturers in New York City. This uneventful career of steady labor has been broken by two or three trips to Europe, and that is all. He has written for "Life" and "Cassell's Magazine"; he is, moreover, a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

He married, June 20, 1883, Jean Noble of Essex, New York. Their children are: Jean, born March 18, 1884; Margery Noble, born September 20, 1885; Francis Holland Nichol, 2d, born October 3, 1886.

His address is 1 East 39th St., New York City. He also receives letters sent to the Union League Club.

HENRY KELLOGG WILLARD

Born in Washington, District of Columbia, October 20, 1856. Son of Henry Augustus and Sarah (Bradley) Willard. The family, which is the same as that to which Sam Willard belongs, is derived from Major Simon Willard, who came from Horsmonden, Kent, to Boston in May, 1634. Removing later to Concord, he held various positions of trust there during a long and distinguished career. He was in command of the colony's forces sent against the Niantic Indians in the Narragansett War, and afterward (1675) with forty-six dragoons gallantly rescued the people of Brookfield, Massachusetts, from

destruction by the Indians in King Philip's War. A great-grandson, Rev. Joseph Willard, was graduated from Yale in 1714 and killed and scalped by Indians near Rutland, Vermont, in 1723. His son, William, was a soldier and frontiersman in Vermont who made himself disliked by his neighbors for defending the New York "court party" in its claim to the Hampshire grants, being involved in the Westminster Massacre of 1775. His grandson, Henry Augustus, father of our classmate, was also descended through his mother from Joseph Dorr of Boston "Tea Party" fame. He removed to Washington at the age of twenty-five, and has taken a foremost place in the affairs of that city for the past sixty years. With his brothers he established and for many years conducted the famous Willard's Hotel, in which he sold out his share to one of them in 1892. He has been largely identified with most of Washington's financial institutions, and, among many other public activities, served with "Boss" Shepherd on President Grant's Board of Public Works, which may be said to have built modern Washington. His wife, who descends from Puritan New England stock on both sides, was great-granddaughter on her mother's side of Stephen Rowe Bradley, who was a Connecticut officer in the Revolutionary War and subsequently a powerful and effective advocate of the claims of Vermont to independent statehood. He served three terms as one of Vermont's senators at Washington. His daughter married Judge Daniel Kellogg of Vermont, Harry's great-grandfather.

Thus happily and honorably launched into the world, Chub Willard grew up and went to school as a little boy in Washington. When nearly arrived at years of discretion he was sent, to prepare for college, to the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He writes of himself: "While a member of that school he was one of the editors of the school paper, 'The Critic.' After graduation from college he entered the Columbian Law School of Washington, D. C., taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881 and that of Master of Laws in 1882. While a student in the Law School he also occupied a desk in the office of the late Colonel Enoch Totten. This work



HENRY KELLOGG WILLARD

in law was done as a preparation for a business career. In April, 1881, when the Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., was organized, he was appointed its first secretary, his father being the first president of that corporation. He held that position for nearly eleven years, or until January, 1892. On March 1, 1892, he formed a copartnership with his namesake, Mr. Henry Willard Reed, for the purpose of conducting a real estate and insurance business. He is at present a member of this firm. In 1887 the Columbia Title Insurance Company of the District of Columbia was organized, and Willard was elected its treasurer, a position he still holds.

“He was one of the charter members of the Columbia National Bank, and a director of that bank from its organization in 1887 until June, 1897. He is also a director in the Washington Loan and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. He is also a member of the Capital Club (formerly the Capital Bicycle Club, and the oldest bicycle club, with one exception, in America). He is especially interested in bicycling as a form of athletic exercise, and has travelled many thousand miles on his wheel with members of his club. He has the record of a century to his credit, having made the run from Martinsburg, West Virginia, to Washington in one day.”

To this modest account of himself I may be permitted to add that he remains in Washington to-day as permanent host upon a standing committee of hospitality to '79 men who care to visit him at the capital. He is one of the most loyal of Yale men, and promises as the father of our two youngest sons to send them both to old Yale.

In the summer of 1899 he got up with most indefatigable energy a reunion breakfast of the class of 1875 in the Hopkins Grammar School, the largest that ever graduated from that institution and the choicest single school-group in our class in college. It was most generously done. In the following year (1900) he compiled and printed a biographical record of that famous school class, forwarding a copy to each of its members who could be found.

He married, November 6, 1901, Helen Wilson Parker of Washington. The cherubim, both born there, are: Henry Augustus, 2d, born September 20, 1902; William Bradley, born August 17, 1904.

His address is 1416 F St., Washington, D. C. He has a country cottage with his father in Nantucket, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL PORTER WILLARD

Born in Willimantic, Connecticut, January 12, 1856. Son of Rev. Samuel George and Cynthia (Barrows) Willard. His paternal ancestor, Major Simon Willard, came to Cambridge in 1634 and was prominent in both civil and military service in the colony for more than forty years, as related in the preceding sketch. In the seven generations of his worthy descendants, our classmate's forefathers married into the families of Stillman, Merrill, Gregory, and others, all of sturdy New England stock, producing soldiers, doctors, and divines who have helped to make this country what it is. The Rev. Samuel George Willard, a graduate of Yale in 1846, was for many years a Congregational minister in Colchester, a Fellow of the Yale Corporation, and an active and efficient member of its Prudential Committee until his death in 1887. The family on the maternal side was likewise of English descent, derived from the first settler, Robert Barrows, of the Plymouth Colony.

Sam Willard began his preparation for college in the Natchogue School at Willimantic, completing it in Bacon Academy at Colchester. He became president of the Natural History Society in our Junior year, and was elected our first Class Secretary before he left college. The year following our graduation was spent in Professor Marsh's laboratory as an assistant in biological and palaeontological work in the Peabody Museum. The next year he was employed in school-teaching at home. He then engaged for two years in business in the great rubber manufactory of his native town. Resuming the more congenial occupation of school-teaching, he remained in the public schools of Colchester for several years. About the year 1890 he



SAMUEL PORTER WILLARD

accepted the position, which he still maintains, as Agent of the Connecticut State Board of Education, under the management of Charles D. Hine (Yale 1871). In tireless and unselfish energy Sam Willard, I imagine, excels any member of our class. I had occasion a dozen years ago, when I was giving some lectures to Connecticut school-teachers in the summer, to watch him manage the affairs of two or three hundred eager attendants at the summer school session in Norwich, when I came to the conclusion that a large part of the intellectual life of our little State depended upon the administrative capacity of this silent but omniscient officer. He is more completely absorbed in his life work than any one I know. It was owing to this pre-occupation in a career for which he is so well fitted and in which he receives so little outside attention that he threw up the position of Class Secretary with all its titles, opportunities, and emoluments. It has been with the utmost difficulty that I could induce him to have his photograph taken for this volume, the first time he has faced a camera in twenty-seven years. It is the latest picture of the lot, and will be one of the most affectionately regarded. Levermore calls him "a New England Yankee of the regular Bunker Hill and Ticonderoga sort"; I don't know that he could be better or more honorably described. He is a Republican and Master Mason, Worcester Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., and clerk of the Episcopal parish, in which he is also a communicant.

He married, December 12, 1882, Anna Elizabeth Felton of Colchester. They have no children.

His address is Colchester, Connecticut.

FREDERICK WELLS WILLIAMS

Born in the Portuguese colony of Macao, China, October 31, 1857. As is promised in the Psalm known as *Fundamenta ejus*, "The Lord shall rehearse it when he writeth up the people that he was born there." Son of Samuel Wells and Sarah Simonds (Walworth) Williams. My father was a descendant in the sixth generation from Robert Williams, a cordwainer, who

emigrated from Norfolk County in England in 1637, and, settling in Roxbury, near Boston, became the founder of one of the many families of the name in America. It has been a respectable line of farmers and ministers, something dure and drumly in temper as well as preaching, but boasting no very famous sons. My father's grandfather Thomas was both a member of the Boston Tea Party and a Minute Man at Lexington, but he profited so little by a celebrity that was in fact chiefly posthumous, as to become a bankrupt because of his sacrifices in the Revolutionary War and find himself at its close compelled to migrate from Massachusetts to the fertile Mohawk Valley. Here his son married a daughter of one Deacon Wells, himself a settler in Oneida County from Hartford and a descendant of Thomas Welles, first Treasurer of Connecticut Colony and twice its Governor. Through this line we are connected with plenty of Pitkins, Goodwins, Tyngs, Whites, Kitcherels, and others dear to the Hartford town-born. I learn with interest that one of my remote grandmothers was scalped by the Indians in 1708. My father might be claimed as perhaps the most distinguished man the family ever produced. He made a creditable career of forty-three years in China as missionary, scholar, and diplomatist, wrote books and dictionaries, drafted treaties, and erected buildings both in Canton and Peking, and retired to become a Professor of the Language and Literature of China at Yale while we were yet undergraduates. My mother's family trace the line directly to Sir William Walworth, Mayor of London at the critical time of Wat Tyler's Rebellion. Another William Walworth was the first to leave England and settle among the earliest colonists of Fisher's Island in 1689 — the parent of all of that name now in America. Some of my forefathers married into the Hyde family (to which our two classmates belong), the great genealogist of which was my mother's uncle, the distinguished Chancellor of New York, Reuben Walworth.

I spent the first twelve years of my life in Canton and Peking, living in the latter place in the American Legation which my father built with his own savings for the credit of a nation



FREDERICK WELLS WILLIAMS

that refused for many years to house its representatives abroad. The "compound" formed a part of the citadel where the foreigners stood siege against the Boxers in 1900. Upon coming to this country I passed a year in the public schools of Utica, and then spent four years in the Hopkins Grammar School; so to college. The chairmanship of our Class Day Committee was, I think, the only office I held while at Yale. Soon after the graduation of our class I sailed for Europe, remaining there two years and a half, studying in the universities of Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris, and travelling as far afield as Constantinople. Returning to America I devoted two years of pretty solid work assisting my father in rewriting his useful book on China, called, "The Middle Kingdom," at the end of which task I was engaged during two years as an assistant in the University Library here. After a year of travel in Europe I became the literary editor of "The National Baptist," a religious weekly edited by my father-in-law in Philadelphia, my copy being sent him weekly from New Haven. In the fall of 1893, at the suggestion of Professor Wheeler, I began instructing in history in Yale College, and remain still at the same old stand, being made Assistant Professor of Modern Oriental History in 1900, the first professorship of the kind, I believe, in the country.

It has been on the whole a delightful kind of work, carried on in one of the most agreeable communities in the world; but it has brought little in the way of material emoluments and nothing in the way of reputation. I have published the "Life and Letters of S. Wells Williams, LL.D." (1889), a "History of China" (1897), brief biographies of Prof. G. H. Williams (1896) and R. S. Williams of Utica (1900), and articles on "Asmus Jakob Carstens" (New Englander, May, 1889), "The Loess Deposits of Northern China" (Popular Science Monthly, December, 1883), "A Sketch of Russo-Chinese Intercourse" (New Englander, May, 1891), "Chinese and Mediæval Gilds" (Yale Review, August, 1892), "The Russian Advance in Asia" (Yale Law Journal, April, 1899), "The Menace of Russian Aggression" (American Academy Political and Social

Science, 1899), "Chinese Immigration in Further Asia" (Report of American Historical Association for 1899), "The Bases of Chinese Society" (International Monthly, September, 1901), "Chinese Folklore and Some Western Analogies" (Smithsonian Report for 1900), "The Future of China" (International Quarterly, March, 1904).

The greatest honor that has come to me in recent years has been that from my association with the Yale Foreign Mission, in which, as chairman of its Executive Committee, I have worked eagerly with a few devoted coadjutors for the establishment of a daughter College of Yale now rising in the centre of China. If it proves to be what we hope and expect, it will become one of the greatest influences ever engendered by our Alma Mater. It may be proper enough to add, to complete the sort of data in my own case which I have demanded from every one else, that I am Treasurer of the American Oriental Society and of the Connecticut Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and a member of a good many societies, none of which are remunerative. I usually vote the Republican ticket, and am a communicant and vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

I married, November 19, 1885, Fanny Hapgood, only daughter of the late Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D., of Philadelphia, a son of the famous old President of Brown University, a graduate of that institution, and himself a man of some distinction. Children: Wayland Wells, born in New Haven August 16, 1888; Elizabeth, born in New Haven January 12, 1897. Wayland completed his preparation for college last year at the Westminster School, Simsbury, and after twelve months of study in Europe has entered Yale with the class of 1910.

Address, 135 Whitney Ave., New Haven. Summer cottage in Norfolk, Connecticut.

JOHN EASTMAN WILSON

Born in Rockville, Connecticut, December 9, 1857. Son of Dr. Ephraim Farnham and Eleanor (Eastman) Wilson. His father, a practising physician who received his professional

training in the Medical School at Castleton, Vermont, and in the Harvard Medical School, descended on both sides from Puritan ancestors who were early settlers of New England. Among these were Ralph Farnham, who came from Wales and settled in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1658, and Roger Eastman, also Welsh, who arrived here in 1640. Ebenezer Eastman of this family was captain in the expedition against Port Royal. Others of the name were also officers in the Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars. John appears to have been the only pure Welshman we had in our class, — a rather extraordinary descent, considering the fact that nearly all these ancestors came to America in the seventeenth century.

He stayed in Rockville during his whole youth, and was prepared for college there in the public and high schools. In college he played upon the class baseball team three years and upon the University Nine during Senior year. He rowed upon one of the Dunham four-oar crews. After graduation he remained at home for a year, assisting his father, who had a drugstore, and studying medicine at home. Two years in the Homœopathic College, 1881–1883, secured him the degree of M.D., to which he added in 1886 a certificate in Laryngology obtained from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. He practised for seventeen years, after leaving the Medical School, in Bloomfield, New Jersey. He left that town in September, 1900, and, after a year and a half of special study in Neurology in the New York Postgraduate Hospital and Montefiore Home in New York, he passed a year in study with Professor Oppenheim in Berlin. His special work in mental diseases was completed by a residence of some months in 1902 in the Middletown State Asylum of New York, and later a summer (1904) spent at the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic in London. During the past four years he has been located in New York as a specialist in diseases of the nervous system. He was, while living in Bloomfield, a member of the Town School Board and an examiner of the State Medical Board of New Jersey. He was lecturer on Pathology (1902–1905) in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, adjunct professor



JOHN EASTMAN WILSON

(1903), and (1906) professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the same; also professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women from 1904 to the present time. He is, moreover, neurologist to the Hahnemann, Flower, and Laura Franklin Woman's hospitals of New York, and to St. Mary's Hospital of Passaic. He has written various medical articles in professional journals, and contributed the section upon Nervous Diseases to "Carlton's Urological and Venereal Diseases." He has been to Europe no less than five times for pleasure and professional study. He is a Republican, a trustee and pewholder in the Congregational Church, and served for four years as private in Company C of the Connecticut National Guard.

He married, May 9, 1888, Alice Louise, daughter of Frank S. Hall, a merchant of Glen Ridge, New Jersey. They have no children.

He has an office at 9 East 43d St., New York City. His house is 261 Central Park West, New York City.

1900 1901 MARDON DEWEES WILSON

Born in Philadelphia November 18, 1851. Son of William and Hannah Catherine (Robbins) Wilson. His forbears, he says, appear to have been self-respecting and self-supporting yeomen mostly of English stock, the first Wilson coming to this country in 1720 or thereabouts. His father was a farmer. The line boasts of no notables so far as he is aware. His mother's family were of mixed English and German stock, her paternal ancestor reaching Philadelphia about the year 1725.

After completing two years in the Philadelphia High School, Mardon entered a printing office there at the age of fifteen and earned his living at that trade for six years. Determining then to secure, if possible, a college education, he completed his preparation for Yale at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1874-1875. In college he was President of the Berkeley Association during Senior year.

He studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church in the



MARDON DEWEES WILSON

Philadelphia Divinity School during the three years immediately following his graduation, and served in the last two years of this course as assistant in the Church of the Redeemer in Bryn Mawr. In September, 1882, he went to the far Northwest as rector of Grace Church in Astoria, Oregon, and since that time has been entirely identified with that great region. Before I let him tell the rest of the story for himself I append a list of his professional ministries. He has been: rector of Grace Church, Astoria, Oregon, 1882-1886; rector of St. Luke's Church, Vancouver, Washington, 1886-1892; rector of St. Andrew's Church, Oakland, California, 1893-1895; rector of St. Peter's Church, San Francisco, 1895-1899; headmaster St. Matthew's School, San Mateo, California, 1899-1900; civilian chaplain United States Army General Hospital, San Francisco, 1900-1901; in charge Christ Church Mission, San José, California, 1902-1904; in charge San Anselmo Chapel, Ross, California, 1904 to present time. He has always called himself a Republican in politics, and is "Entered Apprentice" in a Masonic lodge.

"From the beginning of my ministry," he writes, "my outlook has been wider than my own little work, and it always has been a small work. I have therefore (I suppose) almost continuously held some diocesan office. In Oregon I became at once Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Diocese. In Washington I held a variety of gratuitous offices. I was Secretary and Registrar of the Convocation, Secretary of the Board of Missions, editor for a time of the diocesan paper, on the Standing Committee, and on the Board of Examining Chaplains. I also was chairman of a committee on raising money for the endowment of that diocese, and on this commission I travelled far and wide, but found I had not the power of drawing enough money from the well-fastened pockets of the thrifty Washingtonian (not D. C.).

"In California I was made Secretary of the Diocese in 1896 and have held the office ever since. Around this office have grown up several things,—the secretaryship of the smaller local body known as the Convocation of San Francisco, the

secretaryship of the Diocesan Sunday-school Commission, and finally, the position of office editor and business manager of the 'Pacific Churchman,' the church paper for the Pacific Coast. In 1904 I was one of four clergy to represent this diocese in the General Convention.

"The stream of tendency, therefore, in my life has been to draw me out of narrow lines and give me as broad an outlook as is consistent with my position as a reasonably High Churchman. My life is rather an office life now than that of a parish clergyman.

"You ask me what I think about life. More and more the sense of this life as a *preparation* forces itself upon me. My own life of pioneering, of preparing the way for those who shall follow me, lends itself naturally to the thought of this world as a preparation for something better. This life is good. It is good to be alive and have a share in moulding things for a coming generation, but there must be a far better life beyond. This life has its restrictions, its limitations; and one result of my college life was to open my eyes to possibilities of travel and culture which the physical limitations of a narrow purse have always prevented me from grasping. But still life is good. College life opened my eyes to many things which I have been able to grasp, — chiefly to this larger vision which has been my cheer, solace, and consolation in years of almost solitary work in Oregon and Washington."

Six years ago I asked him to give me some account of his work as a pioneer in the far West. His reply, dated January 21, 1900, though it repeats a very little of what has been told, is interesting enough to be quoted in full.

"You want my autobiography as a missionary. Technically, I have only been a 'missionary' for about three months in the year 1886; and then I made such a vigorous protest against being expected to make reports to persons from whom I had received no appointment and with whom I had had no pleasant correspondence that my name was speedily dropped. That episode resulted from a curious misapprehension of a gentleman now 'passed on before,' so '*de mortuis*,' etc. Will

you allow me to express my gratitude at your appreciation of the meaning of the term 'missionary' as including 'pioneer work of any kind in churches on the edge of civilization'? In this sense nearly all my ministry has been missionary life.

"In '79, the summer of our graduation, I spent nearly two months among the coal miners of Pennsylvania, there getting my first taste of the edge of civilization. I don't know that I accomplished anything in particular there, except to get a little more familiar with our church service and a little less afraid of the sound of my own voice. Things, however, have developed there since I left, and a little church has been built, but candidly I do not see that I had anything to do with the building of it. From 1879 to 1882 I was in the Divinity School in Philadelphia, working in the Episcopal Hospital and assisting in one of Philadelphia's richest suburban churches. This was not missionary work in any sense. In 1882 I was married in New Haven (August 10) and started at once for Astoria, Oregon, which was certainly the 'jumping-off place,' and here began my missionary work in earnest. I found a town of perhaps six thousand people, of whom at least fifteen hundred were Chinamen and the balance made up of every nation on earth, *by actual investigation*. I found a handful of people with a little wooden church which represented to them the work and prayers and struggles of twenty years before that, dating back to about 1860. Changes, which are very rapid out West, had affected Astoria, and the block in which the old church was situated was being gradually given over to the Chinamen and becoming in every way undesirable as a location for an English-speaking church. I reached there September 1, 1882, and left July 1, 1886. At the first meeting of the vestry after my arrival a committee was appointed to select a site for a new building, and the last meeting of the vestry over which I presided was called to make the final auditing of the accounts growing out of the erection of the new church. My ministry there, therefore, simply covered the transition period, — passing from the old church to the new. I found a small band of fifty-six communicants with a church property whose outside valuation was not

more than \$2500. I left a band of eighty-one communicants with a church property easily worth \$8000. The day of small things, perhaps, but it really meant very large things for that little frontier fishing town. The church there is now one of the most important in the State of Oregon; probably the strongest church outside the city of Portland. Here I believe I had some share in laying foundations which have proved equal to supporting a very respectable structure. But it certainly was pioneer work, and the 'tenderfoot' Easterner and his sensitive wife had to become accustomed to a great many things which were very strange and unexpected. Indeed it is very certain that if we had known to what we were coming we should never have come at all. These four years made Western people of us, and we stayed out West.

"I celebrated the Fourth of July, 1886, by going ten miles in an oxcart over the hills in an Oregon rain to minister to an English family who were living in the Nehalem Valley. This journey was on July 2, which I remember was Friday. Saturday I spent in the woods among the Oregon firs and certain wild animals, having the children of my English farmer friend for my companions and guides. Sunday I catechised these children to my own and their father's content and then proceeded to the schoolhouse, where I baptized six or eight of them, and then administered the Holy Communion to as earnest and reverential a congregation as I have ever seen. Monday I went back in the oxcart ten miles to the outer edge of civilization. This trip was perhaps my furthest departure into the region beyond the edge of civilization, but it was by no means the only one I have taken. This family, by the way, had been there in the woods for ten or twelve years,—the children had been born there,—and the father told me I was the first clergyman these children had ever seen, and the first clergyman of any kind who had ever set foot in the Nehalem Valley. This was pioneer work surely.

"I spent a month in the summer of 1886 in Walla Walla, Washington, and on September 1, 1886, I took charge of the Episcopal Church in Vancouver, on the Columbia River, and

about seven miles in a direct line from Portland. Here I spent something over six years laying more foundations. But the soil was not so good as at Astoria, and the structure on these foundations is not so solid as at Astoria. Here in Vancouver I started a school for boys and girls, or rather started an old school on a larger scale. We raised the money and erected the school building, and things were going smoothly when the crash of 1890 came and our little school simply had to die; but the building is there, a place of opportunities for many things. Here my pioneering was in the line of churchly education for the young, and some day this work will arise and go on to success; but that day has not yet come. Here in Vancouver I found a little band of church folk who were seriously thinking of closing their church. I left them a considerably larger band with a new parish house, with the day school in active operation, and, moreover, with a spirit of enthusiasm which has never since faltered and which has forever, I believe, banished any idea of closing the church. My ministrations covered a wide range of country, it being no unusual thing for me to go ten, fifteen, or twenty miles into the country for some ceremony of the church, and here many a time I passed beyond the edge of civilization into the wilderness. Here also I was practically Chaplain to the United States Army Post at Vancouver Barracks, then occupied by the 14th Infantry, under command of Colonel, now General, T. M. Anderson, and the Department of the Columbia, under command of Brigadier-General Gibbon. I left the Vancouver church enriched by a beautiful stained glass window (made in London), a new organ (Mason and Hamlin, \$700), and several articles of church furniture which materially added to the beauty and dignity of worship.

“While here I was secretary of the Convocation, registrar member and secretary of the Board of Missions, an examining chaplain for a time, and chairman of a committee that for three years struggled to make the Missionary Jurisdiction into an independent Diocese. In this latter capacity I travelled over the State of Washington trying to raise money and to smooth over differences existing between the eastern or agri-

cultural and the western or commercial sections of the State. I found these prejudices too strong for me to overcome, and, while it must be said that we did not make a Diocese, we did make enough noise to attract the attention of the magnates of the church with the result that a new Bishop was sent to Eastern Washington as the direct outcome of our agitation. This was a kind of pioneer work reaching out beyond the narrow limits of a parish.

"In December, 1892, I resigned my charge in Vancouver, spent three months in charge of a church in Tacoma, and in March, 1893, came to Oakland, California, where for two and one-half years I had charge of a church whose main constituency was directly dependent upon the Southern Pacific Railroad. Here I lived through that upheaval of society known as the railroad strike of 1894, being thrown into direct and more or less intimate relations with the men 'on strike.' In 1895 I resigned that work to take charge of St. Peter's Church, San Francisco, which is pioneer work in that it is situated among Italians, Spaniards, Mexicans, French, and Germans, in what is known as the Latin Quarter of San Francisco and bordering on Chinatown. Here I made excursions in and through Chinatown, on one occasion being called upon to baptize and afterward to bury a child, the son of a Chinese father and an American mother. This work had many interesting features, but the financial problem of making bricks without straw, or paying bills without money, proved too much for me, as it has for every one else who has been there, and I resigned to save my health, which was breaking down under the constant strain, and to accept a position as headmaster and teacher of English in this Military School for Boys. Here again I think I can safely say I am trying to do pioneer work, for certainly the blank expression and vacuity of some of the faces of these boys show plainly that literary matters are not only new to them, but that their parents have not had time to attend to 'book larnin'.' This is pioneer educational work, trying to make a little more of the comparatively meagre literary culture of this Pacific Coast. Of course I take my turn in preaching.

and so trying to improve the morals as well as the manners and education of the boys of this land.

“This, then, is my record, — not a glorious one, but I hope an honest one; and I believe it will show I have not shirked work in hard fields for the glory of God and the good of my fellows. As to results, I know nothing, or only enough to warrant me in the belief that I have been the instrument of at least a little good in the world, and I pray God the good I have tried to do may overbalance the mistakes I have made.”

This is the sort of life work that counts, though it is not often recorded in our great biographical dictionaries.

He married, August 10, 1882, Annie Wilson, daughter of an English gentleman who came to this country before her birth. Their children, both born in Astoria, are: Alice Elizabeth, born July 3, 1883; William Marden, born March 11, 1886, died in Vancouver August 9, 1888.

His address is 2405 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, California.

MOUNTFORD SAMUEL WILSON

Born in San Francisco May 26, 1857. Son of Samuel Mountford and Emily Josephine (Scott) Wilson. His ancestry on both sides seems to be equally mixed of Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and German stock. His father was an attorney-at-law, born in Ohio, who practised his profession for many years in San Francisco. The first of the Wilsons appeared in this country, about Philadelphia, in the year 1745. Another ancestor, Peter Miller, came to Philadelphia in the eighteenth century from Mannheim and was one of the colonial justices of Pennsylvania. The first Samuel Mountford arrived as a young man in America about 1750. A number of the members of these families earned distinction in the colonial wars and the War of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Wilson, John Rice Jones, came from Wales in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Her father, John Scott, was the last Attorney-General of Louisiana Territory and last delegate in



MOUNTFORD SAMUEL WILSON

Congress from Missouri Territory, as he was also its first representative in Congress as a State.

Monty Wilson was trained in the schools of San Francisco, and finally prepared by Thomas Kirtland for Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1874, where an older brother had preceded him. He joined our class in Sophomore year, and was promptly recognized there as one of the freshest and most pleasing blooms in the flower garden of Yale. He was a member of the Dunham Rowing Club, and did a number of other things in college of which, however, I find no printed record. He entered his father's office soon after graduating, and while there also pursued the three years' course at the Hastings College of the Law in the University of California, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1882. After a summer's vacation, during which he crossed the continent to attend our class triennial, he was taken into partnership with his father and brother. He has practised law continuously in the same office ever since, the firm, now made up of the two brothers and one other partner, going by the name of Wilson and Wilson. His professional work has become mainly, though not exclusively, the management of a few great estates. He has maintained a livelier interest in his class and college than any one who lives so far away from New Haven. He is still the same warm-hearted and energetic man that we knew in college, and a loyal supporter of everything that the class has undertaken. He has made several vacation journeys to Europe, Cuba, and Honolulu. He calls himself an independent Democrat, and pays for a pew in Grace Episcopal Church in San Francisco.

He married, May 15, 1890, Flora Houghton, daughter of Edgar B. Carroll of Sacramento. Their children, all born in San Francisco, are: Carroll, born February 20, 1891, died April 15, 1894; Mountford Samuel, Jr., born August 8, 1895; Russell Carroll, born January 5, 1899. "The boys," he says, "are going to Yale, if they can get there."

His house is 2324 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, California; his office and library were entirely destroyed in the great fire last spring. The firm expect to be located in the Union Trust

Building, San Francisco. He has a country cottage in Burlingame, California.

***STEPHEN CARROLL WOOD**

Born in Cornwall, Orange County, New York, November 17, 1857. Son of Stephen Wright and Catherine Bell (Cunningham) Wood. His father was an inventor and manufacturer of improvements in firearms, a resident of Buffalo, who died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1904. Stephen's mother, who died a few years before her husband, was the daughter of Eliza Sands of the famous Quaker family. Her father was a commodore in the Brazilian navy.

Stephen received his early schooling in New York, and was prepared at Cornwall for Dartmouth College, where he passed two years before joining our class in January, 1877. After leaving college he taught school in Lancaster and in Philadelphia, and then spent four years, 1882-1886, in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. His course was somewhat broken by the necessity of supporting himself by teaching while he endeavored to secure his professional education. On this account he did not remain to complete the work for his doctor's degree, though he appears to have become a physician of professional standing in 1886, when he was engaged for a year as surgeon on a Cunard steamer. He subsequently travelled about in this country and Europe with patients. Very little is known of his career from this time to its end. He established himself at Tangier in 1890, remaining there more or less steadily, and presumably practising medicine, until the spring of 1897, when he went to South Africa, and while travelling in Rhodesia succumbed suddenly to an attack of dysentery at Buluwayo December 14, 1897. His brother-in-law, Lucien Burpee, writes: "The family lost track of him pretty thoroughly after he went to Tangier. He had studied and begun the practice of medicine, and we understand that he was following his profession at the time of his death. We also heard that he married, but who his widow was or what

became of her I never knew. He was a peculiar man, who never wrote much about himself."

1959

TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF

Born in New Haven August 4, 1858. Son of John and Harriet Jane (Lester) Woodruff. His father, who served as a member of Congress from Connecticut, died in 1868. He belonged to the Woodruffs, an English family who settled first in this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, and have become numerous and, in some instances, prominent in Litchfield and Hartford counties in Connecticut. Mrs. John Woodruff was a daughter of Timothy Lester and a descendant of one of the earlier settlers in the colony of New Haven.

Timothy Woodruff was sent at the age of ten to Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie. He subsequently continued his schooling in Russell's Military Institute in New Haven, the Betts School in Stamford, and ultimately completed his preparation for Yale at Phillips Academy, Exeter. While at college he repeated the work of his Junior year with the class of 1880, but left Yale with us. He was given the degree of honorary M.A. and of B.A. in course by the Corporation in 1889. While at college he was a member of the Junior Promenade Committee and in all social functions the cynosure of every eye in the class. He proceeded at once to business in the fall of 1879 after a few months spent in technical studies at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie. His first position was that of clerk in the house of Nash and Whiton, wholesale salt, fish, and provision merchants of New York, where he took charge of their warehouse on the North River. About a year later he had succeeded in making himself indispensable to his employers, and was taken in as a junior partner of the firm. From this modest beginning he has developed his really extraordinary abilities as a business man without a single serious setback to the present time. His career places him among the foremost, perhaps, of the successful men in America. To me it is chiefly interesting, not because it has made him rich, but because it



TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF

would seem to prove that a man may be educated in an American college and yet compete on even terms with the greatest money-getters of the age. We must not suppose for a moment that any such abilities as are exhibited here can be generated by any processes of academic education. It is evident, however, *pace* Mr. Carnegie, that when found in the individual the talent for money-making is not necessarily destroyed by study in college. On the contrary, such a training allows the mature man opportunities of adding something to merely financial success. Timmy is far more interesting, if I may put it so, for what he has done than for what he has made. Here is an outline, as full perhaps as it need be, of the business portion of his career:

In 1877 he had become the proprietor of the Franklin stores, Commercial stores, Waverly stores, Nyc stores, and of two grain elevators on the Atlantic Dock. A year later he became a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Empire Warehouse Company, controlling nearly every warehouse and pier on the Brooklyn water front. In May, 1888, he was made a director of the newly organized Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company, and in 1890 President of the Maltine Manufacturing Company, perhaps one of the most signal successes of his life, the pharmaceutical products of this company being almost indispensable in every physician's practice. Other concerns in which he became a director about this time are the Duncan Salt Company, the Merchants Exchange National Bank, Kings County Trust Company, and the Hamilton Trust Company. In 1891 he was made Treasurer of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Director of the Hudson River Paper Company, and Vice-president of the Co-operative Bank since its organization. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Produce, Cotton, and Maritime Exchange. Besides these, he is now Chairman of the corporation of the A. J. White Line of London, Treasurer of the Worcester Salt Company, and President of the Smith-Premier Typewriting Company. This latter concern has occupied him for the past two years and compelled him to spend a portion of his time in

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Syracuse, the result of which will probably be that in a short time no other style of typewriter will be left on sale.

His real interest in life is in politics, into which he plunged as soon as he settled in Brooklyn. As described by the "Standard Union" of that city in reviewing his career in 1899, "He was yet little more than a lad when he joined with Seth Low, the still youthful president of Columbia College, in organizing the famous Young Republican Club. At that time perhaps the most serious problem before the country was the question of government in great cities as it touched the question of manhood suffrage. The Tammany Tweed infamies had put a blot on American institutions. Some of the doctrinaires talked of limiting the suffrage, and the talk was echoed by men, a few of whom had made a mark in public life. Low and Woodruff and their young associates were passionately opposed to the idea. They said the fault was with the self-supporting members of the community who neglected their political duties and left public affairs in the hands of professional politicians. More than that, they proved it. They organized the Young Republican Club. The outcome was the election of Low as Mayor of Brooklyn and the establishment of a system of municipal government under a new charter, the provisions of which were copied all over the civilized world. Woodruff was more partisan than Low. He showed that in the Blaine year, when he won the club, of which both were founders, over to the brilliant Maine statesman."

To quote from another newspaper man writing at that time: "The sort and quality of support which Mr. Woodruff has always been able to command has very naturally caused astonishment. It has not only permitted him to go along with his ambition and overcome territorial objections to its expansion, which have hitherto prevailed, we believe, in every instance, but has enabled him, time and time again, and with comparative ease, to overcome his political enemies, working together and armed with the various tools and the ammunition known to political house-breakers. When he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Governor Black, there were the strongest

territorial claims to urge in his behalf. When he was renominated for that position upon the ticket with Governor Roosevelt, there were the strongest of territorial reasons why some one else should have been substituted. It is by such manifestations of personal strength with the masses of people, as well as with the leaders, that one is obliged to rise above the impression, given by the press, of his alleged effeminate fondness for gay waistcoats and accept that made in perfectly legitimate and obvious ways. It is very apparent that in spite of little mistakes, which have disclosed much personal vanity, and of little political pretensions, which have not on the whole been overmodest, Mr. Woodruff is an uncommonly capable man, who is able to do well what is given him to do and at the same time commend himself all the while to an increasing circle of admirers.

“His position in Brooklyn is so strongly entrenched that the Democratic ‘Brooklyn Eagle’ voluntarily presents itself as spokesman in his behalf. Since Woodruff is a New Haven boy, and may be Vice-President of the United States, let us see what his neighbors think of him as expressed by an impartial judge. The ‘Eagle’ says the people of Brooklyn think well of him, and ‘none the less so because of the sturdiness of his partisanship and of his uniform success, whether in politics, in business, or in the less competitive relations of life.’ This newspaper, which is democratic from skin to core, and therefore not susceptible to republican virtues, voluntarily proclaims its authority to speak of Woodruff’s character and career as having fitted him ‘for his entirely legitimate ambition.’ Here is the general pen estimate this influential newspaper gives of him: ‘With no resources beyond those which sufficed for his passage through college and for his entrance into business, at the foot of the ladder of opportunity, he has been the architect of his own fortunes. The foundations were laid in industry, intelligence, and integrity. The superstructure has been wisely and strongly builded, and is a very part of the foundations on which it rests. There are men who wait to gain fortune before beginning political activity. This man united business energy with political energy from the first. They have never been mixed, and have never interfered

with one another.' It must be admitted that this is strong talk in behalf of any man.

"If we were to attempt to extract from the 'Eagle's' very handsome editorial estimate of Woodruff a single sentence to present withal the argument why any political ambition he might have would appeal to the people of Brooklyn, it would be this: 'He is a seasoned, experienced, and capable politician; a campaigner of skill, audacity, and judgment; a speaker of culture, power, resource, and readiness; a scholar to be respected and a political adversary to be feared.' As a man of commerce, the 'Eagle' says this of him: 'Without turgidly detailing the business history of the man, we may say that he is to-day at the head of the largest establishment for making the highest grades of paper for printing in the country, that he is at the head of the largest establishment that issues the highest grades of salt in the country, and that he is at the head of one of the largest laboratories for the output of food and cognate chemicals in the United States. The magnitude of these establishments, the high grade of their products, and the steady conditions of employment and of prosperity which they present, have, incidentally, resulted in their connection with no trusts whatever. This has come about neither by demagoguery nor by design, but from the nature of circumstances themselves, and it is a happy and unhandicapping fact in the field of labor and of fortune. Mr. Woodruff, as one of the most successful and trusted business men, on the largest scale, in the United States, is entitled to a moral and monetary rating of the highest rank, and he receives it in the minds of the students of industrial forces throughout the land.'

"Surely there is much here to excite the personal interest, and possibly provoke the pride of New Haveners and his old classmates." Thus speaks Nod Osborn in the columns of the "Register." The estimates quoted will probably be indorsed by all who know him.

Thus far his strength has been exhibited in his personal influence over men and his fine instinct for political measures that are not too far beyond the desires of the community. His first

notable success in an executive capacity was achieved as head of the Department of Parks in Brooklyn, a place to which he was appointed in 1896. Under his administration there, the interests of every one who used the parks were carefully and sympathetically considered. His management of them, both as an efficient business man and a lover of country life, made him one of the most popular men in the city. He had served, in the two campaigns of Seth Low as mayor, upon both the advisory and executive committees of the Brooklyn Republican Club. He had also been during ten years representative of his assembly district in a number of State conventions, and in 1888 was delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. From 1888 to 1890 he was a member of the Republican State Committee. In the summer of 1896 he went to the Saratoga Convention with a solid delegation of Kings County behind him, and returned with the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The demonstration of August 29, which assembled to serenade his house and displayed their fireworks in exchange for his, appears to have produced a very unusual emotion in the orderly life of Brooklyn. No great statesman is of course fairly represented by a single effort upon the stump, but the following quotation from a candidate's reply to this unexpected demonstration may not unfairly be reproduced as typical of the man and his oratory:

“The air about my home to-night is full of smoke, and where there is smoke there is fire. I hope there is as much of the fire of patriotism in the hearts of all the citizens of Brooklyn as there is smoke in the atmosphere of these streets to-night. A little more than two months ago we opened at St. Louis the contest for the control of the last Federal Administration of this progressive nineteenth century. As in 1860, when Lincoln was called upon to lead against the then divided Democratic hosts, standing as the apostle of liberty and unity; as he was again nominated in 1864, the liberator of the slave and the conservator of the Union; as in '68 the hero of Donelson, of Shiloh, the Wilderness, and Appomattox was nominated to personify in his candidacy the accomplishment of all that the immortal Lincoln

stood for in '60 and '64, so at St. Louis the Republicans of '96 took a firm and unequivocal stand upon a platform of sound and honest principles, and made ready, whenever or wherever or in whatever guise the enemy should appear, to march against him shoulder to shoulder, under the gallant, inspiring, irresistible leadership of McKinley and Hobart.

"The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis insures adequate protection to the American workman, American industries, and American capital. This life-preserving plank of protection, one of the fundamental principles of our party platform, is required for the safety and the preservation of all American interests, and it can never be thrown overboard to make room for Democrats who would rather drown than use it. But we say to our Democratic friends — we have said it through the press and from the rostrum — 'Join us on our platform of honest money and protection, and under the leadership of our standard bearers, McKinley and Hobart, we will give you protection in the enjoyment of old-time peace and prosperity.' Some have chosen to decline our invitation, and next week will set sail in a ship of their own upon the perilous sea of governmental deficiency and industrial paralysis, without the life-preserver; but thousands, yea, tens of thousands, have accepted this invitation extended by the Republican party to its Democratic friends in all good faith, and their worthy brows will be saved from even the touch of a crown of thorns, and their pathway will bear not even the shadow of a cross.

"The blasphemous attempt to make the portraiture of the crucifixion the great issue of the campaign, I would like to say to Mr. Bryan, would not have been possible had not Judas Iscariot preferred cheap pieces of silver to a celestial crown of gold.

"The principles enunciated at the National Convention held in St. Louis were reaffirmed by the Saratoga Convention. The sentiments expressed at this Convention were in substance that the workingman's dollar should never be worth less than 100 cents; that upon this, and the principle of protection to American interests, rest the fame and security of all the people; that in State affairs there should be an honest, economical administra-

tion, and an enforcement of the laws enacted for the benefit of the moral and general welfare of the people.”

I cannot follow his career to its culmination as I should like, in the first place because, since he is still alive, that culmination has not yet arrived, and again, because no such limits of space as are here imposed would suffice to do justice to him. He served as Lieutenant-Governor of New York State for three terms, from 1896 to 1902 inclusive. In the fall of 1899 a very lively movement was set on foot by his admirers in Brooklyn for his nomination on the Republican ticket as Vice-President of the United States. It did not come off, though, as Senator Platt wisely remarked when asked if the suggestion was to be taken seriously, “I don’t know, but stranger things have happened.” He has returned during the past two years to devote himself once more to business and the development of new propositions which he has undertaken. The latest of these, and not the least serious of any which has ever claimed his attention, is his election in January, 1906, as president of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company. As holding 1125 out of the 1250 shares of the capital stock of this company, he announces to its general agents, “I have made a declaration of trust whereby the Provident Savings Life is to receive all benefits that can accrue, or may be derived from, the operation of this trust. . . . Happily the organization has seen fit to reorganize itself, and, while my experience in the insurance business has been limited to a period of four years’ duration in this company, I thoroughly appreciate the aroused public sentiment in regard to this difficult question, and, deeply feeling the duty imposed on me, I am determined to do all in my power, in co-operation with the other officers, to strengthen and uphold this great organization.”

Need we wonder in the least, as we come to the end of the class alphabet, and remember the lives the most of the other successful men, that Timmy is not only a Republican but a Presbyterian? He is, moreover, a 32d Degree Mason, Shriner, and Knight Templar. He declares that he travels abroad “nearly everywhere.”

He married, first, April 13, 1880, Cora C., daughter of the

late John Eastman, formerly Mayor of Poughkeepsie. She died in New York March 28, 1904. Their children were: John Eastman, born January 8, 1881; Minnie Clark, born February 15, 1882, died July 30, 1882. He married, second, April 24, 1905, Isabel, daughter of the late J. Estevan Morrison, at one time a banker of New York City.

John Woodruff, who graduated from Yale in the class of 1904, married May 25, 1905, Eugenie Gray Watson, daughter of the late Otway Watson, of Columbus, Ohio. They live for the present in Syracuse, where he is Treasurer of the Pneumo-electric Machine Co. A daughter, Eugenie Louise, was born May 27, 1906 — the second grandchild of the class.

His residence is 94 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn; his office, 346 Broadway, New York City. His country cottage is Kamp Kill Kare, near Raquette Lake, New York.

II. FORMER MEMBERS

MANY of these have disappeared from sight, and several of those whose whereabouts are known have declined to allow their names and deeds to be recorded as members of the class. We cannot help the fate that brought their names upon our roll and made them quondam classmates, but they are excused from recitation.

FORMER MEMBERS

WITH PLACE OF RESIDENCE AS INDICATED IN THE COLLEGE
CATALOGUE

Herbert Cummings Adams, Parishville, New York.
Edwin Morgan Adee, Westchester, New York.
William Palmer Allen, Auburn, New York.
Charles Elliott Anthony, Chicago, Illinois.
Theodore Bedell Armstrong, Owego, New York.
William Cooper Asay, Chicago, Illinois.
Charles Brewster Atwater, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
William DeLuce Barnes, Brooklyn, New York.
Caius Cobb Bragg, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Henry Bunn, Springfield, Illinois.
Charles Dayton Burrill, New York City.
Donald Yorke Campbell, Oakland, California.
Frank Parker Chamberlain, New York City.
Joseph Russell Clarkson, Chicago, Illinois.
Benjamin Bourne Clay, Gardiner, Maine.
William Newton Collins, New York City.
John Guy Crump, New London, Connecticut.
Frank Moody Curtiss, Yonkers, New York.
Arthur Cushing Dill, New Haven, Connecticut.
Andrew Penrose Lusk Dull, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Charles Mitchell Fabrique, New Haven, Connecticut.
Frank Clifton Fairchild, Newark, New Jersey.
Edward Hart Fenn, Hartford, Connecticut.
Thomas Legare Fenn, Jersey City, New Jersey.
William Henry Fowler, Tetersburg, Indiana.
Roscoe Rush Giltner, Portland, Oregon.
Robert William Hardie, Albany, New York.
William Denison Hatch, New York City.
Leonard Milton Hodges, Chicago, Illinois.
Arthur Locke Holmes, Walpole, New Hampshire.
Charles Hubbard Howland, New Haven, Connecticut.
William Colburn Husted, Brooklyn, New York.
Herbert Samuel Jones, South Sudbury, Massachusetts.
Edward James Judd, Chicago, Illinois.
John William Keller, Paris, Kentucky.
Oscar Alexander Knight, Camden, Maine.
William Armstrong Labaree, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Spencer Thien Lok Laisun, Shanghai, China.
David Charles Lines, Woodbridge, Connecticut.
Frank Bey Ludeling, Monroe, Louisiana.
Frederick Lyndhurst Ludeling, Monroe, Louisiana.
Harry Lyne, Augusta, Illinois.
Charles Baynard Martin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
James William Martin, Freeport, Illinois.
Frank Maxon, Schenectady, New York.
James Middleton, New Haven, Connecticut.
Winfield Scott Moody, Norwalk, Connecticut.
Charles Henry Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio.
John James Nairn, Washington, District of Columbia.
Harold Mather North, New York City.
Norris Galpin Osborn, New Haven, Connecticut.
Clarence Adelbert Parmelee, Killingworth, Connecticut.
William Hale Parmenter, Athol, Massachusetts.
William Henry Perrin, Lafayette, Indiana.
Harry Montague Robertson, New York City.
William Cobbett Skinner, Holyoke, Massachusetts.
Charles Robert Smith, Green Springs, Ohio.

Former Members

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Edward Iungerich Smith, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

James Page Stinson, Wiscasset, Maine.

Charles Francis Terhune, Binghamton, New York.

Herbert Marshall Tufts, Utica, New York.

Fred Pierson Tuttle, Oakland, California.

Walter Crafts Witherbee, New York City.

Frank Alexander Wright, Goshen, New York.

John Wurts, New Haven, Connecticut.

Total 65

***HERBERT CUMMINGS ADAMS**

Born in Parishville, New York, June 25, 1851. Son of H. C. Adams. He was prepared for college in the Normal School in Potsdam, New York, and made a good record at Yale during Freshman year. He died in August, 1876, in the summer vacation, the second of our class to be removed by a higher power than the Faculty, which in a modest and limited way had, however, proved themselves to be successful imitators of the great Reaper in our devoted circle. Kirchwey, who roomed at the same house with him in New Haven, writes me the following brief reminiscence of him: "I remember Adams very well, though I knew little or nothing of him outside of college. He was a mature man of keen mind and of excellent qualities, who had done some school teaching before coming to Yale. I still possess among my memorabilia an essay written by him in his Freshman year which is full of literary promise. He was a strong man, and had he lived would, I am sure, have gone far." 'T is like a tale of ships that pass in the night. How little we know of this classmate who was as old as many of our tutors, whose only friend on coming here thirty years ago was George Waldo Flint Smith, — and he won't tell me a word about him.

***WILLIAM PALMER ALLEN**

Born in Auburn, New York, March 12, 1857. Son of William and Sarah Martha (Palmer) Allen. Both families are of old New England stock, the founder of the paternal line being George Allen, one of the first settlers of Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1637, who died there in 1648. The Palmers are derived from William Palmer, of the good ship *Fortune*, 1621, who lived in Plymouth Colony.

Bill was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and remained with our class for two years, when, owing to his father's ill health in 1877, he accompanied him to Europe, and upon his return the next year, joined the class of 1880. In college he was one of the most brilliant and versatile writers of our

day and generation. Unfortunately, some of the best things he ever did, especially his low Latin and macaronic verses, were not of the sort to withstand the explicit light of publication, but they displayed a genius and lambent wit which, if Bill had kept his health, might have made him famous. After graduating from college he sought his home and read law in the same office from which William H. Seward had gone to the Senate and the Cabinet. Admitted to the State Bar at Rochester, in October, 1882, he went West to begin the practice of his profession. He located in St. Paul, where, as he told me in a burst of frankness once, he got about the only thing out of Bones that he ever considered of practical advantage, which was the assistance of an older graduate living there in obtaining his nomination as United States Attorney. He was obliged at the end of a few months to leave St. Paul and, on account of his health, to seek the more stimulating climate of Denver. But too much stimulus was never a very good thing for his impressionable nature, and he went back, in 1884, to his native town. Here he married, settled down, and became a member of the local law club and of the church. Grievously handicapped by his failing health, he was obliged to give up professional practice in 1887 and support himself as best he could by literary work. He came in the fall of this year to New Haven, and visited me a few days, — the first, as it happened, of my classmates who stayed in my house after I was married. He left an impression upon my wife as to the nature of my Yale associates which time has not yet tarnished and which eternity will hardly eliminate. During this visit he talked over a number of interesting and extraordinary plans, one of which, the editing of a final and epoch-making work on law, he had already presented to President Dwight, the Dean of the Law School, and Judge Townsend. As I spoke to each of these men afterward upon his project they changed countenance, as Confucius is said to have done once in his life. He never was able to perfect his plans for this volume, which with sublime simplicity he was going to call "Law." On returning home he both wrote and edited a weekly paper called "Auburn," which was subscribed for and sadly wondered at by his friends, but

which of course perished in its early childhood. Subsequently he was made secretary of the Auburn Board of Trade; but his illness, which had now begun seriously to affect his brain, so increased that he had to be removed during a part of the time from his family. He appeared in New Haven at our twentieth anniversary reunion, full of love and loyalty for his old class, with which he always declared himself to be in warmer sympathy than with its successor. It was, I think, his last appearance in New Haven, — at least the last time that any of us had opportunity to see him. He died at his home after a lingering illness, March 20, 1904, one of the most engaging and gifted men, and one of the most pathetic careers that I have ever known.

He married, February 3, 1885, Mary P. Welles, who survives him with their only son, Welles L., born in Auburn, August 14, 1887. Mrs. Allen married again, and now lives in New York City.

WILLIAM COOPER ASAY

Born in Chicago, June 28, 1857. Son of Edward G. and Emma O. Asay. He was prepared for Yale under the tutorship of John C. Grant (Yale 1869), in Chicago, after his return from a residence of eighteen months in Europe with his family. He left our class early in Freshman year, and entered college again in the class of 1880, with which he graduated. While in college he was chiefly notable, perhaps, for his bass voice, which was in evidence on the college choir and Glee Club, and informally heard upon the fence. He studied law immediately after graduation in the Union College of Law in Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar of the State in October, 1888. He has resided and practised in Chicago continuously ever since. He is a club man of well-known standing in the community, and a Democrat.

He married, October 27, 1880, Bell C. Woodworth of Belleview, Ohio. Their child, Margaret Louise, was born December 19, 1884.

His address is 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES BREWSTER ATWATER

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, 1857. Son of Dr. David F. Atwater, late of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

He prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, remaining with our class through Freshman year, when he was compelled to withdraw on account of ill health. I remember him as a steady, faithful kind of boy, with a singularly straightforward and persistent nature, who seemed likely to make his way in the world. He was reported at the time of our graduation as living in his home at Springfield, Massachusetts. He was at one time during some years engaged in business in Duluth, Minnesota, but has returned to Springfield, where he was living at 76 Maple Street when last heard from a few years ago.

He married there, January 19, 1892, Mary Granger Stebbins. Their only child, Margaret Sylvia, was born November 2, 1894.

WILLIAM DeLUCE BARNES

Born in Brooklyn December 17, 1856. Son of Alfred and Harriet (Burr) Barnes.

After attending school in various places he passed three years as a boy in the famous "Gunnery" at Washington, Connecticut, completing his preparation for college at Williston Seminary. He spent only a few weeks of Freshman year in our class, re-entering college with the class of 1880, with which he was graduated. He made a summer trip to Europe after leaving college, and on his return to America entered the employ of A. S. Barnes and Company, the publishers, and his own kinsmen, with whom he joined as a partner January 1, 1886. His life has been a hard-working and a profitable one, and spent continuously in Brooklyn and Manhattan. His chief claim to fame, perhaps, lies in the fact that he is the father of '80's class boy, who graduated from Yale in 1905, and delighted the hearts of his father's classmates by knocking a home run in the Com-

mencement ball game with Harvard at their twenty-fifth reunion.

Barnes married, October 26, 1881, Mabel F. Harding of Mansfield, Massachusetts. Their children are: Clarence Alfred, born August 28, 1882; William DeLuce, Jr., born April 27, 1885.

His address is 80 Manhattan Ave., New York City.

HENRY BUNN

Born in Springfield, Illinois, August 9, 1858. Son of Jacob Bunn of that city.

He prepared for Yale in the Hopkins Grammar School, entering college with our class. He withdrew, however, from that company in Freshman year and joined the class of 1880 the following fall. He left college altogether in December, 1878, and returned to his native place, where he has since resided. He writes me that he has been a banker in Springfield ever since he began his bread-earning career, and a banker he is likely to remain until the end.

He is unmarried, and declares that there is nothing whatever to say about himself, though he wishes his old classmates well.

His address is Springfield, Illinois.

CHARLES DRAYTON BURRILL

Born in New York City March 3, 1857. Son of John Ebenezer and Louise Marie (Vermilye) Burrill. His father, a graduate of Columbia in the class of 1839, belonged to a family of English origin which first settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. His wife was the daughter of William Montgomery Vermilye, one of the founders of the well-known banking house of that name. The family came from Holland.

Burrill prepared for college under Tom Thacher in New York, and entered Yale with the class of 1878, which he left at the end of its Freshman year to enter our class in September, 1875. He ended his college course in the spring of the following year, and made a trip to Europe of some months' duration,



HENRY BUNN, 1904

when he returned to study law in New York, where he was admitted to the Bar in May, 1878. He practised in the firm of Burrill, Davidson, and Burrill until 1881, when he made a long journey, lasting nearly two years, around the world, visiting especially the countries of the East. From January, 1883, to January, 1890, he settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in the law office of Henry C. Robinson (Yale '53). From January, 1890, to May, 1892, he practised law there with Alpheus Snow of our class, whose sister he married. Removing in May of the latter year to Litchfield, he was associated in practice with John T. Hubbard (Yale 1880) until July, 1896. Since that time he has practised by himself, though his selection of Yale families when he wished partners, either male or female, is entirely creditable to his judgment. He removed, in 1903, to Morristown, New Jersey, where he now lives. He is a Democrat, and has been several times delegate or committeeman in political conventions of that body. He was a Litchfield delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Hartford in 1896.

He married in that town, September 22, 1886, Alice G., daughter of Alpheus H. Snow. Their children are: John M., born September 8, 1887; Amy L., born March 11, 1891; Charles Drayton, 3d, born August 23, 1895, died August 24, 1895.

His address is 100 South St., Morristown, New Jersey.

DONALD YORKE CAMPBELL

Born in San Francisco March 25, 1857. Son of Alexander and Susan Eliza (Milliken) Campbell. His parents on both sides were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was prepared for college at his home and at Phillips Academy, Andover, from which school he entered our class. He was obliged to part from us at the end of Sophomore year, owing to ill health, and returned to college to graduate with the class of 1880. Upon leaving Yale he received his law training in the Hastings College of Law, obtaining the degree of LL.B. in 1883. He has practised continuously and successfully in San Francisco ever since his

admission to the Bar in this year. In 1899 he formed a partnership in the firm of Campbell, Fitzgerald, Abbott, and Fowler, the last being our own classmate. He has, it is reported, an enviable and commanding practice, which covers a considerable portion of the Pacific Coast. It was a sad wrench to many of us when Don had to give up his class, for the taste for him when once acquired was with difficulty abandoned. But his experience of two classes has made a better Yale man of him, perhaps, as it made better men of '80.

He married, June 15, 1899, Elizabeth Leighton, daughter of Robert Watt of Oakland. They have no children.

He lives in Oakland, and his office is 530 California St., San Francisco, or was until fire and earthquake compelled a temporary change. In June, 1896, Fowler left the firm and removed to Idaho.

***FRANK PARKER CHAMBERLAIN**

Born in Mobile, Alabama, September 9, 1858. Son of Frank H. Chamberlain. His father's family was of New England nativity originally, but had settled for a long time in the South. He removed from Mobile on account of his sentiments as to the War of the Secession, and lived in Canada and Europe during the continuance of that misunderstanding.

Frank was consequently nourished in his earlier years in countries where he had opportunities to speak French as well as English. Returning to America in his sixteenth year, he prepared himself for Yale in Phillips Academy, Andover. He remained only a brief time in our class, and joined in its Freshman year the class of 1880, with which he graduated. While at college he was notable for the beauty of his warbling, which made him a popular and valuable member of the Glee Club throughout his whole course. On leaving college in the summer of 1880, he found employment in a ship-brokerage house in New York, where he remained sixteen months, inclusive of a vacation trip which he took for his health to Havana. In October, 1882, he left New York to undertake the precarious business of cattle-

ranching in Texas. Here he remained, with headquarters in the region of Abilene, for the rest of his life, which was terminated rather suddenly by a short illness on September 9, 1895, in a hospital at Houston. He was evidently in congenial company in this out-of-door work, and was apparently successful. He wrote in 1887 a cheerful description of his work, declaring that he found the cowboys to be much like college boys, "light-hearted, free, generous to a fault; they will stand by a man they like even to hitting a man opposed to him. They work like dogs for six months and spend all they make." In many respects this is a sufficiently accurate description of Frank as we remember him at the beginning of our college course.

He was unmarried.

JOSEPH RUSSELL CLARKSON

Born in Chicago March 23, 1855. Son of Joseph P. Clarkson of that city.

He prepared for Yale at J. C. Grant Allen's Academy in Chicago. He left college at the end of our Freshman year, during which he rowed upon the Freshman crew and gave promise of becoming a great oarsman. I quote his own account of himself, so far as it goes, from a letter written in May, 1905, to Ned Bowers:

"My history in brief is: Left Yale in 1876. Studied law two years in Chicago. Admitted to Bar, April, 1878. Practised for two years in Chicago and Kenosha, Wisconsin. Moved to Omaha, June, 1880. Practised there till 1889, when I was elected in November to District Bench and took seat in December. Resigned April 1, 1891, and resumed practice, which I continued till February, 1898, at which time I began regular work as a Christian Scientist. I send you by mail a little book that I published at the time I left the Scientists, from the preface of which you may take such data as you may care to use. About three years ago I applied to the Right Rev. Arthur L. Williams, Bishop Coadjutor of Nebraska, for admission as a postulant for priest's orders in the Protestant Episcopal



JOSEPH RUSSELL CLARKSON, 1879

Church. He put me in charge of a little mission at this place, where, since July 16, 1902, my wife and I have been engaged in work which is thoroughly to our liking. During this time I have been constantly studying, have passed several examinations, and was, on the 17th of May, in Omaha, at Trinity Cathedral, ordained deacon. I preached my first sermon in St. Stephen's Church, Silver Creek, May 21, 1905. I expect to leave here about June 1 and take charge of mission work under a priest at South Omaha and Papillion, Nebraska. I was married at Omaha, October 18, 1883, to Esther A. Wells. We have no children. I am glad you recall with pleasure the good times of 1879 in Omaha, and hope that you will again visit us. I write 'us' because I imagine that my future work is likely to again identify me with Omaha. My life of the last few years has separated me from companionship with the fellows, but I hope that the old fellowships will be renewed when I return and settle in the old place.

"My kindest regards to yourself and any of the fellows whom you may meet."

The little book to which he refers, called "The A B C of Scientific Christianity," was published in Omaha in 1901. He calls it in the preface "an outcome from what may perhaps be properly designated as my conversion to Christianity. Though it is framed as if addressed to an outsider, it really represents talks had with self." It is an extraordinary work, which I have looked over with profound interest, and which my wife, who knows far more about this subject than I shall ever learn, tells me is one of the most penetrating discussions upon the subject that she has seen. Joe Clarkson, though we had opportunity to know him only a little while, reveals himself so well in this public recantation in the "Omaha World-Herald" of January 4, 1901, that I quote it in full:

"In resigning from the Christian Science board of lecture-ship and abandoning my work as a teacher and practitioner, it seems due to those who may be interested to give a brief explanation of the reasons for my course. For perhaps a year past I have been dissatisfied with the results of the Christian

Science practice, and have wondered why, if Christian Science practitioners were engaged in the work of healing the sick after the methods employed by Jesus and the disciples, the results were not more satisfactory.

“ I have made extended trips over the country and have found in every place substantially the same unhappy conditions apparent, — worse, though, in Boston than in most places. I reserved a final conclusion as to the causes for the prevalent conditions until I could satisfy myself whether or not suspicions entertained regarding the methods of conducting the organization, the methods of instruction as given at the Metaphysical College, and presumably in the field classes, and the methods of practice were based on facts. I listened carefully to full instructions from the Metaphysical College, as its class was conducted in June last, and I have, within the past month, had long, personal interviews with Mrs. Eddy and leading representative Christian Scientists whom I regarded as well posted in the field conditions.

“ My conclusions from the various sources of information were and are these:

“ That Mrs. Eddy is the discoverer and founder of Christian Science; that Christian Science, substantially as it is given to us by Mrs. Eddy in ‘ Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,’ is from God; that the Christian Scientists are, as a body, closer to God than are the people of any other denomination on earth; that human distortions, perversions, misconceptions, and misapplications of the teachings of ‘ Science and Health ’ have led both Mrs. Eddy and her following into a pursuance of methods in business, teaching, and practice which have a tendency to steadily lower the high standard of spirituality originally set, and, if much longer continued, will bring about a condition of spiritual paralysis in the Science ranks.

“ In my field as a lecturer and teacher I have felt it my duty, so long as a member of the organization, to so deport and express myself as to lead others to believe that I was in full accord with the business modes and requirements of the Manual, teachings, and practice; and I have done so, hoping, while the

doubts were thronging upon me, that I might see my way clear in honesty to the outside world, in honesty to the Christian Scientists and to myself, to continue in the active work. The step I take is not the result of an impulse, but of long and careful consideration. The reasons given above are substantially the reasons which led to what I have done; but I want all those interested, and the world at large, to understand that, so far from denouncing Christian Science, I consider it, as given to us through Mrs. Eddy's book, the most wonderful exposition of truth that came during the nineteenth century. I should not have withdrawn had I not concluded that under conditions as they now exist any radical reform could not be effected."

This, it seems to me, is a suggestive commentary upon the fate of those who are honest and become involved in the quagmire of this modern cult. Here is a quotation from the "Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin," of July, 1905, which presents the facts in this crisis of Clarkson's career from the outsider's standpoint:

"The career of Mr. Clarkson is one of the most remarkable on record. Clarkson was fifteen years ago a Judge of Omaha, Nebraska, but shortly after he had retired from his office he disappeared from home. The disappearance was so remarkable that it attracted wide attention. The clothing of the former jurist was found on the banks of a small lake near his home; and as he was known to be a great sportsman it was thought that he had gone bathing and had been drowned. His estate was settled two years later, and just after the work had been concluded Judge Clarkson reappeared at his usual haunts. He insisted that his mind had been a blank, and he was not able to give any account of the manner in which he had spent the two years. Later, however, it was learned that he had been working as a lumber handler. After his return he became one of the most ardent supporters of Mrs. Eddy, and had a large following in the West. Some years ago he sent out an open letter, in which he severed his relations with the Christian Science faith and stated that he would promulgate a new faith.

"Since then he has given up this resolve and will join the

priesthood of the Episcopal Church. Judge Clarkson is regarded as one of the brightest men in the West."

In a letter dated March 31, 1906, he writes me:

"I am now living in South Omaha, and have charge of a little mission here and another at Papillion. My ordination to priesthood may not come for some time, and may not come at all, as some of my views seem to be looked upon as heretical. I shall, however, in every way I can, clearly define my position before entering the priesthood, so that there may be no after charges to meet. It is probable that I shall do some writing for the 'Living Church,' the Milwaukee paper."

His address is No. 351 South Twenty-eighth St., South Omaha, Nebraska.

WILLIAM NEWTON COLLINS

Born in New York City May 9, 1854. Son of Sheldon and Lucy (Newton) Collins. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, entering Yale with the class of 1878. He joined our class at the beginning of Freshman year, but left before we became Sophomores. After withdrawing from college he studied mining engineering in Paris during the years 1876-1877. The two following years were passed in mining in Angora and New Mexico. Removing to New York in 1880, he began business as a manufacturer, in which he continued for a number of years. Of late he has resigned entirely from active business, leading the life of what our French friends call a *rentier*. He is a Republican, and belongs to the Union League Club of New York.

He married, April 18, 1883, Susan, daughter of Alfred Colvill of New York. She died February 5, 1885. Their two children both died young.

His address is 21 East 48th St., New York City.

***JOHN GUY CRUMP**

Born in New London, Connecticut, June 30, 1856. Son of William Cleaveland and Mary (Chew) Crump. His father, a

son of Reuben Crump, was graduated from Yale in 1836, helped in the preliminary survey of the Erie Railway in 1836-1837, and practised law in New London from 1839 to the time of his death in 1883. John Crump, in the same way, may be said to have passed his entire life in the town of his birth. He came to Yale after completing the preparatory course at the Norwich Free Academy. He died by his own hand at his home in New London, Connecticut, June 19, 1894, in his thirty-eighth year.

The saddest casualty which has marked any of our classmates' careers occurred in New London shortly before the gala week of the boat-race, when that quaint and forgotten town once more puts on the garb of gayety and is galvanized into a brief spasm of life. Domestic difficulties had made Crump suspicious and irritable for some years; they added greatly to the sense of mistake and failure which attended his leaving our class in college in a fit of passionate disgust; to atone for the errors with which he charged his earlier years, he did not spare himself in his professional work, and the combined mental and physical strain proved at length more than the poor fellow could endure. Soon after his return from a sporting trip in Canada, where he had gone in a vain search for rest and distraction, he shot himself in the insane hope that death might end all.

His career after leaving Yale — a very unnecessary step — was creditable in the extreme. He was a man of unusual ability, and soon showed that he was determined to achieve success by means of hard work. After being admitted to practice at the Bar he became Police Justice, and subsequently, during several terms, Prosecuting Attorney for the city. In 1886 he was appointed by the General Assembly a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New London County, in which capacity his services were eminently satisfactory, and his promotion in due time to the Superior Court Bench was looked upon as a matter of course. In 1886 he was given the honorary degree of M.A. by Yale, but he never willingly came back to his college, nor did he ever join our class reunions. At the time of his death he was one of the editors of the "New London Day" and a



JOHN GUY CRUMP, 1879

member of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, having joined the Roman Catholic Church some years previously.

The following sympathetic reference to Crump, written by Norris Osborn and printed in that stirring and salient sheet, the "New Haven Register," is worth adding to this scanty record of a pathetic failure:

"Whatever the relations were that brought us into contact, we found him moved by the same spirit of courtesy, consideration, and honor that characterized his whole life. Of late years he has won distinction on the Bench, for which he was by temperament fitted. That his suicide was the act of a maddened brain is only too clear to those who have known of the cares and troubles that have afflicted his sensitive nature and who have watched with increasing solicitude the strain they were exerting upon his powers of self-command. There was too much of the hero in John Crump's disposition to permit him to yield to simple discouragement. That he died as he did is sufficient proof for his friends that the work of mental and physical demoralization, superinduced by anxieties that could not be escaped, was complete. His friends will soon forget the manner of his death in the many recollections of sweet associations that will be revived at the mention of his name. He was a noble-hearted fellow."

He married, 1879, Jennie E. Williams, of New London. Their two children were: William Cleaveland, 2d, born June, 1880; Marian E., born January, 1885, died April 9, 1885.

ARTHUR CUSHING DILL

Born in Spencerport, New York, September 16, 1857. Son of the Rev. James Horton and Catharine (Brooks) Dill. He lived and learned in a good many different towns both West and East before 1872, when he ended his youthful peregrinations in three years at the Hopkins Grammar School. He left our class early in Sophomore year because his health broke down, and he was advised by his elders to give up study altogether at that time; but a world without learning was as dust

in the mouth to Arthur. He braved the laws of health, and returned in 1877 to join the class of 1880, where, doubtless owing to the lessened strain of competition, he graduated easily and not without honor. After three years in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, varied with a course in the American Institute of Phrenology and Anthropology, he became a missionary of the American Home Missionary Association in the Black Hills of Dakota, being ordained in that region June 16, 1884. He returned East the following year and accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Freedom, New Jersey. From this place he removed in June, 1889, to take charge of a church in Sterling, New Jersey, where he stayed until June, 1891. He had a trying time here, and the newspapers played havoc with probity in certain reports which they circulated about his social activities and his engaging conversation. The Presbytery was greatly exercised over these newspaper reports, but they failed to fix the responsibility, and there seems to be no truth in the allegations of evil communications or corruption of good manners. He had before this time added to his work as a pastor the duties of teaching in the American Institute of Phrenology and Anthropology on the subject of "The Voice as an Exponent of Character." I should like to have heard him. He added to his accomplishments by a year of advanced study in the University of New York, and received there the degree of M.A. in 1892. Then he took a church in Northampton, New York, remaining until 1894, when he removed to Chazy. From this pastorate he resigned in April, 1900, to become Extension Secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City. In February, 1901, he assumed charge of a Congregational church in Niagara Falls, which had been founded by his father. They spoke well of him in this church when he resigned in the summer of 1904, calling him "active, energetic, and zealous in all labors." That sounds like the same old Dill. In 1903 Fargo gave him the honorary degree of D.D. In November, 1904, he became acting chaplain and lecturer on Geology and Astrology in the Idaho Industrial Institute at Weiser in that State, whence he removed in 1885 to

take a pulpit in Clifton Springs. He has during these many years of strenuosity published some articles and addresses, as well as preached and lectured and taught in the various localities that have profited by his presence.

While in Chazy he married, June 30, 1897, Helen Abigail North, daughter of Hon. Philetus Fillmore North, of that town. They have no children.

His address is Clifton Springs, New York.

***ANDREW PENROSE LUSK DULL**

Born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1857. Son of James Junken and Elizabeth McKinley (Lusk) Dull. The stock on either side is of English, Scotch, and German descent.

Johnnie was trained for college after a somewhat painful process in the Harrisburg Academy, Princeton Preparatory School, and Phillips Academy, Andover, from the last of which schools he entered Yale with our class, but through insufficient preparation labored in vain until he retreated to the class of 1880. He remained with this class until the December examinations in 1878, when he joined the company of 1881, with which he graduated. After his six years at Yale he took service during eight months in the Lochiel Rolling Mill Company near his home, in which concern he was subsequently a considerable shareholder. From 1882 to 1890 he was employed in the Mechanics Bank of Harrisburg, where he did his work faithfully, I do not doubt. His service was interrupted by a vacation of some months in Europe at the time of his marriage in 1888. He withdrew from his place as cashier in the bank in 1891, and appears to have led a life of retirement on account of his failing health, until his death in Harrisburg, October 24, 1893. He was a Democrat and a Presbyterian.

We shall always remember him affectionately as one of the thoroughly nice fellows amongst that genial and too numerous company that we gave all too grudgingly to enrich the class below us.

He married, November 22, 1888, Helen Montgomery Boyd, of Harrisburg, who survives him without children.

CHARLES MITCHELL FABRIQUE

Born in New Haven September 22, 1857. Son of Charles and Caroline S. (Eastman) Fabrique. His father, a teacher and preacher whose whole life was passed in the State of Connecticut, was a descendant of French Huguenots who came to this country in the seventeenth century. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1842, and taught in an Academy in Waterbury from 1845 to 1852. Removing to New Haven in 1853, he there conducted a boarding and day school for twenty years. He served several times in the Council, as Alderman, and as Police Commissioner of New Haven. He was also active in organizing the Industrial School for Girls at Middletown. Yale gave him the honorary degree of M.A. On his maternal side Fabrique was derived from English Puritan families who appear for the most part to have belonged to Connecticut.

He was educated in the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven and at the Hopkins Grammar School, from which he entered Yale with our class, but was compelled at the end of Freshman year to withdraw from college, owing to a long and serious illness from typhoid fever. After his recovery he worked in various shops in New Haven until 1891, when he began the study of law in the office of Case, Ely, and Case of New Haven. He has been admitted to the Bar, but has been occupied during the past ten years as librarian of the New Haven County Bar Association Library. He served in the Common Council of New Haven two terms. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and probably votes the Republican ticket.

He married, October 11, 1894, Grace Dudley Robinson, of Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut. They have had one son, Dudley Robinson Fabrique, born in New Haven May 11, 1897, who died in that city April 30, 1906.

His address is New Haven, Connecticut.

EDWARD HART FENN

Born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 12, 1857. Son of Edward Hart and Frances Pitkin (Talcott) Fenn. The first ancestor on the paternal side was Benjamin Fenn, who came to New Haven in 1637 with Davenport and later was one of the founders of Milford, his name, with that of Sarah his wife, appearing on the Memorial Bridge there. On his mother's side Fenn is a direct descendant of John Talcott, a founder of Hartford in 1636, and through his other ancestors, also descended from the Pynchons, Pitkins, and others of our Puritan aristocracy.

He was prepared for Yale in the Hartford High School, entering with our class, which he left in Sophomore year. "Since leaving" (he writes, June 24, 1905) "New Haven and the old class, my time has been passed mainly in newspaper work, for many years with the 'Hartford Post,' of which I was the city editor under the administration of John A. Porter, and in more recent years — the past five or six — with the 'Hartford Courant' as special writer, reporter, and legislative reporter. At intervals I have travelled a little, fished some, and shot more. The close of the present legislative session will end my association with 'The Courant' for a time, as I have made arrangements for a rest. This is about all there is to my autobiography." He is a Republican in politics.

He has been twice married. The children of his first wife are: Hart Cutler, born in Hartford April 1, 1886; Frances Talcott, born in Hartford July 15, 1887; Isabel Shepard, born in Hartford April 6, 1889. He married, second, January 30, 1902, Margaret Bacon Clark of Old Lyme, Connecticut.

His address is The Chester Place, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

*ARTHUR LOCKE HOLMES

Born in the town of Langdon, New Hampshire, July 26, 1856. Son of Iva and C. B. Holmes. His father was a farmer in Walpole, New Hampshire, where the boy studied in the village



EDWARD HART FENN, 1905

school, subsequently finishing his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He took a high rank at once during the few months he was with us, promising to be a Philosophical-oration man, but his scholastic success was purchased at the cost of his life. He was over-ambitious and worked too hard. He was employed as assistant superintendent of the old reading-room in South Middle until he broke down in March, 1876. After closing the room at ten o'clock he would go to Gamma Nu Hall, where he would practise on the piano, often until after midnight. He was, moreover, a promising athlete and rowed on the Freshman crew. I quote the following from a "Record" notice of May 24:

"Holmes was of a singularly modest and retiring disposition, and on this account was not known by many of his classmates. It is, however, enough to say that he was admired and loved by all for his fine and exalted religious life. This praise will not be mere emptiness to those who knew him, nor will it add much to their convictions of his worth."

He died at his father's house May 17, 1876, only a week after his withdrawal from our ranks,—the first of our number to leave us while in college. Six of our class attended the funeral, and at a class meeting we passed the usual hearty but rather conventional resolutions of sorrow and of sympathy for his family. Merritt writes me that his aged mother, a dear and lifelong friend of his, still lives on the old farm in the Connecticut River Valley.

CHARLES HUBBARD HOWLAND

Born in Farmingdale, Monmouth County, New Jersey, October 10, 1850. Son of Michael and Meribah (Williams) Howland. Many of the family of Howland have been prominent in early English history. There are records of the first of that name which appeared in the reign of Henry the Seventh in 1475 and 1478. Richard, eldest son of a John Howland, was made a Doctor of Divinity and Bishop of Peterborough, where he was at the time of the captivity of Mary Queen of Scots. Three

brothers of this name were among the earliest settlers of the Plymouth Colony, our classmate being derived from Henry, one of these, who settled afterward in Duxbury. A number of his descendants have become notable in American history as senators and judges. Of these we need only point out Judge Henry A. Howland, of New York, and of the Yale Corporation. On his mother's side our former classmate traces descent from one of the numerous Williams families who were early settlers in Monmouth County, New Jersey, headed by Elihu Williams, a Quaker arriving there about the year 1700. The name and sect would seem to imply connection with Roger Williams.

Howland says of himself: "At fourteen I entered the employ of an uncle in New York City, and for three years while at work with him attended the public high school during the winter season. Later, removing to Long Branch in 1867, I served an apprenticeship there as a joiner. I came to New Haven in 1869, and the next year entered Russell's Military School, where I prepared for the Scientific School and passed its entrance examinations. Desiring to take the academic course, however, I went to the Hopkins Grammar School, joined the class of 1875 there, and entered Yale College with the class of 1879. On account of failing health I was only able to remain in college until the spring term, when I was compelled to give up both work and study for two years. In the fall of 1877 I entered the Medical School, and graduated there in the spring of 1880. After a graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, taken in the year 1880-1881, I settled down to practise my profession in Meriden in April, 1881, and succeeded in paying my expenses the first year. In 1888 I removed from Meriden to New Haven to begin practice there on Whalley Avenue, but my health once more giving way in 1892, I was obliged to seek the milder climate of Florida, where I raised fruit and practised medicine as well as I could in Waveland, on the famous Indian River; but the great freeze in the winter of 1894-1895 drove me back to New Haven once more to open an office. In 1898 I built the house I am living in now, on the corner of Sherman and Edgewood Avenues, where I conduct my professional practice

with a fair amount of health and, as some think, more than my fair share of success. My time is entirely given up to my profession, except that I am somewhat largely interested in certain mining ventures." He is a director in Spear's American Mining Syndicate, and in the Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Corporation, vice-president of the Porphyry Peak Gold Mining Company, and manager in Spear's American Exchange, New York. He is a Republican, and a communicant of the Plymouth Congregational Church of New Haven.

Howland ranks among the ablest doctors in New Haven, and would have a still larger practice had his work not been interrupted by constantly recurring illness. His departure was a real loss to our class, in which he remained so short a time as to have left upon most of his classmates but a slight impression of his character and ability. Those who knew him in school, however, retain a very high opinion of the man and of his mind.

He married, May 3, 1882, Alice Broughton, of New Haven. Their children are: Harold Broughton, born January 9, 1885, died January 22, 1889; Kenneth Wilbur, born August 5, 1891. Kenneth is now in the New Haven High School and on his way to college.

His address is 209 Sherman Ave., New Haven, Connecticut. He has a country place at Waveland, St. Lucie County, Florida.

WILLIAM COLBURN HUSTED

Born in Brooklyn April 16, 1857. Son of William A. Husted of that city. He entered the Hopkins Grammar School at the age of sixteen and passed to Yale with our class in 1875. He left college at the end of Sophomore year and spent his Junior year with 1880, but left college in the fall of 1879, chiefly on account of poor health, I imagine, or because scholastic life did not interest him sufficiently to make him wish to continue longer in its drudgery for a degree. He has spent the most of his life since withdrawing from college in Brooklyn and New York. Six years ago I received from him a message written in the old easy-going style which we remember characterized him as a

boy. "The Husted," he declares, "of to-day is quite a different fellow from the Husted of those far-off New Haven days. Though life for the most part has dealt very generously with me, and a liberal share of health and happiness have been my portion, I have also had, of course, like other men, my disappointments and responsibilities. I have never married because I have been unable to find the woman for whom I would be willing to surrender my bachelor freedom. I have travelled quite a good deal during the past few years, and have written from time to time for different magazines and journals. I have been connected for a number of years with the old, conservative publishing house of William Wood and Company, No. 51 Fifth Avenue, and lately as cashier and 'general utility man.'"

He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which denote alike his social station and his intellectual tastes.

JOHN WILLIAM KELLER

Born near Paris in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 5, 1856. Son of John Cantrill and Mary Elizabeth (Simpson) Keller. His father was a farmer of American ancestry so far as the line can be traced. His great-grandfather, Jacob Keller, was a captain in the American Revolutionary Army, who was given a land-grant in Kentucky issued by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, for his services in the war. The family still occupies a part of this land, to which their ancestor removed from Virginia in 1790. The Simpsons are likewise of Virginia ancestry and English stock, Mrs. J. C. Keller's grandfather having removed from the Old Dominion to Kentucky soon after the War of the Revolution.

Bull Keller got his early schooling under Mr. B. F. Smith in Cynthiana, Kentucky. His preparation for college was completed in the two upper classes of the Hopkins Grammar School, from which he entered Yale with the rest of us. He had an interesting time in college, where he will be remembered by our generation as setting the "Yale News" upon a firm foundation,

as a continuously published newspaper. The birth of that notable effort of college journalism was due to Herbert Bowen, in the class which preceded ours, but its founder wearying of the effort, in two months turned it over to Bill Law, Moores, Roorback, and Keller, who took it up and made of it something less scurrilous and more informing. Quite unexpectedly to most of us they convinced the college world that such an organ for news, announcements, and opinions was generally desired. The emoluments thereby derived were not great, but Keller (who was the whole thing) at once showed the instincts of the born newspaper man, and to his shrewdness and sense are due many of the traditions that perpetuated what is to-day the most famous among American college publications. I have just been looking over my file of the first two volumes of this paper: it is less "grown up" than the undergraduate literature of this generation, but it seems to me on the other hand less commonplace. We used to have a fashion of hitting out from the shoulder in the old-styled way that was sometimes roughly effective. Here is the sympathetic expression of Bull's compliments to the most dignified of periodicals:

"That solid solid of solids the Yale 'Lit.' has once more made its appearance, and once more it has been condemned to the waste basket without even the honor of a reading, save possibly a glimpse at the memorabilia." And here again is a shambling bit of humor in the rough which will recall the Kentuckian as we experienced him at Yale: "I have heard it stated that every month, on the evening when the 'Lit.' makes its appearance, as the clock strikes twelve, that bandy-legged, jolly old ballet dancer on the cover of the 'Lit.' goes over and offers his compliments to Pierson, and asks him how he likes his new shoe buckles, the set of his nightshirt, and, above all, his wig, and if he thinks that his hand placed on his thigh is sufficiently imposing to impress all men with his greatness, and to the necessity of buying one of his photographs, and finally, having discoursed on the weather, and sympathized with each other on their isolated condition, they crack a bottle of beer, embrace, and depart, lamenting on the degeneracy of the age when men



JOHN WILLIAM KELLER, 1904

were not permitted to show their calves in public and wear their nightdress to prayers."

I find no mention of the "News" in the "Banner" or "Pot-pourri" of our time.

Bull rowed upon the University crew in the race of June, 1879, and was thought by its captain to be the strongest oar in the boat. Owing to the exigencies of these literary and athletic occupations he lost his place in our class at the end of Junior year, which he took over again with the class of 1880, leaving them at its end without returning for a degree. "After I came to New York," he writes, "in November, 1879, I entered journalism as a reporter, having a stormy career for the first three years owing to attacks made upon the dives prevalent in the city at that time. I was waylaid and assaulted by thugs, and lost the sight of one eye in consequence, but resumed attacks upon recovery. The dives eventually closed. As journalist I have held the positions of managing editor, and editor, dramatic critic, and special writer. I have worked on the 'New York Times,' the 'Journal,' the 'World,' the 'Press,' the 'Recorder,' the 'Dramatic News,' and some other papers." His dramatic criticisms have given him a reputation among both newspaper and theatre men in New York, and as "Cholly Knickerbocker" in the "Journal" and "Advertiser," he made a hit as a society chronicler before 1898. He has divided his social activities about equally between the haunts of journalism and the drama. He has been twice president of the New York Press Club, and is a member of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia, and of the Southern Society of New York. Besides these activities he is also in the front rank of the Democracy of New York City. Long a member of the noted Tammany Society, he was a Sachem of the Hall from 1899 to 1903, and in 1899-1900 president of the Democratic Club, of which also he has served as governor several terms. He was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck a Commissioner of the Department of Charities of New York City, serving as President of the Board of Public Charities from January 1, 1898, to January, 1902. It was recognized as an excellent appointment at the time, and Keller

deserves all the reputation he got out of his four years of usefulness on that Board. He was appointed a delegate from New York to the National Democratic Convention held in Kansas City in 1900, and was named as the candidate of the New York delegation for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

He is the author, among other plays, of "Tangled Lives," which was successfully acted in 1886. He has written "Journalism as a Career," in the "Forum," 1894; "Pauperism and Municipal Charity," in the "Arena," 1900; and the article entitled "Public Charities," in the "Encyclopædia Americana" of 1904. He has travelled in Europe by way of a vacation trip, but otherwise confined himself pretty steadily to hard work at home. He does not tell me what church he attends.

He married, February 27, 1888, Hattie Eels, formerly known as Agnes Elliott, an admirable actress in the Wallack Stock Company. She died, October 4, 1898; they had no children.

His address is Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and 52d St., and his present office at 35 Broad St., New York City.

OSCAR ALEXANDER KNIGHT

Born in Camden, Maine, August 18, 1856. Son of Henry Knight of that place. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Yale with our class. He left us at the end of Freshman year, and since that time has been engaged in various places in the West and New England in business. I see no harm in quoting the following characteristic extract from Newell Eddy's letter of April 20, 1905:

"I can give you but very little information regarding our old classmate and my old chum, Oscar Knight. His home was in Camden, Maine. We went to school together at Andover, and at the end of the Freshman year at college we had planned to room together during Sophomore year in South Middle, but Oscar met with hard luck at the annual examinations. If I remember rightly, he returned for a time with the class of '80, but soon left and returned home. I heard of him some years after, when I learned that he was located at Sandusky, Ohio, in

business with some relatives of his of the same name, engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. I never heard a word from him in any manner from that time on until the panic of '93, at the time of the free-silver craze, when I received a note from him, evidently written in haste, stating that he was interested in a silver mine out in Colorado and that he was hard up and wanted to dispose of some of his stock. It happened at that time that I was interested a little in a mining proposition myself, and it resulted in my turning him down. Since then I have never heard a word from him."

I have had better luck than Newell. Knight writes me on April 3, 1906: "For fifteen years I was in the lumber and woodenware business in Sandusky. On account of poor health I then had to spend ten years in the mountains of Tennessee, devoting my entire time to getting well, and this I did with such success that I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I was out of active business for a time, but for the past four years I have been engaged in the business of a florist in West Roxbury, Massachusetts."

He married, in January, 1882, Georgia P. Follansbee, of Camden, Maine. They have no children.

His address is West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

***WILLIAM ARMSTRONG LABAREE**

Born in Ladoga, Indiana, May 9, 1854. Son of Dr. Hubbard Labaree of that place, who died before his son came to Yale. The boy partially supported himself while preparing for college in the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati. His two years in college were strenuous to a degree much beyond the average of undergraduate work, and as a result he was probably known to most of us as a worthy dig. He possessed, however, admirable qualities, as I discovered for myself in Sophomore year when I happened to be slated with him for a debate. He prepared himself thoroughly, and conducted the argument admirably for his side. His death occurred in the summer vacation while at the home of his relatives, August 17, 1877, the last



WILLIAM ARMSTRONG LABAREE, 1876

of the four taken from our number while we were at Yale. A committee made up of Green, Merriam, and Simpson drew up resolutions upon our return to college in the following fall in which they declared "That in all our fellowship with him we came to a deep realization of his earnestness of purpose, his genial and pleasant ways as a companion, his upright and honest Christian life," — a fitting testimonial, which the class could honestly indorse.

His chum Merriam writes the following note about him:

"Labaree was my room-mate during Sophomore year, and we roomed in the Sophomore entry in the old chapel. He was somewhat older and maturer than most of us. He was an orphan, and was trying to get through Yale by the most rigid economy. He was very ambitious, and united to that was a strong will which held him doggedly to his work. He hoped to excel in forensic lines and used to practise speaking aloud in the room. His vocation was to be that of a lawyer, but a lawyer governed by a fine devotion to honor, integrity, and truth.

"He was a very companionable fellow, enjoyed a good time and a hearty laugh. The fellows in the entry were good friends of Will, and frequented our room not a little — more on Will's account than on mine. He had good habits, and maintained an excellent character all through the year. He was not a brilliant scholar; indeed, he found his studies very hard and irksome; but he held himself with a sort of relentlessness to them. His only physical exercise, as I remember, was walking, and his gait had marked peculiarities, very much like a sailor's.

"He was a true Christian, — a wholesome one; nothing of sham about him, — and he was generally found at the religious meetings of the class and University. Night after night, during those months of brotherly comradeship, he would read his Bible just before retiring, and then, as he was undressing for bed, he would recite the last lines of the *Thanatopsis*. His death was sudden, and was a great grief to his relatives and to me; for I loved him, and had counted on a right good fellowship with him through the college course. He passed away only a few weeks after I had bidden him good-bye for the vacation."

SPENCER TSÊNG LAISUN

Born in Shanghai, China, April 21, 1856. Son of Chan Laisun, a Chinese who was educated in Western studies by American missionaries and sent to Yale, where he completed a part of the college course. A brother of our classmate, Elijah Thien Foh, was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1877. Spencer was inscribed at Yale under the name Spencer Thien Lok Laisun. He obtained his preparation for college at the Springfield Collegiate Institute, and was put in charge of the Rev. M. C. Stebbins while in this country. Withdrawing from our class early in Freshman year, he entered the senior class in the Hopkins Grammar School, where he won a prize essay on Confucius. He returned to college with the class of '80, but left at the end of their first year to enter upon a career in China. Here he has shown ability in private business and public affairs, though badly handicapped, as are all foreign-educated Chinese, by the suspicions of native officials trained in the traditional methods of their country. His official rank at present is that of Brevet Third Rank Button (light blue), and he is an unattached Expectant Prefect with decoration of the Peacock's Feather. He is, moreover, Deputy for Foreign Affairs for Szechuen, Chekiang, Hupeh, and Kiangnan, but his activities are mainly devoted to journalism. He has compiled the "Reform Decrees of 1878 issued by H. I. M. Kuang Hsu," and written, among other things in English, "Notes on Native Affairs," which appeared in the columns of the "North China Daily News."

He is married, but I can learn nothing of his family.

His residence is No. 11 Boone Road, Hongkew, Shanghai, and his office with the "North China Daily News" in that city.

DAVID CHARLES LINES

Born in Woodbridge, Connecticut, November 7, 1857. Son of John M. and Adeline C. Lines. His father was a man of



SPENCER THIEN LOK LAISUN, 1876

some means, who devoted the latter part of his life to a farm in the town of Woodbridge.

Lines was prepared for Yale at the Russell Commercial and Collegiate Institute of New Haven, from which he entered with our class. He stayed but a few months, however, and left college to go into business in 1876. He has been occupied during the past thirty years as clerk and merchant in New York, where he is now engaged as an importer.

He remains unmarried.

His address is 27 West 22d St., New York City.

*FRANCIS BEY LUDELING

Born in Monroe, Louisiana, October 15, 1857. Son of John Theodore and Maria (Copley) Ludeling. His father, who was born in New Orleans, was a graduate of the Jesuit College at St. Louis, and subsequently Chief Justice of Louisiana. He was the son of a Prussian emigrant to this country, and of François Laurette de Saluave de L'Ailleuse, of an old French family of New Orleans. Bey Ludeling's mother was descended from the famous John Singleton Copley, the royal portrait painter whose son, Lord Lyndhurst, was Lord Chancellor of England. She was also derived from some of the early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, and from a worthy who fought under Blücher in the battle of Waterloo. Still another forbear, Killion Wynne, fought in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. On the whole, I think this ancestry is the most generally representative of the chief elements that have entered into American history of any that our classmates can show.

Both the Ludeling brothers entered Yale with the class of 1878, and both of them descended for a time into our class. Their time, however, was rather too good in one sense, and they departed from the difficult walks of scholasticism in the North before they had completed their second Freshman year. Bey was a member of the Freshman football twenty of 1878, and went for the most part in the company of his friends in that class while he stayed at Yale, so we knew him but slightly. I remem-

ber that he was active and efficient in the gentle art of hazing Freshmen, a Sophomore prerogative which he usurped with rather a grand disdain for the conventions of college life. He went back to Louisiana in 1876, and after some travelling, hunting, and loafing, became a cotton broker, living at Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. He died there of pneumonia, November 17, 1902.

***FREDERICK LYNDBURST LUDELING**

Brother of Bey, was born in Monroe, Louisiana, April 11, 1856. He was prepared for Yale under the tuition of Rev. R. A. Hume (Yale 1868). I have an extremely dim recollection of him, excepting that he looked and acted very like his brother. After leaving our class in Freshman year he entered Cornell University, but did not graduate, and subsequently became a law student in Louisiana. Here he was most tragically assassinated by five men who sprang upon him out of an ambush, with true Southern chivalry, while he was serving upon a case in which his father had become deeply concerned. This is all I know of his story.

HENRY LYNE

Born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1856. Son of John Philip and Mary (Brickmann) Lyne. His father, a merchant of Scotch descent, was born in this country of Scottish parents who came to Philadelphia about the year 1780. The late Senator, Postmaster-general, and President of Washington and Lee University, William Lyne Wilson, was a kinsman of this stock. The maternal line is of mixed German and American ancestry.

Lyne was tutored for college, after earlier schooling in various places, by the late Samuel Barnum Mead (Yale 1820), who must at that time have been celebrating the fifty-fifth anniversary of his graduation as his pupil entered college. Harry had a brilliant record in college, where I find he ranked among the first four or five in our class when ill health compelled him to leave col-



HARRY LYNE, 1904

lege at the end of Junior year. While a Sophomore, he secured a first Mathematical prize. Upon regaining his health in 1879, he began school-teaching in Augusta, Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1886, when, with a very rare determination, he completed his Senior year with the class of 1887, in the ranks of which he stands enshrined to our loss and its eternal gain. After securing his degree he went to Colorado and engaged in the business of smelting ore. He has been connected during this period with the Globe Smelting and Refining Company, of which he was the general ore-purchasing agent, and the American Smelting and Refining Company, in which he has been secretary of various committees, and the general purchasing and traffic agent. "I am still at it," he says, referring to his business. "Nothing important ever happens to me here. My great satisfaction now is that I feel that I am a Yale man, my only regret that I did not know my classmates better." He is a Republican, but not a church member.

He remains unmarried, which perhaps accounts for the tone and terseness of his own account of himself; but those who have known him in the University Club at Denver declare that he is one of the most generous and loyal of hosts.

His address is The University Club, Denver, Colorado.

FRANK MAXON

Born in Schenectady, New York, April 24, 1856. Son of George G. and Maria (Wood) Maxon. He prepared for college in the Union School, Schenectady, in Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute in New Haven, and at the Hopkins Grammar School, where he was one of the crack ball players of the school, from which he entered Yale with the class of 1878. He played on the Freshman nine with that class, and the next year was one of the University nine. He came to our class in Sophomore year, but soon left and entered business in his native town. Here he has remained, engaged chiefly in dealing in real estate ever since.

He married, November 19, 1894, Amanda Van Auken, of Altamont, Albany County.

His address is Schenectady, New York.

JAMES MIDDLETON

Born in Bannockburn, Scotland, August 31, 1850, of Scottish parents. Brought to this country in 1854, he was adopted and brought up by Dr. J. S. Middleton, of Salem, New Hampshire. He obtained some instruction as a growing boy at Pinkerton Academy at Derry, and at the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, but for the most part was compelled to prepare himself for college in the classics. This he did while supporting himself by teaching. Owing to ill health he was obliged to leave college at the conclusion of the first term of our Sophomore year. After a brief interval for recuperation, he made his living by selling books as agent for the publishing houses, first of Charles Scribner's Sons, later of D. Appleton and Company, and subsequently of Harper and Brothers, with which firm he is still engaged. He remained in New Haven until 1885. Since then he has lived according to the necessities of his occupation, in New York, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cleveland, St. Louis, and in Madison, Ohio, where his family resided while he wandered. He has spent most of his lifetime on the road, traveling in various capacities for the firms which employed him. He has published several articles on social and economic subjects in newspapers and magazines. He is a Democrat, a theosophist, and a Blue Lodge Mason.

Quite recently (March 23, 1906) I received the following sad item from him to complete his record: "Please change my address to Rochester, New York, where I have lived for some time. My family were to reunite here last summer, where my son joined me on July 2. On the 20th of that month he was instantly killed by an elevator in the Lowenthals Knitting Mills. Dwight had been two years in the Painsville (Ohio) High School, taking the classical course, and was an enthusiastic Yale boy, a fine athlete, and a well-read scholar. He was manager



JAMES MIDDLETON, 1904

of the High School Foot-Ball Club and was substitute Centre on its Team. We placed his body last summer in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, by the side of his little sister. His mother is all I have left now. She is with me."

He married, July 8, 1884, Carrie A. Manville, of Woodbridge, Connecticut. Their two children were: Jessie Alling, born July 15, 1885, died December 7, 1885; Alfred Dwight, born July 15, 1889, died July 20, 1905.

His address is Powers Building, Rochester, New York.

WINFIELD SCOTT MOODY

Born in New York City April 27, 1856. Son of William Scott and Abby Adelia (Perkins) Moody. The first Moody, William by name, an English Puritan, landed at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1630. "I believe," our classmate writes, "all the Moodys in the country came from this same old William, who, I think I have heard, shod the first pair of oxen in Massachusetts Colony. There was a power of Congregational ministers of this name during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Some of them have been great, and most of them good; while the late lamented Dwight L. Moody was both. There have also been a secretary of the navy, real estate agents, doctors, and lawyers, besides divines in the group." Of his mother's line it is probably only necessary to add that she was one of the great Perkins family of Hartford.

Moody was prepared for college by Dr. J. C. Fitch, of Norwalk, Connecticut. After an all too brief association with our class, in which, however, he will be remembered by many, he left Yale and subsequently graduated at Trinity College in Hartford at the same date upon which we were evolved at Yale. Upon securing his degree he spent a few years in the woollen manufacturing business in Connecticut, where his family then lived. Leaving this employment, after a trip to Europe of three months in 1887, he was in 1888 taken upon the staff of the "New York Evening Sun," doing editorial and general work. Later he was employed for several years in similar ways by the "New



WINFIELD SCOTT MOODY, 1904

York Times." Leaving that newspaper, he became in 1894 the editor of the "Book Buyer," a monthly magazine devoted to books and the makers of books. As the result of overwork, he broke down, and in 1902-1903 was obliged to seek rest in a journey to Europe of about six months. Since his return in 1903 he has been doing only occasional literary work, the demand for which, however, appears to be generally improving. He has published several short stories, one of them called "Any Man and any Woman," I remember, in the "Atlantic," July, 1905; another, called "Réveillon," in the last December "Scribners." He is a Republican.

He married, September 16, 1891, Ellen Watterson of Cleveland, Ohio. They have had no children.

His address is The Players, 16 Gramercy Park, New York City.

CHARLES HENRY MORGAN

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 5, 1856. Son of Edmund T. and Laura (Nash) Morgan. His father, a dry goods merchant of Cleveland, was a Connecticut man descended from a family of Welsh stock, the first settler of which reached Massachusetts Bay in 1636. Mrs. Morgan was derived from a family which came from England to this country in 1637 and joined the original settlers of New Haven in the following year.

Morgan was prepared for college at the Greylock Institute in South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and entered with the class of 1878, where he remained until the end of Junior year.

His career in college was therefore chiefly associated with that class. He only stayed with us a few months in Junior year, when he gave up the struggle for a degree and went into the wholesale dry goods house in which his father was a partner. He was a great athlete, playing on the 1878 class nine, of which he was captain, and the University nine, which he also captained in his last year. He was, moreover, a great ball thrower, making a record, I believe, of 327 feet. He was floor manager of the 1878 Junior Promenade. He spent some years, after the death of his father in 1888, in the manufacture of chemicals

in Bay City, Michigan. For the last few years he has been an agent and underwriter in fire insurance in Cleveland.

He remains unmarried.

His address is 604 American Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN JAMES NAIRN

Born in Washington, District of Columbia, October 28, 1856. Son of John W. and Elizabeth (Nourse) Nairn of that city. After testing the capacity of the old-fashioned schools of our generation in Washington, he was sent to perfect his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, which landed him in New Haven with our class. There was mourning indeed in that same class when at the end of our Junior year we found ourselves, after the manner of the Phœnicians of old, obliged to feed Moloch with a choice selection of our favorite sons. So Jack descended into 1880, in the constellation of which he is regarded as one of the brightest stars.

Some idea of his later career may be gained from his own modest epitome: "From Yale I went in 1880 to Canada, thence to St. Louis, and then to southern Texas among the cowboys of Bexar County, where I became personally acquainted with men and incidents which I had supposed existed only between the yellow paper covers of very light literature. I lived nearly eighteen months in the quaint old Mexican town of San Antonio, and having become uncivilized enough to speak a little Spanish and eat a good deal of Chili con carne, euchelalos, tomales, etc., turned my steps still further south, and entered Mexico in company with a Texan ranger. . . . During my few years of life in the cattle country under the old régime I took great interest in the study of its history as well as participating in its picturesque activities. After a severe attack of fever I returned East, married in the latter part of 1884, and then lived two years in Washington. I went abroad for a short time in 1886, and finally settled in Hartford, entering into the wholesale drug and oil business of my father-in-law, at which I have worked hard, faithfully, and successfully ever since.

"I have found time in the intervals of business for considerable reading and study, almost entirely of an historical nature. I have given a number of lectures on French and American history, and in recent years have found much pleasure in the comparative study of folklore and the stories of the old plantation days of our south country. I have also been closely identified with my wife in what has proven to be a successful work for the working girls of Hartford. I have, moreover, done some little work among the mission schools of our city. I keep up my active interest in horsemanship, and was one of the originators of the Taconic Polo Club, as well as of the Hartford Golf Club, besides being one of the instigators of the New Haven Polo Club. I am a member of several clubs here, one of which, the Southern Society of Hartford, has recently elected me its president. Altogether, life for me has been very busy and — particularly in a domestic sense — very happy. . . . It pleases me much to feel that dear old '79 remembers one of her wayward sons, and I appreciate it."

There is an idyl for the weary and world-worn. Has the Scholar Gypsy come from the Cumner Hills to New England at last, or do we stroll along Omar's

". . . strip of herbage strown
That just divides the desert from the sown,
Where name of slave and sultan is forgot
And Peace to Mahmud on his Golden Throne!"

He married, in December, 1884, Gertrude Hastings Sisson, of Hartford. They have no children.

His address is 259 Main St., Hartford, Connecticut.

HAROLD MATHER NORTH

Born in New York City March 11, 1857. Son of Thomas M. and Mary (Wayland) North. His father, a successful lawyer in New York City, of New England descent, was for many years a member of the firm of Ward, North, and Wagstaff. His mother was descended from the father of the late President

Wayland of Brown University, and was therefore a cousin of Dean Wayland of the Yale Law School.

North was prepared for college by Mr. Morris W. Lyon, in New York. He spent only a part of the first term of Freshman year with our class, but re-entered college with the class of '80, from which, however, he withdrew before the end of their Freshman year. He has lived all his life in New York City, employed in business there, and has resided with his parents, who are still alive.

He remains unmarried.

His address is 218 Broadway, New York City.

NORRIS GALPIN OSBORN

Born in New Haven April 17, 1858. Son of Minott Augur and Catharine I. (Gilbert) Osborn. His father, a well-known newspaper man and leader in the Democracy of this State during and after the Civil War, was a descendant of old New England stock first established in America in 1636.

Norris acquired the better part of what he knew in the earlier portion of his life during a four years' course in the Hopkins Grammar School. He remained with us in college until the trying times of Sophomore year, when he joined the class of '80, with which he retained an anchorage till the end. He was famous enough in college perhaps to require the substantial support of at least two classes. His most celebrated achievement while with us was his playing the part of an end man with Jack Curtiss in the last Thanksgiving Jubilee. There is of course much more to relate about his college career, such as his leading the dance and presiding over the Glee Club; but this is a story that properly belongs to the historian of the class of '80. It would be churlish to deprive him of one of the few tales of interest in his aggregation.

Since graduating from Yale Norris has been employed in the office of his father's newspaper, the "New Haven Evening Register," at first in the capacity of reporter and proofreader, and since 1884 as its chief editor. While the ownership of the



NORRIS GALPIN OSBORN

paper has passed out of his hands within the last ten years, he still remains the dominating factor in one of the most widely read of Connecticut newspapers. He was appointed Senior Aide on Governor Waller's military staff; hence the title of Colonel, which has served a useful purpose in times of stress to balance the claims of the equally military "General" Ford in the Quinnipiac Club. He was given the honorary degree of M.A. by Yale in 1886. He is not only still in the Democratic party, but he yet remains a communicant of the Episcopal Church, in which he is moreover a vestryman.

It would be hard to contemplate life in New Haven without Nod in the neighborhood. He is the reliable instrument of every effort to better the condition of the town and a puissant factor in adding to the happiness of its people. Time may have softened but it cannot change the tone and temper of his talk, which rescues from monotony every subject it touches and inspires us with a new confidence in human nature. He wrote a book last year called "A Glance Backward," which is full of genial reminiscences of State and Town and College. A writer in the "Boston Transcript" says of it very fairly, "It is of more than passing interest that while honors might have been his for the asking, he never accepted any office within the gift of the State or municipality which carried with it any emolument of consequence, and this in face of the fact that he has been frequently at the helm in movements of reform."

When I asked him to contribute a sketch to this volume he sent me the following letter, which tells no news, but is lambent with his own character:

"MY DEAR FRED,— Thanks for wanting me in the '79 class book. I am mighty glad to be welcomed by the earliest friends I made at Yale. As much as I love them I have nothing of moment to say of my life since those days. I have carefully smothered whatever aspirations came to me in the night to seek public station. I have tried hard to win a recognized place in the newspaper world. No man ever knows whether he has succeeded or not in such a venture. The truth is suppressed

until he is dead, and then the curtain is drawn too tight for him to see clearly. I have taken advantage of every way given me outside of the newspaper columns to enlist in causes and movements which have been of public concern. Here again I am in the dark as to the merit of my performances. I have enjoyed my life and am serenely happy in the friends I have made. I have made no money. If money had the smallpox I could not catch it.

"My joy has been in my children, five of whom have literally blessed me with their never-failing affection. Innis, the elder, aged twenty-four, is married, and is following the newspaper business in New York. Minott, aged twenty-one, is a junior at Yale, and will graduate next year. It is his present intention to take orders. Dorothy, a charming maid of eighteen, is at school in Greenwich, Rosemary Hall, from which she graduates next year. Gardner, a chip, they say, is twelve, and is on his noisy way to college. Katherine, a fascination of nine years' weaving, foots the merry list. Such a group, in my judgment, beats the more conventional of human achievements; and I look forward to prolonged youth in their society and responsibilities, with periodical reunions with the class of '79, just to show them that I am not to be turned out to grass.

"As ever, affectionately yours,

"N. G. OSBORN."

He married in New York, December 27, 1881, Kate Louise Gardner. Their children are: Innis Gardner, born November 6, 1882; Minott Augur, born November 19, 1884; Dorothy, born May 12, 1887; Gardner, born June 20, 1893; Katherine, born December 18, 1897.

Innis married in New Haven, April 13, 1906, Elizabeth Sempel of New Haven. He is at present a reporter of the "New York Herald" in that city. Minott is a member of the class of 1907 Yale, and an editor of both the "Courant" and the "Record."

His address is the "New Haven Register," New Haven, Connecticut.

***CLARENCE ADELBERT PARMELEE**

Born in Killingworth, Connecticut, October 24, 1854. Son of Horace Parmelee, a farmer of that town. He graduated with the second class of '74 from the State Normal School in New Britain. During the following twelve months, and while master of a graded school in Pequonnock, he carried on by himself his preparatory studies for Yale. He was of a peculiarly retiring and diffident disposition, and on this account was very little known by any of us; but he appears to have represented the earnestness and uprightness of that New England ancestry which is still the leaven of our often decadent and corrupt New England country. He was the tallest man of his time in college.

Merriam writes the following note as to his own remembrance of him:

"Parmelee was a hard-working student with insufficient constitution. I call to mind his pale face with the brilliant eyes and the hectic flush on his cheeks. His case was a pitiful one. His preparation had not been very good, and he found it exceedingly hard to keep up; but he did, and made a good record while he lived. He was a noble-spirited fellow and strongly determined to get a college education. A poor preparation, scanty resources, and scantier strength were too much for him to battle against, and he went under, but not until he had fought like a hero to hold his own.

"I happened to be at Prex. Porter's at the beginning of our Freshman year, and heard Parmelee's plea to be let into college notwithstanding his conditions and his pledge that he would be faithful. Prexy let him in and had no cause to regret it in the months that followed.

"I was one of the pall-bearers at his funeral, and I shall never forget the bleakness and cheerlessness of that March day, nor the deep sorrow of his parents and friends as he was laid away. He died at his home in Killingworth, Connecticut, March 14, 1877."

***WILLIAM HALE PARMENTER**

Born in Athol, Massachusetts, July 29, 1855. Son of J. S. Parmenter.

He prepared for college at Andover, entering Yale with our class. He left college during our Freshman year, presumably from ill health or lack of means, as his rank seems to have been satisfactory. He was reported as practising law in Boston in 1879. The following from Walter James is all that I have ever been able to glean about him:

"Regarding Parmenter," he writes (April, 1905), "I can tell you very little. Some years after leaving college he was on Wall Street in some stock-brokerage house. In one of the panics fifteen or sixteen years ago the house went to pieces and he was left on his uppers. He had always had an interest in and a leaning toward Christian Science, and he then began to take the matter up in earnest, and developed himself by training into a full-fledged disciple of Mother Eddy, showing ability in this particular field of work, and soon reaching a position of eminence in the First Church of Christian Scientists here. He had an office at 96 Fifth Avenue, where he was very successful and where I saw him. He showed himself abundantly satisfied with the work he had undertaken. He was busy all the time giving treatments all over the world, and talked with me most enthusiastically about much he was accomplishing. When I saw him he looked and acted exactly as he did when in college, and his voice had the same clarion ring. Several years ago I heard in a roundabout way, through some one who had seen the notice of it in the papers, that he had suddenly dropped dead in the street."

He married, April 13, 1880, Evelyn Morrer. A daughter, Evelyn Morrer, was born in Boston February 20, 1881.

WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN

Born in Rossville, Indiana, June 2, 1855. Son of James Joel Botts and Margaret Niel (Cason) Perrin. He was a brother



WILLIAM HENRY FERRIN, 1904

of John Perrin, who graduated with us; his ancestry, therefore, is disposed of under his brother's name. He entered Yale with our class from Wabash College, but left at the end of Freshman year, owing to ill health. Returning to his family home in Lafayette, Indiana, he entered upon a business career which has been unbroken and successful. For ten years he was a hardware merchant, and at the end of that time he became cashier of the Perrin National Bank of Lafayette, in which institution were also his father and his brother. This position he filled for sixteen years, until the consolidation of the Perrin National and Merchants National Banks, since which time he has been vice-president of the united concerns, which goes by the name of the Merchants National Bank of Lafayette.

In 1879 he married Mary E., daughter of Erasmus M. Weaver. They have two daughters and one son.

His address is Perrin Ave., Lafayette, Indiana.

HENRY MONTAGUE ROBERTSON

Born in Baltimore March 10, 1857. Son of Heber Richmond and Mary Anne (Montague) Robertson. The families on both sides were of English origin, the Montagues, I think, being descended from some of the original participants in Lord Baltimore's great project.

Harry had to struggle against physical weakness from his early childhood. His indifferent health would have rendered any education nearly impossible had it not been for his naturally quick intelligence. After attending various schools in the place of his birth as well as in New Jersey and New York, he entered the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and nearly completed the preparatory course for college with the class which entered in 1874. Obligated then to leave his studies entirely, he went into business, and spent nearly two years employed in the South American trade. He then returned to New Haven to pass his examinations for Yale with our class, and, finally, at the end of ten months with us, was compelled to abandon his college

course altogether. The greater part of the years 1876-1877 being spent in travelling about Europe, he was restored to some degree of vigor, which he devoted to a renewed attack upon his collegiate course, this time, however, outside of college, in the endeavor to make up thereby the work done by his class. It was a total failure, and in 1878 he resigned himself to a business career, which he has pursued ever since. He has been a commission merchant, importer, and manufacturer, with an office for a long time at 319 Broadway, but within a few years has disappeared from that place, and from the city so far as I can discover. He has varied his business with journeys to many places both on this continent and in Europe, but has never, I believe, attained a normal condition of health. No one who came to college with us from the Grammar School was more beloved than this warm-hearted and most sympathetic but reserved friend. He used to impress me in my younger days as approaching very closely to the perfect type of what a young gentleman should be. We missed, more than most of our class will ever realize, his departure from our ranks in college.

He married, January 16, 1893, Lily Carville, daughter of Edward C. Fiedler of 303 East 17th St., New York City. The wedding was rather a notable social event, celebrated in Grace Church by Dr. Huntington, who was assisted by Dr. Rainsford. Ernest Carter was one of the ushers. The bride and groom lived for a year or more after their marriage at the Buckingham Hotel. Their children are: Lily Fiedler, born June 18, 1894; Helen Beckman Montague, born July 20, 1898, died June 20, 1899.

CHARLES ROBERT SMITH

Born in Green Spring, Ohio, January 19, 1857. Son of Robert and Catharine (Stern) Smith.

After preparing for college at Hudson, Ohio, he was tutored by George L. Fox (Yale 1874) in New Haven, and entered Yale with our class. He soon withdrew, and, returning the following fall to join the class of 1880, graduated with them.

Upon leaving college he travelled for two years in Europe and in Florida. He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, and practised there from 1883 until 1890. Then removing to Cleveland, he devoted himself to manufacturing, becoming director of the Sears Typomatrix Company, 1892-1898, and president of the Cleveland Color Company, 1900-1903. Since 1895 he has been a director of the Cleveland Building Company.

He remains unmarried.

His address is The Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES FRANCIS TERHUNE

Born in Binghamton, New York, April 9, 1857. Son of Peter H. and Charity A. (Ackerman) Terhune, sometime of Hohokus, New Jersey.

He prepared for college in the Binghamton High School, and subsequently with a tutor in Tallmin's Seminary, Paterson, entering in the fall of 1874. His stay with '78 was brief. Re-joining college with our class in 1875, he remained through Freshman year, but did not pass the June examinations. Leaving college, he found occupation for several years as a book-keeper in a hardware house in Binghamton, and was then appointed to a place in the New York Custom House, where he remained for some time. Later he was postmaster of Binghamton, and in 1886-1887 school commissioner. It is noticeable how frequently people who do not go through college are able to plan and manage schools for other people's children. He was subsequently known of as connected with the house of W. N. Sheahan and Company, dealers in electrical supplies, New York. For several years he had employment in the American Tobacco Company in Binghamton and New York; but latterly he has been engaged with an Automobile Company with offices at 2819 Indiana Ave., Chicago, expecting, however, soon to remove to New York.

He married, and is reported to have one daughter.

His address is Binghamton, New York.

FREDERICK PIERSON TUTTLE

Born in Auburn, California, September 28, 1857. Son of the Hon. Charles Albion and Maria L. (Bachelder) Tuttle. His father, a graduate of Hobart College in 1844, was a lawyer during most of his life in California. He was descended from William Tuttle, who came to New Haven about 1640, the ancestor of the numerous Tuttles of Connecticut. The family of Bachelder is said to have moved from Connecticut to Western New York in 1790, and is probably the same as that Puritan stock which has given birth to a number of well-known names in the colonial history of our country.

After some years of schooling in the West he completed his preparation for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Leaving college near the close of our Sophomore year, he entered the Junior class of the University of California, from which he withdrew the following year on account of his marriage. He then entered the Hastings College of Law, and was graduated there with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1881. Since that time he has been practising his profession. He was District-Attorney of Placer County, California, for two terms, 1887-1891, and was one term City Attorney of Auburn. He is local Attorney for the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

He writes me, November 30, 1904: "After my rather forced departure from Yale near the close of Sophomore year, I returned to California and was married in December, 1878. I entered Hastings Law College, being the law department of the University of California, and graduated from there in 1881. I was at this time the daddy of two children. I have been an active practitioner at the Bar of this State ever since. Have meddled some in politics; have been the prosecuting attorney of my county for two terms, and was a delegate from California to the last National Convention at Chicago. I have had eight children, of whom seven are living. My eldest boy is admitted to the Bar and is now in partnership with me. My second boy is a Senior at the University of California, and, different from his

father, will graduate next May (1905). I have one married daughter. I married a second time, five years ago, and found a partner who was willing to take me and eight children.

"I rejoice at the opportunity to become a member of the class, and fully expect to be with you at next reunion."

He is a Republican, a vestryman and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a captain in the State Militia. He is a member of I. O. O. F., I. O. O. R. N., and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

He married, first, December 19, 1877, Susan Hays Davis of Oakland, California. Their children were: Charles Albion, 2d, born October 26, 1878; Margaret Ragland, born April 26, 1880; Ragland, born December 14, 1882; Frederick Pierson, Jr., born October 20, 1884; Marion B., born March 10, 1887, died March 25, 1899; Cecilia Burk, born March 20, 1890; Dorothy G., born August 8, 1893; Susan D., born August 10, 1895. Margaret married, April 30, 1902, Frank W. Fitch of Sisco, Placer County, California, where they reside. Ragland was graduated from the University of California with the class of 1900. He married, second, February 23, 1899, Cecilia Burk of San Francisco.

His address is Auburn, California.

WALTER CRAFTS WITHERBEE

Born in Port Henry, New York, July 1, 1857. Son of Silas Hemingway and Sophia Catharine (Goff) Witherbee. On his paternal side he is of English descent. His mother was a descendant of that William Goffe, one of the regicides who signed the death warrant of Charles the First, was subsequently one of the company of Pride's Purge, and after the Restoration fled to America, and, among other hiding-places, was concealed for some months in Judges' Cave, hard by New Haven.

Walter removed with his family to New York City when he was eleven years old, and was there prepared for college mostly by tutors and with frequent interruptions of travel in Europe. He withdrew from college at the end of the first term in our

Freshman year, reporting in the following fall with the class of 1880, of which he became one of its most popular and representative members. In September, after graduating, he made a considerable trip through the mining region of Lake Superior, Colorado, and New Mexico. Returning to New York, he did some work in the laboratory of A. R. Ledoux and Company as analyzer of chemical compounds. By the spring of 1882 he took up his residence at Port Henry, in the employment of the family firm of Witherbee, Sherman, and Company, who may be said to control the place. Taken into partnership in January, 1883, he has been constantly since that time representative at the home office, and officer or director of the various companies and concerns with which he is allied. He is an enthusiastic countryman, and hates, more and more as the years go on, the necessity of ever going to a great city. His steady pursuit of mining and business is varied from time to time by shooting excursions on the Chesapeake, Florida, among the Adirondacks, and in Canada. In 1904 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Plattsburg, where he spends some part of his time.

He married Annie E., daughter of the late Dr. Josiah Gautier of New York City. Their children are: Josiah Gautier, born May 12, 1887, died August 11, 1905; Silas Hemingway, born April 17, 1888; Louise, born February 24, 1890; Annie C., born November 10, 1897.

Gautier Witherbee died very suddenly in the summer after he had passed all of his entrance examinations, and was expecting to enter Yale with the class of 1909.

His address is Port Henry, New York.

JOHN WURTS

Born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1855. Eldest son of Charles Pemberton and Laura (Jay) Wurts. The family trace their ancestry to Ulrich von Uerikon, a Swiss knight of the thirteenth century who lived on Lake Zurich. The American emigrant was Johannes Conrad Wurts, who married Anna Goetschi in Holland, and came to Pennsylvania in 1735,



JOHN WURTS, 1904

and was pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church. George, the father of C. P. Wurts, married a daughter of Edwin Ross, whose paternal ancestor, George Ross, was exiled from Scotland in 1651, and settled in New Haven in 1658. Several of the family of Wurts fought in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Laura Jay Wurts is a direct descendant of that Huguenot family which produced for our country the men of the Jay name who became famous in Revolutionary times. Her five sons are all graduates of Yale.

John Wurts lived abroad with his family for four years during his early childhood. He passed four years subsequently in the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and entered Yale with the class of 1878. Leaving that class in its Sophomore year on account of his health, he took a trip around the world in 1876-1877, and joined our class after the Easter vacation in Sophomore year. Leaving college at the end of May he tried farming in West Virginia for four years, returning to New Haven to enter the Law School in 1882. Here he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1884. He began practice in Jacksonville, Florida, in this year, and remained there until February, 1896, when he received an appointment as Professor of Law on the Faculty of the Yale Law School. Here he has remained ever since, one of the most indefatigable and successful of the working corps in that department. He obtained the degree of M.L. in 1889, and M.A. (honorary) in 1897 from Yale.

He married, June 26, 1878, Florence LaTourette. Their children are: John Conrad, born May 2, 1879; Bertha, born June 22, 1880; Albert, born December 21, 1881; Laura Jay, born August 14, 1883; Burkhardt, born January 27, 1886; Eleanor, born February 5, 1889.

His address is the Yale Law School, New Haven.

STATISTICAL TABLES

(OF GRADUATES ONLY)

YEAR OF BIRTH

1846. — Merritt	1
1851. — Atwater, S. Foster, M. D. Wilson	3
1852. — G. Smith	1
1853. — Fox	1
1854. — Green, Hill, Hillhouse, Keator, McNair, Platt, Torreyson, Wentworth	8
1855. — Bell, Bigelow, Burpee, Bushnell, Clark, G. Kim- ball, Kirchwey, Marsh, Merriam, Nichols, Parker, Rodman, Savage, F. Smith, Swinburne, Thompson .	16
1856. — Chun Lung, Crane, John Curtiss, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, G. Foster, Fowler, Franklin, Griswold, Hadley, Haynie, Levermore, Linde, H. Livingston, McAlpin, McCord, Marty, G. Munson, Polhemus, Seeley, Sweet, Ten Eyck, Trowbridge, H. Willard, S. Willard	26
1857. — Bailey, Barker, Barnum, Blair, E. Bowers, Buf- fum, Carrier, Charlier, Donaldson, Fosdick, Hawkes, Howland, L. Hyde, Joyce, S. Kimball, Lamb, Leete, Lewis, E. Livingston, McKenzie, Marston, Miller, R. Munson, Newton, C. Peck, Perrin, Rochfort, Sharpe, Simpson, W. Smith, Southworth, Stiles, Stokes, Story, Syle, A. Terry, J. Terry, Waldo, Webster, Whiting, Williams, J. Wilson, M. S. Wilson, Wood	44
1858. — Aldrich, Auchincloss, Brooks, Bruen, Bulkley, Carter, Cochrane, Crouch, Julian Curtiss, Daggett, DeForest, Farwell, Hatheway, Hayes, Hitchcock, F. Hyde, James, Maltzberger, Metcalfe, Noyes, I. Peck, Pence, Penfield, Rowland, Shaw, Shepard, Watrous, Woodruff	28

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1859. — Booth, L. Bowers, Coxe, Fleischman, Jones, Snow, Sonn, Stanton, Tighe	9
Total	137

Just half of our twelve high-appointment men were born in these last two years. The average age at graduation was 22 yrs., 6 mos., and 15 days.

PLACE OF BIRTH

CALIFORNIA. — M. S. Wilson	1
CONNECTICUT. — Atwater, Bailey, Booth, E. Bowers, Bulkley, Burpee, Bushnell, John Curtiss, Julian Curtiss, Daggett, Fox, Franklin, Green, Hatheway, Hillhouse, F. Hyde, L. Hyde, Lamb, Levermore, McCord, Marsh, Merriam, G. Munson, Nichols, Noyes, Parker, C. Peck, Platt, Rochfort, Rowland, Seeley, Shepard, F. Smith, Stanton, Trowbridge, Watrous, S. Willard, J. Wilson, Woodruff	39
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — H. Willard	1
GEORGIA. — Jones	1
ILLINOIS. — Blair, Carter, Crouch, Farwell, Haynie, Merritt	6
INDIANA. — Hadley, Howland, Pence, Perrin	4
IOWA. — Hawks	1
KANSAS. — G. Kimball	1
MAINE. — Eddy, Fowler, S. Kimball, Simpson	4
MARYLAND. — James	1
MASSACHUSETTS. — Aldrich, Barnum, L. Bowers, South- worth	4
MICHIGAN. — G. Foster, Kirchwey	2
MINNESOTA. — McKenzie	1
MISSOURI. — Hitchcock, Marston, W. Smith	3
NEW JERSEY. — Bell, Hayes, Sonn, Webster	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Buffum, Snow	2
NEW YORK. — Barker, Bigelow, Bruen, Carrier, Charlier, Clark, Cochrane, Coxe, Crane, Donaldson, Eaton,	

Edwards, Fleischman, Fosdick, S. Foster, Griswold, Joyce, Keator, Leete, Lewis, E. Livingston, H. Liv- ingston, McAlpin, McNair, Metcalfe, R. Munson, Newton, I. Peck, Penfield, Polhemus, Sharpe, Shaw, Stokes, Sweet, Swinburne, Ten Eyck, A. Terry, J. Terry, Tighe, Wentworth, Whiting, Wood	42
OHIO. — Brooks	1
PENNSYLVANIA. — Hill, Maltzberger, Rodman, Savage, Stiles, Thompson, M. D. Wilson	7
RHODE ISLAND. — Auchincloss	1
SOUTH CAROLINA. — DeForest	1
VERMONT. — Miller	1
WEST VIRGINIA. — Torreyson	1
WISCONSIN. — Marty, G. Smith, Story, Waldo	4

Foreign

CHINA. — Chun Lung, Syle, Williams	3
GERMANY. — Linde	1
Total	137

Summary

Born in New England	51, or 37.2%
“ N. Y., Penn., & N. J.	53, or 38.7%
“ Middle West	20, or 14.6%
“ South	7, or 5.1%
“ Elsewhere	6
Total	137

ANCESTRY

PURITAN NEW ENGLAND, one or both sides (with record of original settler). — Aldrich, Atwater, Bailey, Barker, Barnum, Bell, Bigelow, Blair, Booth, E. Bowers, L. Bowers, Brooks, Bruen, Buffum, Bulkley, Burpee, Bushnell, Carrier, Charlier, Crane, John Curtiss, Julian Curtiss, Daggett, DeForest, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, Farwell, Fosdick, G. Foster, S. Foster,

Fowler, Fox, Franklin, Griswold, Hadley, Hatheway, Hawkes, Hayes, Haynie, Hillhouse, Hitchcock, Howland, F. Hyde, L. Hyde, Keator, G. Kimball, S. Kimball, Lamb, Leete, Levermore, E. Livingston, H. Livingston, McAlpin, McKenzie, McNair, Marsh, Merriam, Merritt, Miller, G. Munson, R. Munson, Newton, Nichols, Noyes, Parker, I. Peck, Penfield, Perrin, Platt, Polhemus, Rodman, Rowland, Seeley, Shepard, Simpson, F. Smith, G. Smith, W. Smith, Snow, Southworth, Stanton, Stiles, Stokes, Story, Ten Eyck, A. Terry, J. Terry, Trowbridge, Waldo, Watrous, Webster, Wentworth, Whiting, H. Willard, S. Willard, Williams, J. Wilson, Woodruff 99

(Barnum, Bruen, Charlier, DeForest, Haynie, Hitchcock, Merritt, Penfield, Rochfort, Sharpe, Stiles, and Waldo (12) have Huguenot blood, and

Cochrane, Eaton, Fosdick, Hadley, Hill, Keator, E. Livingston, H. Livingston, Pence, Polhemus, Sharpe, Ten Eyck, Waldo, Webster, Williams (15) have Dutch blood.)

VIRGINIAN. — Howland, Metcalfe, Pence, Savage, W. Smith, Torreyson	6
ENGLISH (father). — Syle	1
IRISH (father). — Coxe, Tighe	2
SCOTCH (parents). — Auchincloss, Carter	2
SCOTCH (one parent). — Crane, Donaldson, Hill, McAlpin, McCord, McKenzie, McNair, Marston, Noyes, Simpson, Thompson	11
SCOTCH-IRISH (17th–18th cent.). — Donaldson, Hill, McCord, Marston, Newton, Thompson, Wentworth . . .	7
FRENCH (father). — Charlier	1
SWISS (father). — Marty	1
GERMAN (parents). — Fleischman, Kirchwey, Linde, Maltzberger	4
GERMAN DESCENT in part. — Carrier, Marsh, M. D. Wilson, M. S. Wilson	4
CHINESE. — Chun Lung	1

Other classes have not ventured to summarize their data as to ancestry. This table shows the overwhelming preponderance of our descent from the early settlers of the country, 72.3 % being of old New England stock and 105, or nearly 77 %, from Virginia and New England together. Those having both parents foreign born number eight, or about 6 %, with one parent foreign born, 22, or 16 %. The data are not in all cases entirely complete or reliable. It would be interesting to compare this summary with one of the same sort from a class in this decade, but I am not able to do so.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL. — Atwater, Bailey, Barker, Barnum, E. Bowers, Bruen, Crane, John Curtiss, Julian Curtiss, Daggett, DeForest, Fosdick, James, Linde, Levermore, Maltzberger, Merriam, McKenzie, Merritt, G. Munson, Newton, Rochfort, F. Smith, Southworth, Stiles, Torreyson, Trowbridge, Watrous, H. Willard, Williams (besides 11 non-graduates) . .		30
PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover. — Donaldson, Eddy, Hadley, Hayes, Haynie, G. Kimball, S. Kimball, Metcalfe, Parker, Polhemus, Rodman, Sharpe, Thompson, M. D. Wilson (besides 11 non-graduates)		14
WILLISTON SEMINARY, Easthampton. — Blair, Farwell, Fowler, Green, Keator, Marsh, Platt		7
ALBANY ACADEMY. — Eaton, Kirchwey, Swinburne, Ten Eyck		4
CHARLIER INSTITUTE. — Carter, Charlier, Joyce, Whiting		4
HARTFORD HIGH SCHOOL. — Chun Lung, F. Hyde, Shepard, Snow		4
NORWICH FREE ACADEMY. — Bigelow, Hillhouse, L. Hyde		3
PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Exeter. — Buffum, C. Peck, Woodruff		3
OTHER HIGH SCHOOLS. — Aldrich, Brooks, Burpee, Carrier, Clark, G. Foster, Griswold, Hatheway, Hawkes, Hill, Jones, Lamb, Lewis, Marston, Marty, Shaw, Simpson, Sonn, Story, Waldo, S. Willard, J. Wilson .		22

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PRIVATE TUTORS, OR SELF-TAUGHT. — Auchincloss, Bell, L. Bowers, Bulkley, S. Foster, Fox, Franklin, H. Livingston, McAlpin, McCord, Penfield, Savage, Stanton, J. Terry, Waldo		15
ALL OTHER SCHOOLS		31
Total		137

About a quarter of those entering from the Hopkins Grammar School failed to complete the course with us and nearly half of those from Andover.

PREVIOUS COLLEGE CONNECTIONS

Name	Institution	Class
Aldrich	Amherst	1878
Bigelow	Yale	1877
Charlier	Columbia	1878
Charlier	(also) University of New York	1879
Edwards	Yale	1878
G. Foster	University of Michigan	1878
Hadley	Wabash	1878
Leete	Syracuse University	1879
H. Livingston	Yale	1878
McAlpin	Yale	1878
Pence	Bucktel	1879
Pence	(also) Indiana State University	1879
Perrin	Wabash	1878
Savage	Yale	1878
Sharpe	Yale	1878
F. Smith	Yale	1878
Snow	Trinity	1878
Syle	Trinity	1879
Wentworth	Beloit	1878
Whiting	Yale	1878
M. S. Wilson	Kenyon	1878
Wood	Dartmouth	1878

In all, thirteen colleges besides Yale.

SONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

The fathers of the following were college graduates:

Bailey, of Dartmouth	Rodman, of West Point
Bigelow, of Union	Savage, of Univ. of Virginia
Barnum, of Yale	Sharpe, of Rutgers
Bruen, of Rutgers	F. Smith, of Yale
Carrier, of Yale	Southworth, of Harvard
Charlier, of the Sorbonne	Stanton, of Yale
Crane, of Yale	Stiles, of Yale
Daggett, of Yale	Syle, of Kenyon
Hayes, of Amherst	Tighe, of New York University
Haynie, of Louisville University	Waldo, of Union
Hitchcock, of Yale	Watrous, of Yale
F. Hyde, of Yale	Wentworth, of Union
Merritt, of Illinois College	S. Willard, of Yale
Newton, of Yale	Williams, of Troy Polytechnic
Noyes, of Amherst	

Total 29

The corresponding numbers in the only two classes near our time that have collected statistics on this matter are 16 sons of college men in '73, being about 14 % of the total, and 32 in '78, or 24.8%. The percentage in '79 is 21.17.

According to Sonn's Statistics in 1879, 14 of our fathers were lawyers, 9 doctors, 9 ministers, 13 merchants, 10 manufacturers, and 10 farmers.

OCCUPATION

(Parentheses indicate that the man has changed to another occupation.)

LAW. — Aldrich, Bailey, Bell, Bigelow, 2 Bowers, Brooks, (Bruen), Burpee, (Carter), Clark, Cochrane, Coxe, Crane, Eaton, (Fosdick), Fowler, Fox, (Griswold), (Hadley), Hatheway, Hayes, (Haynie), (Hillhouse), (Hitchcock), (Howland), 2 Hyde, Jones, (Kirchwey),

Lamb, Lewis, Maltzberger, Marsh, Marston, Newton, Nichols, (C. Peck), Pence, Penfield, Rochfort, (Rowland), Sharpe, (Snow), Story, (J. Terry), Thompson, Tighe, Torreyson, (Trowbridge), Waldo, Watrous, Wentworth, (H. Willard), M. S. Wilson (55) . . .	38
MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING.—Auchincloss, Barker, (Blair), Buffum, Bulkley, (Charlier), (Curtiss), Curtiss, (Daggett), Eddy, Farwell, Fosdick, (G. Foster), S. Foster, (Franklin), Griswold, Hadley, Haynie, Hillhouse, G. Kimball, Linde, (McAlpin), McKenzie, (McNair), Miller, & Munson, (Parker), Platt, (Savage), (Stanton), Stiles, Stokes, Webster, Whiting, (S. Willard), Woodruff (37)	25
TEACHING.—(Barker), (Charlier), (Cochrane), (Crouch), Donaldson, (Eaton), (Fox), Green, James, Kirchwey, (Lamb), Leete, Levermore, (McKenzie), (Merritt), (Nichols), Shaw, (F. Smith), (G. Smith), Sonn, Syle, (Tighe), (Waldo), Watrous, (S. Willard), Williams, (Wood) (27)	11
MEDICINE.—Crouch, DeForest, Fleischman, Hawkes, James, Keator, (G. Kimball), S. Kimball, McCord, Polhemus, Simpson, F. Smith, Southworth, Sweet, A. Terry, J. Wilson, Wood (17)	16
GOVERNMENT OR STATE SERVICE.—(E. Bowers), (Cochrane), (Coxe), Crane, (Eaton), (F. Hyde), (McNair), Pence, Penfield, (Sharpe), (Syle), (Torreyson), (Webster), S. Willard, (Woodruff) (15) . . .	4
MINISTRY.—Booth, Bruen, Bushnell, Carrier, Franklin, Hill, Joyce, Marty, Merriam, Merritt, Noyes, I. Peck, M. D. Wilson	13
RENTIER.—Blair, Carter, John Curtiss, Edwards, G. Foster, Hitchcock, McAlpin, Parker, Savage, Snow, Swinburne	11
FINANCE.—(Carter), (Fosdick), (Parker), Perrin, Stanton, Trowbridge, H. Willard (7)	4
JOURNALISM.—Bigelow, (& Foster), Howland, Metcalfe, Ten Eyck (6)	4

TRANSPORTATION. — Auchincloss, Barker, (Charlier), (C. Peck), (Trowbridge) (5)	2
AGRICULTURE. — Chun, H. Livingston, McNair, Rodman	4
CORPORATION EMPLOY. — Barnum, Daggett, Shepard, J. Terry	4
ENGINEERING. — (Miller), G. Smith, Webster (3)	2
RANCHING. — (Crane), E. Livingston, (Webster) (3)	1
LIBRARY. — (Barnum), (Crane), (Williams) (3)	—
CHEMISTRY. — Atwater, Linde	2
INSURANCE. — (Platt), Rowland (2)	1

Comparative statistics on this table are likely to be of very small value for the reason that other classes make no note of occupations once pursued and afterwards abandoned. The list of teachers shows how many college graduates make a crutch of teaching until they are able to support themselves in one of the other professions, all but three of the 27 who have been teachers being subsequently lawyers, doctors, or ministers. Twenty-three out of the gross total of 55 lawyers secured the degree of LL.B. at a law school. The proportion would be much larger nowadays. In the class of '96, for example, 68 out of 90 lawyers, or 75.5%, have professional degrees.

'73	has	42	lawyers,	9	doctors,	10	ministers,	13	teachers.
'77	"	50	"	12	"	9	"	6	"
'78	"	39	"	12	"	9	"	9	"

CHURCH AFFILIATION

CONGREGATIONAL. — Baker, Barnum, (Bruen), Buffum, Bulkley, Burpee, Bushnell, Julian Curtiss, Fox, Franklin, Hatheway, Hillhouse, F. Hyde, G. Kimball, Levermore, McNair, Marsh, Marty, Merriam, Merritt, Miller, G. Munson, Newton, Noyes, Platt, Simpson, F. Smith, Story, A. Terry, Trowbridge, Watrous, J. Wilson	32
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<i>James,</i> <i>H. K. Wilson</i>	
EPISCOPAL. — Blair, Booth, 2 Bowers, Carter, Charlier, Clark, Coxe, Daggett, DeForest, Eaton, Edwards, Fowler, Hawkes, Haynie, Howland, L. Hyde, Joyce, Leete, 2 Livingston, McAlpin, McCord, Marston, R. Munson, Parker, 2 Peck, Rockfort, Shepard, Soffin, Stiles, Stokes, Syle, Ten Eyck, Tighe, S. Willard, Williams, M. D. Wilson, M. S. Wilson	40
PRESBYTERIAN. — Bell, Carrier, Crane, Eddy, Farwell, S. Foster, Griswold, Hayes, Lewis, Penfield, Perrin, Rodman, Shaw, G. Smith, Snow, Stanton, J. Terry, Thompson, Wentworth, H. Willard, Woodruff	21
METHODIST. — Bruen, Hadley, Hill, Keator	4
DUTCH REFORMED. — Cochran, Sharpe	2
UNITARIAN. — Kirchwey, Seeley	2
HEBREW. — Linde	1
BAPTIST. — Nichols	1
NOT STATED	34
Total	137

It is rather remarkable that no Roman Catholic belonged to the class. Statistics of '78 show 22 Congregationalists, 31 Episcopalians, and 17 Presbyterians. The quite nominal character of the affiliation of many of our classmates with these denominations renders any percentage estimates based upon them of precious little value.

FREEMASONS

Bell, Eaton, G. Foster, S. Foster, Hawkes, F. Hyde, L. Hyde, Keator, S. Kimball, Linde, I. Peck, Pence, Penfield, Platt, Rowland, W. Smith, Sonn, A. Terry, Torreyson, Wentworth, S. Willard, Woodruff 22

I presume this list is incomplete. It would seem to indicate that the Yale man in general cares very slightly for the secret society outside of the college.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

Burpee, Lieut.-Col. Vol., U. S. A. 1898.
Carter, Asst. Paymaster, U. S. N. 1898.
Fowler, 1st Lieut., 1st Tennessee Infantry. 1898.
Merritt, Private, 2d Ill. Light Artillery. 1864.
Shepard, Private, N. G. Conn. 1874.
Polhemus, Surgeon Major, U. S. A. 1901.
J. Wilson, Private, N. G. Conn. 1875.

POLITICAL PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC. — Bigelow, E. Bowers, L. Bowers, Brooks,
Coxe, Crouch, Eaton, G. Foster, S. Foster, Fowler,
Hayes, Hitchcock, Howland, F. Hyde, James, Linde,
Metcalf, R. Munson, Penfield, Savage, Sonn, Swin-
burne, Syle, Ten Eyck, M. S. Wilson 25

INDEPENDENT. — Leete, Miller, I. Peck 3

REPUBLICAN. — Aldrich, Atwater, Auchincloss, Bailey,
Barker, Barnum, Bell, Blair, Booth, Buffum, Bulkley,
Burpee, Bushnell, Carrier, Carter, Charlier, Clark,
Cochrane, Crane, Jno. Curtiss, Jul. Curtiss, Dag-
gett, DeForest, Donaldson, Eddy, Edwards, Farwell,
Fox, Franklin, Green, Griswold, Hadley, Hatheway,
Hawkes, Haynie, Hill, Hillhouse, L. Hyde, Joyce,
Keator, G. Kimball, S. Kimball, Kirchwey, Lever-
more, Lewis, E. Livingston, H. Livingston, McAlpin,
McCord, McKenzie, McNair, Maltzberger, Marsh,
Marston, Marty, Merriam, Merritt, G. Munson, New-
ton, Nichols, Noyes, Parker, C. Peck, Pence, Perrin,
Platt, Polhemus, Rochfort, Rodman, Rowland, Seeley,
Sharpe, Shaw, Shepard, Simpson, F. Smith, G. Smith,
W. Smith, Snow, Stanton, Stiles, Stokes, Story,
Sweet, A. Terry, J. Terry, Tighe, Thompson, Torrey-
son, Trowbridge, Waldo, Watrous, Webster, Went-

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worth, Whiting, H. Willard, S. Willard, Williams, J. Wilson, M. D. Wilson, Woodruff	101
NOT STATED	8
Total	137

A considerable number of these vote, of course, independently upon occasion, and many may be called indifferent or doubtful as to party ties, but the overwhelming preponderance of those who at least incline toward the Republican party is significant of the attitude of a typical group of graduates of a New England college. The number of Republicans in '77 is 72, of Democrats, 14; in '78 the count is 68 and 20 respectively.

TRAVEL

EUROPE. — Aldrich, Auchincloss, Barker, Bigelow, Blair, Booth, 2 Bowers, Bruen, Bulkley, Carrier, Carter, Cochrane, Coxe, Crane, Crouch, 2 Curtiss, Daggett, DeForest, Donaldson, Eaton, Edwards, Farwell, G. Foster, Franklin, Green, Hatheway, Hawkes, Hayes, Haynie, Hill, Hitchcock, 2 Hyde, James, Joyce, Lamb, Leete, Lewis, Linde, H. Livingston, McAlpin, Mc- Cord, Marston, Metcalfe, R. Munson, Noyes, Parker, Rodman, Savage, Seeley, Sharpe, Simpson, W. Smith, Snow, Sonn, Southworth, Stanton, Stiles, Stokes, Swin- burne, Syle, 2 Terry, Tighe, Trowbridge, Watrous, Whiting, Williams, J. Wilson, M. S. Wilson, Wood, Woodruff		74
ASIA. — Bigelow, Chun, Crane, Franklin, Lamb, McAlpin, Marston, Metcalfe, Parker, Polhemus, Syle, Williams .		12
WEST INDIES. — Bigelow, E. Bowers, Burpee, Carter, New- ton, Syle, J. Terry, Trowbridge, M. S. Wilson . . .		9
ELSEWHERE. — Bigelow, Blair, Carter, Chun, Coxe, Dag- gett, Farwell, McAlpin, Marston (Mex.), Rodman, (H. I.), Syle, Williams, Wood, M. S. Wilson		14

RESIDENCE

(Residence of deceased members at time of death is given.)

CALIFORNIA. — Rodman, Syle, M. D. Wilson, M. S. Wilson	4
COLORADO. — Crouch, Swinburne	2
CONNECTICUT. — Atwater, Bailey, Barker, Barnum, Booth, E. Bowers, Burpee, Daggett, DeForest, Fosdick, Hawkes, Hillhouse, Linde, McCord, Marsh, G. Mun- son, Parker, Platt, Rowland, Simpson, F. Smith, Trow- bridge, Watrous, S. Willard, Williams	25
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — Polhemus, Snow, H. Willard .	3
IDAHO. — Fowler	1
ILLINOIS. — Blair, L. Bowers, Brooks, Bushnell, Carrier, Farwell, McKenzie, Marston, C. Peck, Waldo	10
INDIANA. — S. Foster, Hadley, Howland, Perrin	4
MAINE. — Buffum	1
MASSACHUSETTS. — Aldrich, Hatheway, S. Kimball, Noyes, Secley	5
MICHIGAN. — Eddy, R. Munson	2
MINNESOTA. — Haynie, Tighe	2
MISSOURI. — Fox, Hitchcock, Jones, Pence	4
MONTANA. — Crane	1
NEBRASKA. — Miller, Torreyson	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — G. Kimball, Merriam	2
NEW JERSEY. — Bell, Hayes, Joyce, Keator, Sonn	5
NEW YORK. — Auchincloss, Bigelow, Bulkley, Carter, Charlier, Clark, Cochrane, Coxe, John Curtiss, Julian Curtiss, Eaton, G. Foster, Fleischman, Franklin, Gris- wold, L. Hyde, James, Kirchwey, Lamb, Leete, Lever- more, Lewis, E. Livingston, H. Livingston, McAlpin, Metcalf, Newton, Nichols, I. Peck, Penfield, Roch- fort, Sharpe, Shaw, Shepard, G. Smith, Southworth, Stanton, Stiles, Stokes, Sweet, Ten Eyck, A. Terry, J. Terry, Webster, Whiting, J. Wilson, Woodruff . .	47
NORTH DAKOTA. — McNair	1

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PENNSYLVANIA. — Donaldson, Hill, Maltzberger, Savage, W. Smith, Thompson	6
VIRGINIA. — Bruen	1
WASHINGTON. — Merritt	1
WEST VIRGINIA. — Green	1
WISCONSIN. — Marty, Story, Wentworth	3

Foreign

FRANCE. — Edwards, F. Hyde	2
HAWAII. — Chun Lung	1
MOROCCO. — Wood	1
Total	137

Of those living January 1, 1906:

31	reside in New England
48	“ “ N. Y., Penn., and N. J.
24	“ “ the Middle West
6	“ “ the Far West
5	“ “ the South
1	“ “ Europe

115

We drift westward, but not so rapidly as the total population.

MARRIAGES

(a) Married men in the Class	112, or 81.8%
(b) Married twice	10
(c) Married three times	1
(d) Widowers (January, 1906)	5
(e) Bachelors	25, “ 18.2%
Total	137

Of course (b), (c), and (d) are included in (a).

Here are some corresponding statistics of other classes :

'62	had	78	married in class of 100, or 78.0%, 35 yrs. after graduation
'70	"	95	" " " 114, " 83.3%, 34 " " "
'73	"	93	" " " 114, " 82.3%, 26 " " "
'77	"	93	" " " 119, " 78.1%, 27 " " "
'78	"	97	" " " 129, " 75.0%, 26 " " "

CHILDREN

Total number of sons born . . .	138, of whom 21 have died
" " " daughters . . .	117, " " 7 " "
" " " all children . . .	255, " " 28 " "

Seventeen of our married men having been childless, it will be seen that ninety-five fathers have just succeeded in reproducing the same number of males that were graduated twenty-six years ago. The excess of male births over female in this country, I am told, averages about seven per cent. We do considerably better, and we are not done yet; much is to be expected from the continued activities of Chub.

The statistics of other classes are not very satisfactory as a basis for comparison as assembled in their class records.

'62	had	100	sons and 104 daughters, total 204, in 1899
'63	"		all told, 299 children in 1889
'70	"	136	" " 120 " total 256 " " 1904
'73	"	104	" " 113 " " 217 " " 1899
'77	"	106	" " 96 " " 202 " " 1904
'78	"	119	" " 96 " " 206 " " 1904

Of these classes

'73	had	lost	33	children, or about 15%
'77	"	"	24	" or nearly 12%
'78	"	"	27	" or about 13%
'79	has	"	28	" or nearly 11%

The various time periods in the case of the other classes vitiate comparison. On the whole we appear to have done rather better with our progeny than our college contemporaries, so far as the figures can be relied on, though no class

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approaches in fecundity the class of '63. The rate of mortality among all these children is strikingly lower than those to be found in statistical tables of large cities, where fifty per cent of the children born are not expected to reach the age of puberty.

The class had no grandchildren in January, 1886, when the statistical record closes. Two have been born during this year, of whom the grand-daughter of John W. Curtiss was the first to arrive, March 28, 1906; John Woodruff's daughter was born May 27.

LIST OF THE DEAD

ARTHUR LOCKE HOLMES, May 17, 1876.
HERBERT CUMMINGS ADAMS, August, 1876.
CLARENCE ADELBERT PARMELEE, March 14, 1877.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG LABAREE, August 17, 1877.

DELEVAN SUMNER SWEET, March 3, 1881.
EDWARD SOUTHWORTH, August 15, 1882.
HENRY JAMES TEN EYCK, November 29, 1887.
LOUIS JUDSON SWINBURNE, December 9, 1887.
EDMUND PENDLETON LIVINGSTON, December 10, 1888.
CHUN LUNG, August 11, 1889.
IVAN MATTHIAS MARTY, September 29, 1889.
ALBERT WILLIAM SHAW, November 25, 1890.
DAVID FLEISCHMAN, January 30, 1892.
OTIS CLAY HADLEY, November 16, 1892.
THOMAS EDWARD ROCHFORD, April 1, 1894.
OTIS ELIHU ATWATER, November 16, 1897.
STEPHEN CARROLL WOOD, December 14, 1897.
HENRY COOPER CROUCH, April 20, 1898.
GERARD MORRIS EDWARDS, March 1, 1900.
JOHN LESTER FRANKLIN, January 3, 1901.
JAMES WEBSTER EATON, August 1, 1901.
LOUIS DU PONT SYLE, November 14, 1903.
HOWARD WORTLEY HAYES, November 26, 1903.
WILLIS EDSON STORY, March 21, 1904.

HUGH COPELAND MCCORD, August 27, 1904.

JAMES DUNCAN TORREYSON, October 27, 1904.

GEORGE SIGMUND LINDE, January 6, 1906.

GEORGE CHRISTOPHER SONN, May 10, 1906.

From this total of 24 the last two should be deducted for purposes of comparison with other classes, as the record concludes with the twenty-sixth year after graduation. '78 lost 24 in the same period and '77 only 8, which latter extraordinary showing has caused Platt of that class to construct the following table of Yale mortality:—

Class	Graduated	Dead	Per cent. dead
1869	116	34	29.31
1870	114	22	19.29
1871	104	21	20.19
1872	129	24	18.60
1873	114	16	14.03
1874	123	16	13.
1875	96	24	25.
1876	123	29	23.57
1877	119	8	6.72
1878	129	24	18.60
1879	137	22	16.05

PRESENT ADDRESSES — OCTOBER, 1906

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- CHARLES F. ALDRICH, 602 State Mutual Bldg., Worcester,
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- THOMAS R. BARNUM, 344 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.
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- POULTNEY BIGELOW, care Century Club, New York City.
- EDWARD T. BLAIRE, Chicago Club, Chicago, Ill.
- REV. LOUIS N. BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.
- HON. EDWARD A. BOWERS, 410 Exchange Bldg., New Haven,
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- LLOYD W. BOWERS, care Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.,
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MOUNTFORD S. WILSON, 2324 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

-HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, 346 Broadway, New York City.

ADDENDA

L. BOWERS married (second), August 2, 1906, Mrs. Charlotte Lewis Watson of Detroit.

COXE was appointed Lecturer on The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy before the Yale Law School, October, 1906, for the year 1906-1907.

DONALDSON received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Yale at the last Commencement, June, 1906.

JAMES received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale at the same time.

TIGHE was nominated as the Republican party candidate to represent St. Paul in the State Legislature, September, 1906. His fourth child, Caroline Gotzian, was born May 11, 1906.

H. WILLARD became the parent of a daughter, Sarah Kellogg, July 16, 1906. Father and child both reported as doing well.

WOODRUFF was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, September 26, 1906.

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